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WI-OF

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CH 2.

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1909-10

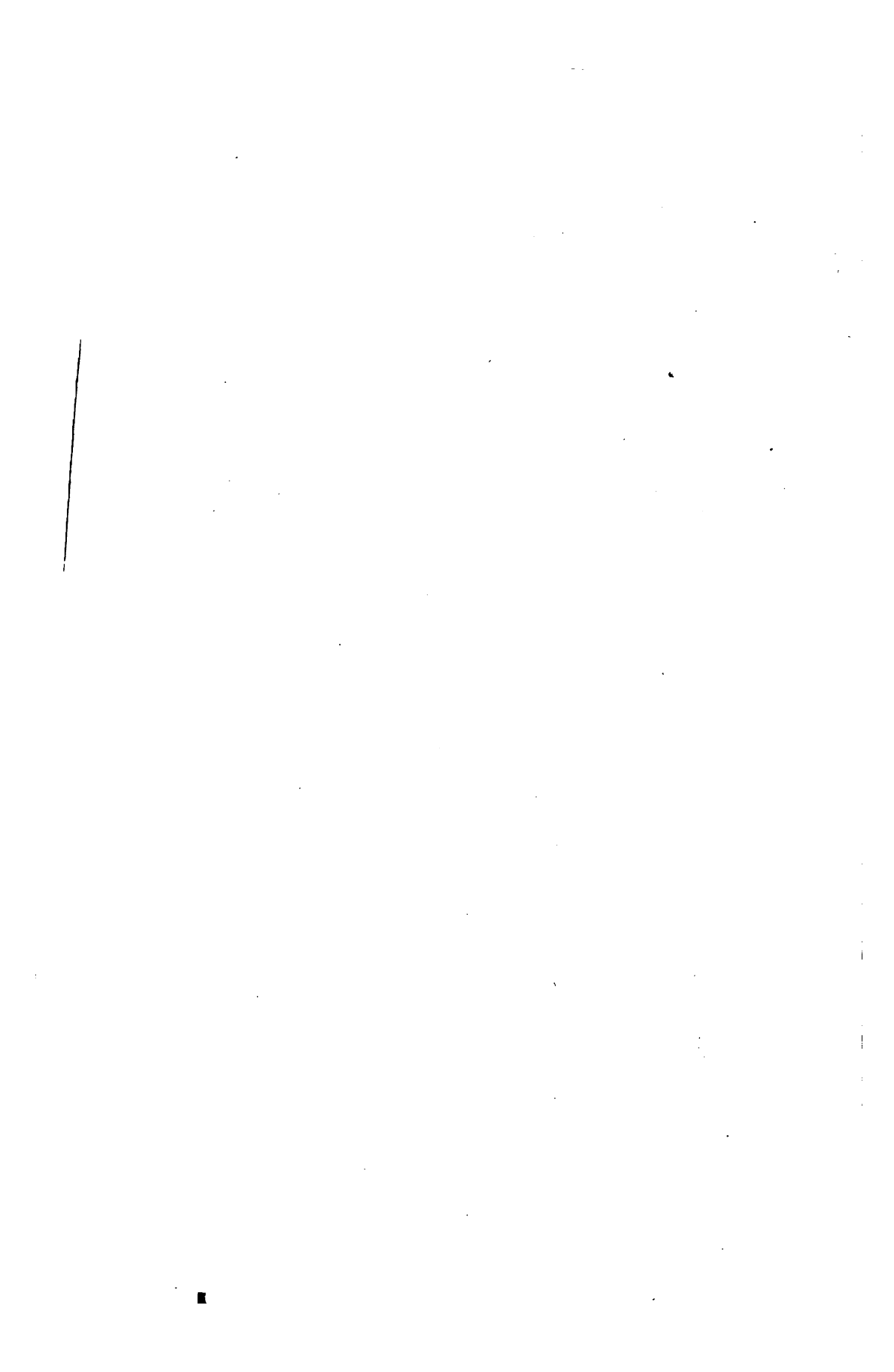


WI-OF

CH <sup>A</sup> 2.

1:  
1909-10





TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

State Board of Control

OF

Wisconsin Reformatory, Charitable and  
Penal Institutions

FOR THE

Biennial Period Ending June 30 1910



MADISON, WIS.  
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER  
1911

## MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

---

ALMAH J. FRISBY, MILWAUKEE,  
Term expires 1st Monday in April 1911.

ELMER GRIMMER, MARINETTE,  
Term expires 1st Monday in April 1912.

W. H. GRAEBNER, MILWAUKEE,  
Term expires 1st Monday in April 1913.

R. S. COWIE, WHITEHALL,  
Term expires 1st Monday in April 1914.

ALLEN D. CONOVER, MADISON,  
Term expires 1st Monday in April 1915.

---

PRESIDENT,  
ELMER GRIMMER.

VICE-PRESIDENT,  
W. H. GRAEBNER.

SECRETARY,  
M. J. TAPPINS, MADISON

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# BIENNIAL REPORT

## OF THE

### STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

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HON. JAMES O. DAVIDSON,  
*Governor of Wisconsin:—*

In compliance with the provisions of the law, the State Board of Control of Reformatory, Charitable and Penal Institutions of Wisconsin, has the honor to present to you its tenth biennial report, covering the biennial period closing June 30th, 1910.

So many changes have taken place in the personnel of the Board during the last six years that it seems worth while as matter bearing on the history of the Board to briefly recount the circumstances and the facts with regard to these changes.

As originally organized, the term of the members of this Board was five years and the first appointments were so made that succeeding appointments should take place annually in April at the expiration of the term of one of the members.

The compilers of the statutes of Wisconsin of 1898, for the sake of brevity, and doubtless believing that they would not again be needed, struck from the organic law for the creation and maintenance of the Board the provisions through which it was secured that one of the members of the Board be appointed each year, and by which it was thus provided that even should there be no re-appointments, the body of the Board would at all times consist of members who had had some years of experience in the work of the Board.

This change did not affect the already established rotation of the membership of the Board until the legislature of 1905 just at the close of its session amended the statutes of 1898 by inserting the words "one of whom shall be a woman" thus for the first time

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in any state having such a Board providing that its membership should be of both sexes as well as bi-partisan.

The effect of this action, determined by the Attorney General of the State, was to legislate the then existing Board of Control out of office. That Board continued to act as a "de-facto" Board under the advice of the Attorney General until its reorganization on August 3, 1905 when Dr. Almah J. Frisby, Herman Grottophorst, Gustav Kustermann, Lester B. Dresser, and Allan D. Conover were all appointed for a term of five years from that date.

To restore the rotation provided in the original act it was evident that additional legislation would be necessary. Such legislation was proposed during the session of 1907 but failed of enactment.

A bill for reorganization was passed in the session of 1909 by the provisions of which the yearly appointment of single members was restored. Under the provisions of this act, chapter 548, laws of Wisconsin, 1909, the following members were appointed.

Term ending 1st Monday in April, 1910, Allan D. Conover,

Term ending 1st Monday in April, 1911, Almah J. Frisby,

Term ending 1st Monday in April, 1912, Elmer Grimmer,

Term ending 1st Monday in April, 1913, W. H. Graebner,

Term ending 1st Monday in April, 1914, R. S. Cowie.

In April 1910, Allan D. Conover was re-appointed by you for the term ending the first Monday in April, 1915.

None of these appointments have been sent to the senate for confirmation there having been no session of that body since the passage and publication of the law.

The legislature of 1905 increased the duties and responsibilities of this Board by the establishment of a State Tuberculosis Sanatorium under the financial management of this Board and the general and medical management of an Advisory Board of five physicians and scientific men. Since the completion and opening of this institution in 1907, the legislature of 1909, transferred the entire management of the institution to this Board, constituting the Advisory Board with lessened duties as a purely advisory body.

The legislature of 1907 further added to the responsibilities and duties of this Board by providing for the parole of first offenders, inmates of the State Prison, after the expiration of one-half of

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*General Report.*

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their full sentence upon recommendation and by the authority of this Board and with the consent of the Governor, and further provided that such men as should be paroled should serve out the balance of their unexpired term under the direction of this Board and the supervision of field parole officers. The very successful operation of this law induced the legislature of 1909 to extend its scope and to include within its provisions, prisoners of all grades, the term of life prisoners for the purpose of parole being established at thirty years. These provisions have added very considerably to the volume of work required of this Board, but their careful administration has, we believe, exerted a strong influence in diminishing criminality within the state.

The legislature of 1909 by chapter 541, provided a method of "Adult Probation" allowing the judges having criminal jurisdiction to suspend or stay the execution of sentence in cases of offenders convicted of crimes punishable by a sentence to the State Prison or State Reformatory, the maximum sentence for whose offense does not exceed ten years, when in the judgment of the court the character of the offender is such, and the circumstances of his offense are of such kind, as to inspire in the court confidence that if he were given another chance he would not again offend against the law. In such case the prisoner is placed in the custody of the State Board of Control; his case is carefully investigated by the field probation officer; work is found for him and he is placed on probation under conditions exactly similar to those in which he would work were he being paroled from the State Prison or State Reformatory.

In addition to the duties imposed by these parole and probation laws, the Board has resumed active participation in the parole work of the Industrial School for Boys, at quarterly meetings held at that institution.

It is a duty of the Board under the law to hold quarterly meetings as a Board of Appeal at both the State Prison and State Reformatory. In combining these various duties it has thus come about that the third Tuesday of each month is a quarterly parole day at one or the other of these institutions in rotation, January, April, July and October being the parole months at the State Prison; February, May, August and November at the State Re-

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*General Report.*

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formatory, and March, June, September and December at the Industrial School for Boys.

The legislature of 1907 also extended the jurisdiction of this Board with relation to the planning of jails and lockups to include similar duties in relation to the "Houses of Correction and Workhouses," and to the approval of sites for such institutions.

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The principal duties assigned by the law to this Board are:—

1st. The entire management of the eleven state institutions. The duties and responsibilities involved include:

(a) The appointment of Superintendents and principal executive officers of each institution.

(b) The purchase by contract under the competitive system of all the staple supplies required by the institutions.

(c) The visiting at least once in each month of all of these institutions by either a single member of the Board or by committees of the board.

(d) The examination and passing upon monthly in advance of all estimates for expenditures.

(e) Meeting monthly at the capitol at Madison, for the purpose of auditing all bills for expenditures previously authorized, approving estimates, awarding contracts for supplies, taking care of correspondence and attending to all other matters which may come before the Board.

(f) The planning and supervision of all improvements to the state institutions.

(g) The letting of contracts for prison labor at the State Prison and the State Reformatory and the supervision of the work under those contracts.

(h) The visiting of the State Prison, the State Reformatory and the Industrial School, quarterly, for the purpose of meeting as a Board of Appeal and parole.

It is also the duty of the Board:

(i) To act as Commissioners in Lunacy with the power to examine into the mental condition of any person committed to or confined in any public or private hospital or asylum for the insane or restrained of liberty by reason of alleged insanity, at any

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*General Report.*

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place within the state; also to act as a Commission in Lunacy to determine as to the mental condition of any person believed to be mentally unsound, confined in any state institution except the state hospitals for the insane.

(j) To transfer inmates of any state institution to any other state institution, in a proper case, and to make transfers from state to county institutions, or the reverse, as provided by law.

(k) To investigate all complaints against any of the state institutions, or against its officers or employes.

2nd. The supervision of all the Charitable and Correctional institutions aided at all by the State and all Industrial Schools, Hospitals and Asylums, organized or existing or which shall be organized under chapter 86 of the Wisconsin statutes of 1898. (The law providing for incorporation.)

These duties include:—

(a) Making quarterly visits either by the entire Board or a committee of the same to all the county asylums for the chronic insane and generally supervising and controlling the care of their patients.

(b) The licensing of the building of new county asylums, and the approval or rejection of all plans for the same and also plans for changes and improvements in those that already exist, which affect the care and comfort of the patients.

(c) Yearly inspection of the Industrial School for Girls and of any other industrial school which may be established under the laws of the state.

(d) Semi-annual inspection of Wisconsin Veterans' Home and making an annual report to the Governor as to the method of conducting the business of that Institution, the care of the inmates and any other matter relating to the efficiency of management.

(e) The investigation and general supervision as to the sanitary condition and general care of inmates of all other charitable institutions incorporated under the laws of the state.

3rd. The inspection and supervision and correction of faults in all county charitable and penal institutions not previously mentioned, and all city and village police stations, and lockups.



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In this field the Board is required

(a) To visit every county jail in the State annually and investigate its condition and management. It has the power of condemnation of these jails and of forcing unsafe, unsanitary or otherwise defective structures to be repaired or replaced as may seem in their judgment best.

(b) To examine plans and specifications for jails or poorhouses and houses of correction and direct their planning. The approval of the Board is required before construction can be begun.

(c) To exercise the same jurisdiction with reference to police stations and lockups.

(d) To thoroughly investigate the poorhouses of the state to collect the necessary and important statistics with relation to their inmates and the care with which their use is kept within the limits prescribed by law. Also to institute inquiries as to the adequacy and efficiency of the laws relating to the poor.

4th. The law also provides

(a) That the Board shall audit all the accounts of the county asylums for the chronic insane against the state and as between the counties for the care of the chronic insane in the thirty-three county asylums of the state.

(b) It further constitutes the Board a Court to hear and determine any disputes between counties as to the residence and responsibility for the care of patients in such county asylums.

(c) Also that the Board audit all the accounts of the State Hospitals for the Insane, the Industrial School for Boys, the Home for the Feeble Minded, and the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium against counties, for the care of inmates of those institutions belonging to the various counties.

5th. In addition to these duties are the duties already described in relation to the penal institutions as having been added to the duties of the Board by the legislatures of 1907 and 1909, namely the determination of paroles, and the care and supervision of the paroled convicts; the care and supervision of persons on probation by the courts.

For the purpose of carrying out these provisions of the law, the Board of Control itself consists of five members, four men and one woman.

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*General Report.*

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In view of the large number of inspections required of the Board and the great number and variety of its duties this number is certainly not too large. In the interest of the state the term of office should be longer and the compensation more adequate.

Its office organization includes a secretary who acts as the executive officer of the Board and has charge as well of the entire system of accounts of the state institutions, a chief clerk, an assistant chief clerk, second assistant chief clerk, two additional clerks and a stenographer.

With the utmost diligence and devotion to the work on the part of every member of this force it is impossible for them to keep up promptly with the correspondence and accounting required in the work of the Board. Instead of the single stenographer provided for by the law, there are now three diligent and efficient stenographers constantly engaged in the records and correspondence work of the Board. The "two other clerks" provided for by the law have been engaged as stenographers in order that the work might be kept up, and in this way other work of the Board is of necessity carried on by an inadequate force. The filing clerk, provided for by the single addition made to the force two years ago is compelled to devote a considerable portion of his time to the accounting work and is unable to keep pace with the necessary filing work in spite of working much overtime.

We call your attention to the devotion, industry and high efficiency of these officers and recommend that they be given recognition for good and faithful service, and that instead of being discriminated against that they be given pay equal to that of corresponding class of clerks in other administrative offices.

The field which should be covered by the charitable endeavor engaged in by the state is very wide. The difficulty of acting wisely and reasonably with reference to the matters involving the care of defectives and unfortunates is very great. There is no greater obstacle to wise action on these lines than the lack of proper and well digested information as to the facts in relation to these classes. The organic law of this Board gives to the Board authority for making investigations as to the care of the poor and as to the needs for the care of other defectives, but provides no agency through which such investigations can be made. It is of the highest importance to the state that it should know how many

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*General Report.*

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defectives of each class are within its limits, that it should know the conditions under which they live and the cause of their existence. If the facts in relation to these matters could be carefully collected, studied and digested the state would be in a position to take much more intelligent action for the care of these classes and for the removal of the conditions which tend to cause their condition. The executive work of this Board, as organized, calls for every endeavor of every employe in its present organization, and the collection and proper study of such information and statistics under present conditions is absolutely impossible. In order that some intelligent beginning can be made in this work we recommend that there be added to the force in this office a chief statistical clerk at a salary of \$1500.00 per annum, with a provision for the necessary traveling expenses for himself and one assistant. In many other states the investigation and study of these problems engages the constant effort of a force of employees larger than the entire present office force of this Board.

We also urgently request that at least two additional clerks with salaries of not less than \$1000.00 per annum, be authorized for this office.

In former reports we have called your attention to some of the problems in connection with the care of the insane. What is generally known as the Wisconsin system of caring for the insane involves two classes of institutions:

Hospitals for the acute insane. Here most insane patients are first committed and held so long as it is thought that the medical treatment which the hospitals can furnish will be beneficial to them.

Asylums for the chronic insane. After a period of care and treatment in the hospitals to ascertain the nature and extent of the disease the patients are sent, when it is believed that the medical care which is given in a hospital cannot longer be of special benefit, to the county asylums. At the present time there are thirty-three such asylums with an additional asylum under construction. The number of inmates in each of these institutions varies from eighty to two hundred. These institutions are generally away from cities, most of them on large farms, and the smaller number of patients cared for in each, the close personal supervision and care which can be given by the superintendent and matron, the

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much greater liberty and freedom of action which can be allowed, the more general occupation of the patients and the simple natural life they lead all tend to benefit the patients, and in the slow process of time in some cases to assist in their restoration to sanity.

This system of caring for the chronic insane also has the very considerable merit of great economy and to such an extent is this the case, that the average cost of caring for the six thousand six hundred insane of Wisconsin is less than one hundred fifteen dollars per annum, per individual, as against the average cost of one hundred fifty-five to one hundred ninety dollars in most of the adjoining states.

The system is admirable in its conception and would be most admirable in its results were this Board allowed to fully develop its possibilities in relation to the care and treatment of the acute insane. It seems to us that having provided so admirable and economical a method of caring for the chronic insane the state should concentrate its effort and freely spend its money in securing the best possible treatment, the best obtainable appliances, and the best medical skill in the treatment of the acute class.

In respect to this matter the policy of the state up to the present time has been far too conservative. Up to the beginning of the last decade, the methods of care in the hospitals for the acute insane of this state amounted to a little more than their then segregation and institutional care. During the last decade, however, some little advance has been made and particularly within the last five years there have been developed so far as the means at the disposal of the Board have allowed, added methods of care and study and added systems of treatment for the benefit of these unfortunates.

The legislature of 1907 wisely raised the per capita appropriation for the hospitals for the insane from \$4.25 to \$4.50 per week. This increase, however, did not fully meet the increased cost of living.

It must be apparent to everyone who has any knowledge of the cost of hospital treatment that this amount per capita is much too small to secure for the patients what may fairly be called real hospital treatment. It would be impossible to maintain hospitals for sick people who are sane on any such basis. There is an added

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difficulty when to the ailments of the body there has been added the disturbance of the mind.

The superintendents and physicians of our hospitals have strained every nerve to furnish to these unfortunates as near a semblance of true hospital treatment is as possible with the means at their disposal and have been assisted so far as the appropriation allowed by this Board.

There are needed at these institutions larger staffs of physicians especially trained for the work, means for more nurses who should be trained in the work, means for some betterments in the diet, over that now possible, and added buildings for special classes and groups which would secure the possibility of better classification and would be better adapted to housing each special class.

The buildings of the present state hospitals were constructed on plans long since discarded for institutions of this kind. They were constructed for the housing of the mixed population of chronic and acute cases being cared for at the time of their erection and were much better adapted for that purpose than for the present use of housing a much more largely, acute population.

This matter was presented to you in our last biennial report and a ten year scheme of construction for the purpose of developing these institutions along more modern lines was there explained and recommended.

We earnestly recommend that a beginning of such development be authorized by the coming legislature. We further recommend that the per capita appropriation for the care of these patients be increased from \$4.50 per week to \$5.00 per week since this additional provision can be wisely used for their better and more scientific treatment in order to increase in number those who may thus be restored to normal condition of mind and become useful members of society.

We believe that such added expenditure will be most amply justified both from a financial and humanitarian standpoint.

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*General Report.*

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The principal functions of the State School for the Blind, the School for the Deaf and the Industrial School for Boys are educational.

Their supervision and management by this Board is convenient and advantageous to the state because of their peculiar institutional character. It is, however, a source of some regret and annoyance to the blind, and the deaf to be associated publicly with the correctional institutions, particularly in the manner in which they are grouped in the legal title of this Board. It seems to us, therefore, that there would be no harm in making a change in that title to the simpler one of "State Board of Control of Wisconsin," a similar title to that used in other states for corresponding Boards and involving no chance to misunderstanding or confusion in our state. We believe that such a change can be made without disturbing the organization of the Board and we would therefore recommend such change to your consideration.

There is also a feeling among the graduates of these schools particularly among those of the schools for the blind and the deaf that it would be beneficial to the school to have to some extent the cooperation of the graduate body, and the inspection and study of the institutions with reference to their improvement, on the part of selected members of the graduate bodies. We can see no objection to such an organization, but rather some benefit, if the duties of such a visiting and inspecting body be carefully defined and not such as to cause confusion and conflict of authority, and shall gladly cooperate in the securing of wise legislation along this line.

To that end we recommend that two boards of visitors, one selected from the former students of the School for the Blind and one from these of the School for the Deaf be authorized, that these Boards each consist of three members appointed by the Governor for a three-year term; and that these visiting Boards be authorized and empowered to visit, inspect and study conditions at each of the schools not more than twice in each year; that their actual and necessary expenses in making such visits be audited by this Board and paid from the state treasury, and that they each be required to make a report to this Board annually as of June 30th, in which they embody their criticisms and suggestions as to the management of the institutions, its methods of instruction and other related matters.

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*General Report.*

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In its provision for the care of dependent children this state has developed an excellent system by providing the State Public School at Sparta, an institution where neglected and dependent children of all ages up to fourteen can be committed, cared for, have homes and employment secured for them and through the cooperation of this Board may be permanently adopted by suitable people. In the conduct of this school great care has been taken that the religious preferences and affiliations of the parents of these children shall be respected in the selection of new homes for the children.

The school ordinarily contains somewhat less than two hundred children and two agents are constantly looking for homes for the younger children and employment for the older ones, visiting the homes where others have been placed and returning to the school, children who for any reason, do not fit the home where they have been placed. Nearly eight hundred children are thus being constantly cared for and looked after.

Provision should be made for a third agent since it is beyond the power of two people to visit the large number scattered over the state as often as they should.

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Dormitory provision has now been made at the home for the Feeble Minded at Chippewa Falls, for slightly over one thousand inmates the maximum number for which it was originally intended that this institution should care. Experience in the management of the institution has amply justified the wisdom of the original plan. There still remains to be supplied at this institution sufficient school room for the proper training of the inmates and a proper hospital for the segregation of inmates afflicted with contagious or infectious diseases. One-half of one of the dormitory buildings is now reserved for hospital purposes against the possibilities of any kind of an epidemic and must be so reserved until a proper hospital has been secured for such cases, so that until that event, it is impossible to fill the institution to its limit.

It has been necessary for some years to occupy basement rooms in the first schoolhouse in order to carry on the necessary classes. This is a condition that would not be tolerated in this state in other

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than a state institution and we sincerely trust that the legislature may make proper provision to prevent the necessity of continuing so unwise and unsanitary a method.

The legislature of 1909 on the earnest recommendation of this Board gave to the Board authority to select and make option contracts for a suitable site for a new Home for the Feeble Minded. Some propositions have already been made to the state and are being investigated. The correspondence with reference to the matter indicates that options on a considerable number of very good sites will be offered. As soon as the Board can complete the investigation of these sites it will make a special report to the legislature with its recommendations and it is hoped that the special need for this additional institution will be recognized by the legislature in a liberal appropriation, to build and equip a considerable number of buildings and make provision for the present needs of the state in this direction. Such an institution is by far the most effective means of checking the growth of this class of population.

It was originally planned that the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Wales should when completed provide for one hundred fifty patients. Careful study of the problems relating to this institution indicate that this number can be increased to two hundred with some reduction in the per capita cost of maintaining the institution, and other advantages in the administration.

We therefore recommend that provision be made at the present time for the increase in the number of beds provided, to one hundred seventy and that a further increase be made in the near future to increase the total number to be provided for to the limit indicated.

This institution has been very successful in restoring its patients to such a condition that if they can return to their ordinary pursuits and are not compelled to enter into their work too vigorously at the start, they have excellent prospects of permanent recovery, and a considerable number have already been so restored.

All of those who go out from the institution who have been benefitted by the treatment become missionaries teaching others how to care for themselves and how to live to prevent their being affected by the disease. This secondary effect of the institution



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in the community from which these people come is no less valuable than the direct effect in securing cures of its patients.

There is no doubt that the fight against tuberculosis would receive an equally great assistance if institutions can be maintained either in all of the counties or a majority of them scattered through the state, places at which advanced cases could be maintained and thus segregated from the communities in which they live. These cases when scattered through the various counties act as bearers and spreaders of the disease germs and are constantly likely to infect more cases than the sanatoriums in the state can care for and attempt to cure.

It is very much to be hoped that some scheme can be worked out by which state aid to institutions of this character maintained by counties can be furnished on somewhat the same basis as the state aid now given to counties which maintain their own insane.

Much good is being accomplished at the State Industrial School for Boys, by holding the boys until better educated, by giving them more of occupational training and by a closer supervision of their work when placed in homes, and by teaching them habits of thrift. That school can, however, never do the work it should until better classification of boys under its charge can be made by the separation of the smaller from the larger boys in their daily life and until the capacity of the institution is so enlarged as to allow the detention of boys capable of receiving such an education until they have completed at least the eight grades of the common school work. With the present dormitory facilities of the school and the present large number of commitments annually, it is impossible to hold these boys long enough for that purpose. A beginning, however, has been made toward the separation of the small boys in a group by themselves. The legislature of 1909 provided for an additional cottage, which is now completed but not equipped. It is planned that three such cottages and a combined refectory and schoolhouse be erected in a group by itself and it is earnestly recommended that the present legislature made provision for a second cottage and for a combined refectory and schoolhouse for these small boys.

In order that the indeterminate sentence, as originally framed for men sentenced to the State Reformatory, should be constitutional, it was thought necessary to make the maximum sentence

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imposed under the law the sentence for which the persons convicted were sent to that institution. In many cases this resulted in the institution being required to keep for a period of great and unnecessary length, control over prisoners, either in the institution or out on parole, and its application often resulted in severe injustice to individuals. In order to prevent that, the legislature of 1907 modified the law so as to require a definite sentence of from one year to the maximum provided by law for the crime. In practical working there are some serious objections to this law. It results in a larger number of sentences being made for one year only. In most of the successful reformatories in this country a minimum residence of two years at the Reformatory, before parole, has been insisted on and in some cases a minimum residence of three years, since experience has shown that with less time than this it is impossible to secure the discipline, the essential general educational training and such occupational training as is likely to result in the permanent reformation of the individual. Under the law, as it now stands, whatever the sentence imposed by the court, it is possible for this Board to release on parole, after such a period of discipline and education as it finds by experience to be wise, any prisoner who deserves such consideration. It makes little difference, therefore, what the period of commitment is, provided it is long enough for these purposes. No advantage can come to either the individual or the state in making a reformatory sentence longer than five years. Such a sentence, as modified by good time law for a prisoner who has behaved himself, is really for three years and nine months service. In extreme cases, therefore, in which it is deemed wise to hold a prisoner as long as three years such a sentence would provide for such an imprisonment and for nine months of supervision on parole, while in other cases this Board might feel able to release on so short a period as one year and after a reasonable period of parole recommend the prisoner for final release to the Governor. We, therefore, feel that it would be wise to modify the present law so as to provide for a straight reformatory sentence of five years in all cases. In a large majority of the cases the determination of the time of detention depends more upon the spirit shown by the individual after conviction, his desire for reformation and diligence in work and in study, than upon any other consideration and such a change to a straight five

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year sentence would give to the superintendent of the Reformatory and to this Board the leverage they need in dealing with these cases and the time in which to resure some real benefit to the prisoner.

The attempt under the system of criminal laws of Wisconsin to mete out so much punishment for so much crime results in many strange and freakish inequalities of punishment. Instances could be taken from the record showing that for the same crime committed under nearly identical circumstances individuals have been punished with sentences varying from six months confinement in the county jail to life imprisonment in the State Prison. Variations of from one to ten years in sentences for other crimes in cases in which the conditions of the crime were essentially the same occur so often as to attract little attention, except that they create among the individuals punished, a strong resentment against the law for the manifest unfairness and inequality of its punishments, and thus greatly interfere with the best efforts of the warden and superintendents toward securing the reformation of the prisoners. Judging by the cases which have come in review before this Board, at the prisons, it seems fair to say that the first offender, not a criminal at heart, and depressed and overcome by his arrest and trial, is very apt to get a longer sentence, a severer punishment, than the skilled offender and old-timer whose experience has taught him how to bluff his case through, to agree to plead guilty to a lesser charge than the crime actually committed saving the county some expense in the matter of a trial, and thus get off with a light sentence. The laws for the punishment of habitual criminals by exceptionally long sentence are rarely invoked, without doubt because there is generally a lack of necessary information regarding the character and the life of the prisoner at the time of his trial. As soon as the convicted man is placed in prison or reformatory and his identification measurements have been taken, by means of the system of exchange in these matters, this information is soon supplied.

This information should have been at the command of the prosecuting officer at the time of the trial. By its prompt use, and a vigorous and impartial enforcement of the habitual criminal act, the state and country would many times be secured against the now too frequent premature discharge of the skilled and ex-

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perienced crook and would be enabled to administer in his case the "justice" he so richly deserves. Such results would flow much more certainly from the enactment of a brief law providing for the indeterminate sentencing of all convicted prisoners to confinement in the State Prison, leaving to the court and to the jury only the determination of the guilt or innocence of the accused and the character of the offense. The prisoner would then, if deemed guilty, simply be convicted of guilt of the particular crime and sentenced "to the State Prison under the law." Once within the prison walls, if an old offender, his past record would soon be ascertained and then no matter how shrewd, he could be detained to the full limit of the maximum sentence provided by the law for the crime. Should he prove to be a first offender, an accidental criminal amendable to reformation, he could then be paroled after the necessary period of discipline and re-established under parole, if he conducted himself properly, in the confidence of his community.

In its first application in neighboring states it was feared that such a sentence might result in too light a punishment of the prisoners, but experience has definitely shown that it has prolonged the sentence of offenders on the average approximately one year. There can no longer be any doubt of the great value of such a system to a state in securing a more equitable adjustment of the punishment to the criminal, and we earnestly recommend that legislation looking to the adoption of this system of punishment for crime be given careful consideration. It may be necessary for that purpose to amend the constitution.

In our last biennial report we called your attention to the need at the institutions of at least one thousand acres of additional land. We earnestly recommend that some provision of law be made placing it in the hands of this Board to secure such increased land at the various institutions whenever the opportunity may arise so to do at a reasonable cost. An annual appropriation of \$15,000.00 per year for ten years by a law which gave authority to the Board to make option contracts would fully provide for this greatly needed addition to the equipment of the institutions and would contribute to the economy of their management.

Throughout the state institutions the system has spread of

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making a more careful grading of the employes and providing definite steps of promotion for those who are ambitious and deserve it and the further provision has been made of providing for several years an increased compensation in all grades for each additional year of good service in a position up to four years. This system has proved very efficient in stimulating the employes of the state in the institutions to greater effort to fully discharge their duties and deserve the promotion which they can now feel sure of earning within a reasonable time and has without doubt secured to the state more cheerful and more efficient service.

The capacity of the various county asylums and state hospitals under the direct supervision of the Board has been carefully determined based upon the provision in dormitories of a minimum of forty-five square feet of floor space to each individual and this Board is thus enabled to secure that there is no over-crowding of the inmates in these institutions. This re-determination will result in cutting down the average population of the hospitals for insane to less than six hundred.

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### STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

#### MENDOTA, WISCONSIN

It was found in the spring of 1910 that the lake connection to the fire pumps had become stopped up and that the pumps were no longer able to draw any considerable amount of water through it. A careful inspection of the conduit was made by experts and tests were also made which disclosed such a condition as it would seem impossible to repair. It is further true that there was constant danger of infection from typhoid fever by the use of the lake water on the grounds. This danger, and the urgent need of ample fire protection, determined the Board to seek a supply of water from a different source. The institution already has an artesian well which supplies enough water under constant pumping for the domestic needs of the institution, but not rapidly enough for any considerable protection against fire. After taking the advice of competent engineers, the Board promptly advertised

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and let the contract for a new and much larger artesian well, placed in the rear of a group of buildings and immediately adjoining the site chosen for the new power house. The well has been drilled and properly lined up. It varies from twenty-one inches at the top to twelve inches at the bottom and is eight hundred fifty feet deep, drilled its entire depth in solid sandstone and has approximately seven hundred seventy feet of water. Preliminary tests indicate a constant supply ample to furnish two large fire streams, and water of the best quality. Contracts have been let for deep well lifting pump and fire pump and these will be installed and put in operation as soon as received. The institution will then be able to draw its water supply from either of two sources and will always have a reasonable fire protection.

This emergency expenditure will probably result in a small deficiency in the current expense appropriation of the institution.

The legislature of 1909 made a small appropriation for beginning the construction of a new heating and power plant. This work is well begun and will be carried as far as the funds will allow by April 1st, 1911. The very dilapidated condition of the old steam plant and the old laundry renders the need for the completion of this work, also the building of a new laundry, very urgent.

Owing to the isolated location of this hospital for the insane and the scarcity of houses in the neighborhood, it is often impossible for the institution to hold many of its best employes who desire to have a home of their own. The institution should own a number of cottages suitable for different classes of employes. A fair return on the investment could be had from rental and a very decided advantage secured in the possibility of retaining experienced and skilled employes who desire a home of their own. As yet no provision has been made for a residence for the farmer.

Great difficulty was experienced at both hospitals for the insane during the past two years in stamping out contagious diseases which secure a foothold in the institution from the outside, because of the lack of suitable hospital facilities, and it is strongly urged that provision be made by the coming legislature for well equipped buildings of this class at each of the institutions.

The entire kitchen outfit in this institution is badly wornout, and the space in which it is housed needs complete reconstruction

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to make it efficient and sanitary, and much new equipment is necessary.

There is need for convenience and economy a plant for producing gas to be used in the cooking.

In the interest of better medical service at the institution there is needed a pathological laboratory and a morgue, which should be a small independent building conveniently placed with reference to the main structure.

We submit the following estimate of the cost of these much needed improvements:

New power-house chimney and equipment.....	\$65,000.00
New laundry and equipment .....	25,000.00
A contagious hospital .....	45,000.00
Two cottages for employes.....	4,000.00
A gas plant for cooking.....	2,500.00
Reconstruction and re-equipment of kitchen.....	2,500.00
A morgue and laboratory.....	7,000.00
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$151,000.00</b>

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## NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

### STATE HOSPITAL STATION

#### Winnebago Post Office, Wisconsin

The most important event of the biennial period in the state institutions was the loss to the state, through the death in October, 1909, of the able, devoted and much beloved superintendent of the Northern Hospital, Dr. William A. Gordon, for nearly thirteen years its superintendent. He was widely known throughout the country for his sterling ability, his progressive spirit and particularly for his peculiar talent in the handling of the psychological side of the treatment of cases of insanity, and was most highly esteemed for his grand qualities as a man, as a superintendent and as a host. The high degree in which he combined these qualities attracted to him a very unusual number of warm personal friends and admirers. Few superintendents of state hospitals have attracted and deserved the admiration and gratitude of so large a circle of patients and their friends. He made a large impress upon the people of the State of his adoption and will long be remembered for what he was and for what he accomplished.

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*General Report.*


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From the time of Dr. Gordon's death, until June, 1910, Dr. Adin Sherman, many years principal assistant physician under Dr. Gordon, filled his post successfully as Acting Superintendent and in June was elected Superintendent of the Hospital.

This institution suffered for a long time during 1909 and 1910 from a contagion of diphtheria in a mild form.

The pressing needs for improvements at this institution are for replacing the worn out floors, additional plumbing, to replace much that is out of date, and most of all for re-wiring the building for electric lighting. The installation of the first electric plant at this institution was made when the art of wiring a building safely was little known, and wherever repairs to the building have caused the opening of the floors the condition in which the wiring has been found plainly shows that it is a constant menace to the institution, that at any time a fire may occur from the defective insulation of the wires. These danger points are so numerous and so much concealed that it is impossible to remedy the difficulty except by an entire new system placed in proper conduits.

There are needed for this institution, in order to furnish proper employment for its inmates and to economically maintain the institution itself, at least two hundred acres of additional land. It is hoped that provision will be made by the legislature for the purchase of this land and that such purchase will enable the Hospital for Criminal and Violent Insane, already provided for, to be erected at a greater distance from the present hospital than the grounds now owned allow.

Here also, as at the State Hospital for the Insane, there is urgent need for homes for nurses and attendants of both sexes in order that these hard worked helpers may have suitable home surroundings, away from the scenes of their labor, during their hours of rest.

Following is an estimate of the cost of these much needed improvements:

Floors.....	\$ 4,500.00
Plumbing.....	3,000.00
Rewiring.....	14,000.00
Land.....	20,000.00
Homes for Nurses and Attendants .....	80,000.00
Total .....	\$121,500.00



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*General Report.*


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## STATE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

## DELAVER, WISCONSIN

During the biennial period the new dormitory for young women has been completed, equipped and occupied. It provides additional and greatly improved quarters for that class of scholars of the institution and gives to their surroundings a much more home-like air and some degree of privacy.

A new school building, provided for by the legislature of 1909, is being rapidly completed and will be occupied in January or February. This furnishes great relief from the crowded condition of the schools. It was found impossible to complete the entire building itself, but contracts were made to enclose the building and finish all but four rooms. In this manner there have been provided a large art class room and eight ordinary class rooms. The other four rooms can be completed at a slight cost when their need becomes pressing.

The special appropriations required for the immediate needs of the institution are given below:—

Addition to coal sheds.....	\$ 4,000.00
Re-roofing buildings.....	1,400.00
Hog Pen.....	800.00
Additional Land.....	2,500.00
Watertank, etc.....	4,000.00
Laundry Machinery.....	500.00
Gas cooking plant.....	1,200.00
Boiler House Extension.....	2,000.00
Connecting Corridor for Schoolhouse.....	2,500.00
Plumbing for Schoolhouse.....	600.00
Tunnels.....	2,500.00
Total.....	\$22,000.00

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*General Report.*


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## SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

## JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

There does not seem to be any likelihood that the number of scholars attending this school will increase materially during the present decade. The precautions which have been taken by legislation and by the efforts of the State Board of Health to prevent blindness occurring at birth have a tendency to considerably diminish that class of cases, while the increase in population and great variety of industrial pursuits increases somewhat the likelihood of blindness in children as the result of accident.

Under a former administration this school had degenerated into the position of a mixed school for children and a home for adult blind. Through the clear headed action of Professor A. J. Hutton and his successors in the superintendency this condition has been permanently changed, so that now the institution is a school for children and young people.

At the same time there seems to be an increasing number of pupils of such mental grade as to not respond promptly to class teaching and such as to require a great deal of special personal instruction. In order to properly give such instruction there should be some increase in the teaching force, and, that this may be provided for, a slight increase is needed in the current expense fund for the institution.

Attention is called to the utterly inadequate quarters for the hired help of the institution who are compelled to occupy basement rooms and always work in basement rooms, since the kitchen and the dining room are also in the basement. These conditions are not fair housing conditions either for the help nor for the scholars, and it is earnestly recommended that an appropriation be made for the building of suitable kitchen and dining rooms and rooms for the hired help which shall be above ground and much more sanitary.

The following are the items of appropriation recommended for this institution:

Silo.....	\$ 600.00
Kitchen and Dining room.....	16,000.00
Cow Barn.....	3,000.00
Total.....	<u>\$19,600.00</u>

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*General Report.*


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## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

## WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN

A proposition has been made by the city of Waukesha to buy thirty-five acres of land belonging to this institution, which lies directly south of the city cemetery, for the purpose of extending their cemetery, at \$275.00 per acre. At the same time an option has been obtained upon a farm adjoining the institution farm on the southwest containing one hundred and fifteen acres at a price which enables the state to increase its land holdings at this institution by eighty acres for the slight additional expenditure of less than five thousand dollars. This additional land is greatly needed in connection with the farming work of the institution, and we urge that the necessary authority and appropriation be made by law for the carrying out of these two transactions.

The improvement of the city streets of Waukesha adjacent to the grounds, and extending to the gate, has been halted for lack of authority on the part of this Board to expend money for any such purpose, and it is recommended that the legislature provide for an expenditure not exceeding two thousand dollars in order that this work can be continued past the state property to the entrance to the institution and that the state should bear its proper share of the expense.

We recommend that the following appropriations be made for special improvements at this institution:

Equipment for new cottage.....	\$1,500 00
Remodeling old horse barn for blacksmith and metal work shop.....	1,500 00
Piggery moving.....	400 00
Equipment for outdoor sport..	500 00
Walks.....	500 00
One new cottage and equipment.....	25,000 00
Refectory and new schoolhouse for small boys.....	30,000 00
Two silos.....	1,200 00
Total.....	<hr/> \$60,600 00

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*General Report.*

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## WISCONSIN STATE PRISON

## WAUPUN, WISCONSIN

The legislature of 1909 provided for an extension of the prison wall, which should enclose the balance of the available space belonging to the state at the prison site within the prison wall.

This board made careful estimates of the probable cost of this work and asked for \$30,000.00. By using the prison labor for quarrying, delivering and crushing the necessary stone and by adopting the most modern methods of handling concrete in the construction of the wall, this work has so far progressed that three-fifths of the wall has been completed and the foundation for a considerable additional portion is in place. It is evident that there will be required for the purchase of the absolutely necessary raw materials an additional appropriation of approximately \$3,000.00. The wall will undoubtedly be completed during June, 1911.

The population has gradually but steadily increased. The prison for men contains 764 cells. The average increase of population in the prison for each biennial period in the last decade has been not far from forty prisoners, and adding to the present population this rate of increase, which seems likely to continue, it is clearly evident that the first of July, 1912, will see the prison again entirely filled. We, therefore, urge that provision be made by the legislature of 1911 for beginning the construction of a new wing, corresponding in size and capacity to the last one erected, and that for that purpose one-half of the probable cost be appropriated at this time in order that the latter part of the season of 1911 and the entire season of 1912 can be utilized in the erection of a building such as is necessary to enclose such a new cell block, and that an appropriation be made to build elsewhere on the grounds a new store and warehouse to replace the ancient building which must be torn down to make room for such a new wing.

The dining room facilities of the prison are at present utterly insufficient for the needs, and the prison has not suitable school

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*General Report.*


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room. A careful study has been made by the members of this Board as to the possibility of placing a proper structure for this purpose in the prison yards and a rough plan prepared therefor. We urgently recommend that a sufficient appropriation for this purpose be made by the legislature so that work upon it can be begun during the season of 1912.

The State Prison farm now consists of 328 acres of land immediately adjoining the city limits of Waupun. Much of this land was marsh and at the time of the purchase of the 168 acres in 1907 was frequently flooded and impassable. A large drainage ditch has been dug, capable of carrying off any floods, and the work of tilling and redeeming this land has made progress each year so that the arable land on the farm is steadily increasing. The farm has become a reasonably profitable venture and will become each year more so. It is a piece of land on which it would be particularly profitable to maintain a large herd of dairy cattle, but there is no sufficient shelter for such a herd. We, therefore, recommend that provision be made for a first-class modern barn and for an increase in the herd.

We list below our estimates of the probable cost of these improvements:

Completion of wall.....	\$2,500 00
Warehouse.....	10,000 00
Dining room	
(School room) .....	30,000 00
New barn and increase in herd.....	10,000 00
New cell wing (one-half cost) .....	40,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$92,500 00</u>

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*General Report.*

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## STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL

## SPARTA, WISCONSIN

The agents of the State Public School constantly care for and supervise nearly eight hundred children in the homes in which they have been placed. It results that they are not able to visit these children as often as they should and many children are returned to the school as unsatisfactory, who might otherwise, if visited and properly warned by the agents, have made good in their homes. It is, therefore, urged that provision be made in the current expense fund for an additional agent of the school.

The legislature of 1909 made an entirely inadequate provision for the current expense fund of this institution. Every effort has been made to economize, but the short appropriation has been followed by two years of short crops and the combination has created a large deficiency which was absolutely unavoidable.

Two additional cottages will be put in commission during the year, 1911, and will necessarily increase appreciably the running expenses of the institution.

At this institution in order to provide proper quarters for the officers and a suitable audience room for the children, an assembly hall, and manual training shop, was recommended two years ago. We respectfully renew that recommendation and urge that an appropriation be made therefor at this time.

The lighting service at the institution has heretofore been provided at a very advantageous rate by the Lighting Company at Sparta. Under the public utility act that special rate can no longer be given to the state institution after the expiration of the contract in 1911, and the minimum rate which can be charged will be more than double the rate under the special contract. The institution has to have its full force of engineers and we see no reason why it could not, under the conditions, be much more profitable for the state to own and operate its own lighting plant. It is also believed that it would be to the advantage of the institution to own its own water supply and service, for which it now pays three hundred dollars per year on the average.

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The Board has had an estimate and preliminary plan made of the possible cost of installing such light and water supply apparatus and recommend the subjects to your consideration.

The La Crosse river runs through the grounds of the institution and cuts off a small tract of the state land from the rest. A tract of land of approximately forty acres was rented two years ago with an option, making it possible to be purchased within three years for one thousand dollars, and we recommend that this purchase be authorized.

A bridge is also needed to reach the land now owned by the state and this additional tract, in order to avoid a long detour of nearly two miles.

The following list of recommendations comprises many small but much needed items of improvements at the school:

For assembly hall and manual training shop.....	\$14,000.00
Bridge .....	900.00
Addition to barn .....	1,000.00
Completion of tunnels.....	1,800.00
Furnishing of new buildings and partial refurnishing of old buildings.....	2,400.00
Horses, harnesses and vehicles.....	1,800.00
Fencing .....	400.00
Additional land.....	1,000.00
Means of amusement and instruction.....	600.00
Repairing roofs of old cottages.....	1,700.00
Lighting and pumping station .....	9,000.00
Remodeling in administration building.....	1,200.00
Total.....	\$35,800.00

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## WISCONSIN HOME FOR FEEBLE MINDED

### CHIPPEWA FALLS, WISCONSIN

This institution was planned with far more care and more complete provision made for the needs of its inmates than any other institution in the state. It still lacks, however, a proper contagious hospital and a schoolhouse, which its increased population makes exceedingly necessary. When these have been provided, no further considerable appropriation will be needed in connection with construction matters at this institution, except such as might result from a fire or tornado, and great care has been exercised to prevent the possibility of danger by fire.

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*General Report.*


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We recommend the following special appropriations for the coming biennial period:

Contagious hospital.....	\$35,000.00
New schoolhouse.....	30,000.00
New boilers.....	3,000.00
Additional cows.....	2,000.00
Total.....	\$70,000.00

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## WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY

### GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN

During the biennial period recently closed, a large number of the inmates of this institution have been engaged in the manufacture of brick, the cutting of stone, and the construction of the central building to contain the kitchen, dining room, school rooms, guard room, executive offices, chapel, and quarters for the guards. The center and rear portion of this building has now been inclosed and finished and is nearly ready for use. This construction of the front portion will occupy the entire season of 1911. At the same time some considerable portion of stone cutting required for the south wing of the building has been executed. The construction work has enabled the institution to carry on work of instruction in brick making, in brick laying, in stone cutting, in stone setting, in reinforced concrete floor and roof construction, in slating, in plastering, in steam fitting, in electric wiring and in carpenter work, and many young men have been trained to considerable proficiency in each of these callings.

Buildings, which have been previously estimated to be of the value of from two hundred fifty thousand to three hundred thousand dollars, have now so far progressed, that it is clear their direct expenses to the state will not exceed one hundred fifty thousand dollars. The completion of these buildings will open the possibility of a new era in the usefulness of the Reformatory. Heretofore all school work, all entertainments, and all lectures of any kind were necessarily given during the day hours, for the reason that there was no adequate protection against escape of inmates possible in the unfinished state of the buildings. The new



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*General Report.*


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buildings are directly connected with the cell wing and make it possible to conduct evening as well as daytime exercises in entire safety.

It is the desire of the Board and superintendent to reorganize the school work on a much more liberal basis now that this arrangement of time has become possible and it is strongly urged upon the legislature that these possibilities be kept in mind in making provision for the current expenses of the institution. For the purpose of continuing the operations for the benefit of the state and for the continuation of the schooling in various building trades, we therefore urge the special appropriations listed below:

For completing center building and beginning wing.....	\$50,000.00
For equipment of center building, offices, schools, etc.....	15,000.00
For trade equipment.....	10,000.00
Building roads around institution farm.....	4,000.00
Total.....	<hr/> \$79,000.00

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## STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM

### WALES, WISCONSIN

The success of this institution in treating incipient cases of tuberculosis has already attracted so much attention and the number of such cases in the state is so great that the pressure for admission to the institution and upon this Board to secure an enlargement of its facilities is so great and the appeals so pitiful as to move the Board to stretch a point in the expenditure of the current fund of the institution, so as to provide added facilities as quickly as possible.

The institution is as yet very incomplete on many sides. While the quarters provided for the patients are in the main adequate, the temporary shacks which were first built are lacking in the conveniences which are not only desirable, but also very necessary for the comfort of the patients, and it is most desirable that they be remodeled along the lines of the newer shacks, in order that the same degree of comfort can be furnished to all patients alike.

The enlargement of the institution has so far encroached upon the space reserved for assembly and amusement purposes in the

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*General Report.*


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dining room, as to almost deprive the patients of any place for such purposes and since much of the success of the institution must depend upon the cheerfulness of the patients as well as upon the care and treatment, we deem it advisable especially to call your attention to the great necessity of at once providing for a proper assembly and amusement hall. A location is possible in which this may be done in such a manner as to allow the basement to be used as a workshop and thus would provide an opportunity for light work for some of the patients to absorb so much of their activities as they are capable of giving to work during the winter season.

These are but the more prominent of the necessities of the institution all of which we have listed and estimated below and recommend to your careful consideration.

Equipment of new buildings.....	\$ 4,000.00
Two new shacks.....	14,000.00
Remodeling old shacks.....	5,000.00
Assembly hall and workshop .....	18,000.00
Buildings for employes.....	4,000.00
Coal shed.....	5,000.00
Water softening apparatus.....	4,500.00
Re-setting old boilers including stokers.....	2,000.00
Enlarging refrigerating plant.....	4,000.00
Additions to barn and laundry.....	3,000.00
Poultry and hog buildings.....	2,000.00
Additional land.....	7,500.00
Excavation and grading .....	5,000.00
Total.....	\$78,000.00

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### COUNTY INSANE ASYLUMS

This Board is required to visit the asylums for the insane four times each year for the purpose of seeing that the inmates are properly cared for. These visits are for the purpose of determining whether the inmates are properly clothed, properly fed, and in general properly cared for and that a sufficient number of attendants and properly trained people are kept for that purpose, that the plumbing of the building is kept in sanitary condition, that the buildings are properly heated, and ventilated, that the proper means are provided for escape in case of fire, and that the inmates are humanely treated. Upon the whole there is a slight and steady improvement in the buildings, in the quality of the quar-

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*General Report.*

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ters, food and care of the inmates of these institutions. Some of the institutions built in the earlier days are still quite primitive in regard to their sanitary conditions, but these things are gradually being bettered and there is, upon the whole, a decided spirit and desire for progress among the boards of trustees and county boards having charge of these institutions.

During the biennial period just closed these county asylums have been visited by committees representing the states of Pennsylvania and Indiana. The representatives of Pennsylvania desired, after having adopted the Wisconsin system in part, to again study the system in the light of their own experience and to find what developments, if any, had been made in the system and what its strong and weak points are. The report comments very favorably upon the condition which they found in the county asylums which they saw. They visited six of these institutions, representing a fair average of the newer asylums.

The representatives of Indiana included two Superintendents of State Hospitals for the Insane, two members of the Board of State Charities and its Secretary. They visited the State Hospitals, the Home for the Feeble Minded, and eleven of the county asylums, which represented a fair average of the entire group of thirty-three. Their observations are summarized by them in their report to the Governor of Indiana as follows, and are especially interesting to the people of Wisconsin because of the thoroughness with which they investigated, coming to Wisconsin during the winter months and during the summer months as well, and also because of the obvious fair mindedness of their commendation and criticisms: the following is their summing up.

The net result of all this to the State of Wisconsin is:

1. All the insane are cared for, so far as we saw, in a creditable manner.
2. The state is put to much less expense for state hospitals.
3. The state is put to much less expense for maintaining the insane.
4. More attention is given to the best modern methods of treatment of the acute insane in the State hospital than in many other states.

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*General Report.*

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5. The chronic insane are kept separate, are cared for in smaller numbers, are returned nearer their friends and often to their old neighborhood; they live a life of greater freedom and appear to be better satisfied; such as are able, have the benefit of employment at simple rural pursuits, and in some instances at least have a greater variety of fresh, wholesome food from the products of the farm than they do in many states in the state hospitals.

6. Occasionally one regarded as a chronic case recovers sufficiently to be returned to his home and is eventually discharged.

In general, we should think any one would prefer a relative in the average county asylum to the chronic wards of the average state hospital.

#### OBJECTIONS TO COUNTY ASYLUMS

1. The patients do not have the same kind of medical attendance as in the state hospitals.

2. There are more elopements.

3. There is danger in the lack of close state supervision.

4. Under this system there is danger of the institution being used for political ends.

5. When a patient is transferred from a state hospital to a county asylum for the insane there are no continuous records kept similar to those at the hospital.

It is plain that the criticisms made are discriminating and fair, but that they are mainly about matters wherein the practice can easily be amended. There is no doubt that in some of the counties, however, the County Board of Supervisors have attempted to largely shape the policy and determine the selection of the chief officers of their county asylums: thus taking to themselves powers which the law especially provided should be exercised by the trustees of the institutions, and nullifying the effect of the laws which were carefully drawn to prevent this very difficulty. It is fair to say, however, that this sort of thing has not been done in many of the counties, but that usually the trustees are left free to exercise their own judgment and are held responsible by the Board of Supervisors for results only.

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*General Report.*

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During the biennial period licenses to build have been issued to Wood and Shawano counties, and the Wood County Asylum will probably be ready for occupancy by July of 1911.

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**COUNTY JAILS.**

As a result of inspections of county jails by the Board a new modern jail has been recently completed at Green Bay; a most creditable and well arranged structure. A new jail is being constructed in Vernon county. The county Jail at Kenosha county has been rebuilt and enlarged in such a manner as to make it much better for its purpose and much more sanitary, and a new jail is a definite prospect in Lincoln county.

This Board has frequently called attention to the difficulties connected with the management of this class of institutions. No adequate means can be provided for the occupation of the inmates of these penal institutions in most cases, and they, therefore, constitute, even under careful management, schools of crime, tending by the very nature of the confinement that they supply to do harm rather than to do good. We believe that district prisons, which should be distinctly industrial institutions, supplying labor for all of their inmates capable of working, should be established by the state, and that all the minor offenders should be sent to these institutions. also that these institutions should provide separate quarters and outdoor employment for confirmed drunkards, and that such institutions wisely planned and maintained would tend strongly to diminish the number of tramps, petty criminals and drunkards in the state. They should be made in every case institutions with strong reformatory influences.

Dated Nov. 1, 1910,

W. H. GRAEBNER.  
ALLAN D. CONOVER.  
ALMAH. J. FRISBY.  
R. S. COWIE.

*Estimates for Appropriations.*

## LIST OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR THE CHARITABLE, REFORMATORY AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

## State Hospital for Insane.

New power house, chimney and equipment.....	\$65,000 00
New laundry and equipment.....	25,000 00
A contagious hospital.....	45,000 00
Two cottages for employes.....	4,000 00
A gas plant for cooking.....	2,500 00
Reconstruction and re-equipment of kitchen.....	2,500 00
A morgue and laboratory.....	7,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$151,000 00

## Northern Hospital for the Insane.

Floors .....	\$4,500 00
Plumbing .....	3,000 00
Rewiring building .....	14,000 00
Land .....	20,000 00
Homes for nurses and attendants.....	80,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$121,500 00

## School for the Deaf.

Addition to coal sheds.....	\$4,000 00
Re-roofing buildings .....	1,400 00
Hog-pen .....	800 00
Additional land .....	2,500 00
Water tank etc.....	4,000 00
Laundry machinery .....	500 00
Gas cooking plant.....	1,200 00
Boiler house extension.....	2,000 00
Connecting corridor for school house.....	2,500 00
Plumbing for school house.....	600 00
Tunnels .....	2,500 00
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	\$22,000 00

## School for the Blind.

Silo .....	\$600 00
Kitchen and dining room.....	16,000 00
Cow barn .....	3,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$19,600 00

## Industrial School for Boys.

Equipment for new cottage.....	\$1,500 00
Remodeling old horse barn for blacksmith and metal working shop .....	1,500 00
Equipment for out-door sports.....	500 00
Walks .....	500 00
One new cottage and equipment.....	22,000 00
Refectory and new school house for small boys.....	30,000 00
Two silos .....	1,200 00
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	\$57,600 00

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*Estimates for Appropriations.*


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**State Public School.**

For assembly hall and manual training shop.....	\$14,000 00
Bridge .....	900 00
Addition to barn.....	1,000 00
Completion of tunnels.....	1,800 00
Furnishing of new buildings and partial refurnishing of old buildings.....	2,400 00
Horses, harnesses and vehicles.....	1,800 00
Fencing .....	400 00
Additional land .....	1,000 00
Means of amusement and instruction.....	600 00
Repairing roofs of old cottages.....	1,700 00
Lighting and pumping station.....	9,000 00
Remodeling in administration building.....	1,200 00
	<hr/>
	\$35,800 00

**Home for the Feeble Minded.**

Contagious hospital .....	\$35,000 00
New school house.....	30,000 00
New boilers .....	3,000 00
Additional cows .....	2,000 00
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	\$70,000 00

**Wisconsin State Reformatory.**

For completing center building and beginning wing..	\$50,000 00
For equipment of center building, offices, schools, etc..	15,000 00
For trade equipment.....	10,000 00
Building roads around institution farm.....	4,000 00
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	\$79,000. 00

**State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.**

Equipment of new buildings.....	\$4,000 00
Two new shacks.....	14,000 00
Remodeling old shacks.....	5,000 00
Assembly hall and workshop.....	18,000 00
Building for employes.....	4,000 00
Coal shed .....	5,000 00
Water softening apparatus.....	4,500 00
Resetting old boilers including stokers.....	2,000 00
Enlarging refrigerating plant.....	4,000 00
Additions to barn and laundry.....	3,000 00
Poultry and hog buildings.....	2,000 00
Additional land .....	7,500 00
Excavation and grading.....	5,000 00
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	\$78,000 00

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*Orders Issued by the Board.*

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## ORDERS ISSUED BY THE BOARD.

## ORDER NO. 1.

## OFFICE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

MADISON, WIS., April 26, 1898.

"For the purpose of establishing and more clearly defining the functions of the Superintendent and Wardens of the several State Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions governed by the Board of Control, and the officers and employes therein, their relations to each other and to the Board of Control, and the tenure of their respective offices, the following order is promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned:

*First*—Superintendents, wardens, stewards and general matrons shall be appointed directly by the Board of Control.

*Second*—The following officers shall be appointed by the Board upon the nomination of the proper superintendent or warden: Chaplains, physicians, and assistant physicians, principals and teachers of schools, assistant wardens and stewards, head engineers, and agents at the State Public School and the Industrial School for Boys.

The superintendent or warden may suspend any of the officers mentioned in this paragraph, and may remove any of them except the assistant warden, principal of schools, chaplain and the agents above mentioned, promptly reporting to the Board such removal, or suspensions, and the causes therefor.

*Third*—Each superintendent or warden shall appoint, and in his discretion may remove, all other subordinate officers and all employes, not officers of his institution. The superintendent or warden shall monthly report to the Board, with his estimate for the ensuing month, all changes of subordinate officers during the past month, and the dates of such changes.

*Fourth*—The regular term of office of each officer or person mentioned in paragraphs No. 1 and 2 shall be one year from July 1st next after appointment. The nominations required in paragraph No. 2 shall be submitted to the Board May 20th in each year. Appointments to fill vacancies terminate on July first, next after they were made, and nominations therefor shall be submitted to the Board as soon as practicable after the vacancy occurs.

*Fifth*—Superintendents and wardens are charged with the duty of giving all subordinates in their respective institutions affected by this order timely notice of its contents."



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*Orders Issued by the Board.*

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## ORDER NO. 2.

OFFICE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL,  
MADISON, WIS., January 3, 1900.

"A careful examination of the law fixing liability for the expense of the care and maintenance of the insane in the State Hospitals and County Asylums seems to lead to the following conclusions:

## I.

The only statute giving the State a right of action against individuals for such expense is Section 604g., R. S. It applies alike to all persons committed as insane whether inmates of a State Hospital or a County Asylum, but it only reaches the case of an inmate who has an estate sufficient to pay for his or her maintenance, the cost of which must not exceed \$3.00 per week. The judge has the power in his discretion to refuse to charge the state for the cost of maintenance of the owner, even though sufficient for that purpose, if such owner has a parent, wife or child dependent upon such estate for future support.

If a proceeding is instituted under the above Section, whether by State or County authority, it should be prosecuted before the judge in behalf both of the State and County, and his order for the payment should probably be in the name of the State and County, although perhaps action in behalf of each might be allowed.

## II.

Pursuant to Section 600, R. S., the sums charged any county for maintaining a patient in the State Hospitals, chargeable to it, may be collected by such county, by suit, out of the property of the patient, or from any person legally bound to support such patient. The State has no interest in, or concern with, any such proceeding. It is merely designed to reimburse the county for its expenditures for maintaining such patient in the State Hospitals.

## III.

If an insane person resident of and chargeable to any given county is maintained in the asylum of some other county, it seems quite certain that the county so chargeable may recover, in like manner, the sums legally paid by it for such maintenance, out of the estate of such insane person, or from any person legally liable for his or her support.

If the patient is maintained in the asylum of the county chargeable for his maintenance the recovery should be limited to \$3.00 per week for such maintenance, and in addition thereto, the cost of clothing, necessarily furnished such insane person by the county.

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*Orders Issued by the Board.*

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## IV.

If the county collects a sum equal to \$1.50 per week for the maintenance of such insane patient no part of the expense of his maintenance can properly be charged to the State. If less than \$1.50 per week be so collected the State is chargeable only for the difference between the sum collected and \$1.50 per week.

## V.

Under the provisions of Section 604d, and 604e, R. S., the State is not chargeable with the \$1.50 per week specified in Section 604d, for the care of an insane inmate of any county asylum who is a resident of the county maintaining such asylum, "whose support is not properly a public charge."

The support of any such inmate is not properly a public charge: (1) If some responsible person within the reach of the process of our courts is liable therefor, as in the case of a wife or minor child of a responsible husband or father; or (2) if such inmate has a father, mother or child in like manner amenable to the process of our court a sufficient ability under Section 1504, R. S., to maintain and care for such inmate or (3) if such inmate has an estate sufficient under Section 604g, R. S., to defray the cost of his or her maintenance and care.

This paragraph applies only to the maintenance of insane inmates of a county asylum who are residents of, and chargeable to the county maintaining such asylum.

## VI.

For the purpose of protecting the State from being charged for the support of insane persons for whose maintenance it is not legally chargeable, county asylum trustees are required to certify in their reports upon which State allowances, under 604d, R. S., are claimed that after diligent inquiry they believe no such claim is made therein on account of any insane persons, whose support is not properly a public charge under the laws.

Each board of trustees will also report to this Board the name of each inmate in their asylum, and in the State Hospital, chargeable to their county, for whose maintenance in whole or in part their county has been reimbursed during the time covered by their report, and the amount thus recovered on account of each such inmate.

## VII.

In determining whether some responsible person is liable, or may by legal proceedings be made liable, for the support of an inmate of any county asylum who is a resident of the county maintaining such asylum, or whether such inmate has a sufficient estate to pay for his or her own maintenance, this Board does not insist upon or desire the application of any rigid rules in favor of the State. In making such determination the officials of the asylum should consider the nature of the property of the person sought to be charged, its productiveness and

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*Orders Issued by the Board.*

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the probable income which may be derived from it, the size and reasonable cost of maintaining the family of the owner and all other conditions which may reasonably be supposed to effect the liability of the owner to support such inmate. The mere fact that the cost of such support can be collected by legal proceedings against some person does not, of itself, necessarily prove that such person ought to be charged with the maintenance of such inmate and the State thereby relieved of such charge. All that the Board requires is that the asylum officials exercise a discriminating and just discretion in making their classifications of the inmates of their asylums who are residents of their county. Such is believed to be the true intent and spirit of the statute in that behalf.

## VIII.

Under section 604f, for all inmates of a county asylum whose support is not chargeable to the county maintaining such asylum, the State pays such county \$3.00 per week each and the amount necessarily expended for clothing them. The liability to pay this sum, and the liability of counties to refund to the state a portion of it, does not depend upon the question (as in the former paragraphs) whether or not the expense of the support of such patient is properly a public charge. The obligation of the State is absolute to pay the stipulated sum for each patient of that class, and it is equally absolute that the county chargeable with the maintenance of any such inmate shall refund to the State \$1.50 per week, and the amount necessarily expended for clothing him or her.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL,  
By W. P. LYON, President."

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ORDER NO. 3.COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE—DIRECTIONS CONCERNING  
THEIR MANAGEMENT IN CERTAIN PARTICULARS.

OFFICE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL,  
MADISON, WIS., April 5, 1900.

Although the County Asylums for the Insane are erected, organized and managed by county authority, are primarily maintained by the respective counties, and, properly speaking, are county institutions, yet because the State contributes largely toward the support of all the inmates therein and has the necessary authority to prescribe proper care and treatment of such inmates (each of whom is a ward of the State) such asylums are also in a large sense state, or quasi-state institutions.

The State exercises its functions in respect to these asylums chiefly through the agency of this Board. In the discharge of its duty in that behalf this Board has from time to time requested county asylum officials to adopt certain policies and methods of procedure in their respective asylums for the purpose of improving the condition and promoting the welfare of the inmates thereof. Such requests have the force of orders made by authority of the State, and must be so regarded. This Board has also decided to give some additional directions concerning the management of such asylums. These, with the directions heretofore given, are briefly as follows:

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*Orders Issued by the Board.*


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## I.

Asylum physicians should not be selected and contracts for the medical care of the insane awarded upon competitive bids. The Trustees should appoint some competent physician and fix his salary. The selection should be made with the care and consideration that might reasonably be expected in the selection of a family physician.

The asylum physician should visit the asylum at least twice in each week. At each visit he is expected in addition to attending to the sick inmates to examine the sanitary condition of the asylum and grounds and the condition of the patients, their health, diet, clothing and cleanliness, the work required of them and any other condition affecting their welfare and comfort. He will advise and direct the Superintendent as to which of the patients should be required to labor and the kinds and amount of work each working patient is able to perform. At each visit to the asylum the physician shall enter in a book, furnished by the Superintendent, the date of his visit, the name, age and malady of each patient treated by him, the treatment prescribed and the name of each patient he has advised the Superintendent should not be required to labor. At least once in each month the physician should also enter in said book, statements of the sanitary condition of the institution, and the general condition of the patients in respect to matters herein mentioned. He is invited to enter therein any suggestions he may think proper to make for the improvement of the institution and the promotion of the welfare of the inmates. Such report book should be properly ruled and the required entries affecting individual patients should be made under the following heads:

Date of visit.	Name of patient.	Age.	Malady.	Treatment.	Remarks.
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Patients excused from labor may be named in second column or under the head of "Remarks." A separate portion of the book may be set apart for the monthly report above mentioned.

## II.

Each County Asylum shall have upon its staff of employes a female night attendant who shall be constantly on duty during each night in the apartments occupied by the female inmates. Such attendant shall make a daily report to the Superintendent, to be written in a book provided by him for that purpose, stating the name of each patient who was sick or disturbed during the night, the nature of her sickness or cause of her disturbance and what was done for her relief; and stating also any unusual occurrence in the female apartments during the night. The Superintendent should see that this rule is faithfully complied with. The reports of the physician and female night attendant shall be kept by the Superintendent for the inspection of all persons entitled to see them.

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*Orders Issued by the Board.*


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## III.

The Trustees of each County Asylum are required to employ and keep on duty a competent night watchman at their institution through each night during the whole year.

When it is considered that each of these institutions is inhabited by from one hundred to one hundred and fifty, and more, irresponsible persons, many of them prone to mischief, and nearly all incapable of self preservation in case of fire or other peril, it seems absolutely necessary to their proper protection that some intelligent man in full possession of his faculties be with them and upon the grounds of the institution constantly.

## IV.

Regulations for ascertaining the amounts chargeable for clothing furnished by the Trustees of any County Asylum to the inmates thereof, a portion of whose maintenance is charged to counties other than that in which such asylum is situated, or wholly to the State, pursuant to Section 604f, R. S.

1. An accurate account shall be kept of the clothing furnished each such inmate and the same shall be charged to the proper county, at the actual cost thereof. The asylum authorities are expected to use reasonable diligence to make purchases of such clothing in the cheapest available market.

2. Clothing accounts made pursuant to Section 604f, R. S., must be verified by the affidavit of the proper Superintendent (or in case of his inability, by a Trustee) substantially in the following form:

"State of Wisconsin, } ss.  
 .....County

....., being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Superintendent (or a Trustee) of the..... County Asylum for the Chronic Insane and has the keeping and custody of its accounts for clothing furnished the inmates therein, that the above and foregoing statement of clothing account charged to other counties, or to the State is accurate and just, that the value of such clothing so chargeable necessarily furnished each inmate of said asylum during the fiscal year ending September 30th,....., and the sums necessarily expended therefor are correctly stated therein and that no part of such —sums has been paid or previously audited.

Subscribed and sworn to before me  
 this.....day of.....

.....  
 Notary Public."

3. The Board of Supervisors of any county charged with a portion of the expense of maintaining any person or persons in the Insane Asylum of some other county may at any time request the Trustees of such asylum to furnish it with an itemized account of the articles and cost of clothing furnished such person, and such Trustee when so requested will be expected to promptly furnish the same. The Board of Control will adjust any controversy as to the accuracy of such account.

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*Orders Issued by the Board.*

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## V.

If the County Asylum and the County Poor House are under the same management, the salaries and wages of all officers and employes whose duties are common to both institutions should be apportioned to such institutions on the basis of the average population of each. The monthly report of wages and salaries should be made, and the per capita cost of maintenance in the annual report should be computed on this basis.

There shall also be kept an account of all the products of the asylum farm used or consumed in the asylum, or disposed of and the proceeds so used. The fair market value thereof, or the money received from the same and so used in each year, shall be deducted from the annual interest at 4 per cent of the cost of the asylum plant and equipment, excluding cost of poor-house and equipment, if there be a poor-house under the same management. The balance represents the net annual interest on the investment at 4 per cent. This balance should be included in the current expense account of the asylum upon which the per capita cost of maintenance is computed.

## VI.

Section 601, R. S., provides that every female over ten years of age committed to any hospital or asylum for the insane shall be accompanied by a competent female. This Board has been astonished to learn that this most salutary law, demanded by common decency for the protection of helpless insane women from possible outrage or neglect, has recently been disregarded in two instances, in each of which an insane woman was brought to the hospital, in one case by a sheriff alone and in the other by the sheriff and a male assistant only.

Failure to obey this law cannot be tolerated. Hence, Superintendents of hospitals and asylums are directed to report any such failure to this Board with the name of the delinquent officer, to the end, that a representation of the facts may be made by this Board to the authority having power to remove such officer.

The above directions were adopted and ordered printed and distributed April 14th, 1900.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL,  
By W. P. LYON, President.

*Estimates for Appropriations.*ESTIMATES OF AMOUNTS REQUIRED FOR CURRENT EXPENSES AT THE  
VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS FOR THE TWO YEAR PERIOD COMMENCING  
JULY 1, 1911.

Institutions.	Appropriation terms commence.	Estimated receipts from counties, industries, and other sources during term.	Surplus at end of appropriation period.	Estimated appropriation required for term commencing in 1911.	Total estimated resources for the term ending June 30, 1913.
State Hospital for Insane.....	July 1, 1911	\$109,000 00	.....	\$203,000 00	\$312,000 00
Northern Hospital for Insane.....	" " "	109,000 00	\$2,500 00	200,500 00	312,000 00
School for the Deaf.....	" " "	1,000 00	.....	126,000 00	127,000 00
School for the Blind.....	" " "	1,000 00	.....	74,000 00	75,000 00
Industrial School for Boys.....	" " "	35,000 00	.....	125,000 00	160,000 00
State Prison.....	" " "	160,000 00	.....	100,000 00	260,000 00
State Public School.....	" " "	1,000 00	.....	114,000 00	115,000 00
Home for Feeble Minded	" " "	200,000 00	.....	147,000 00	347,000 00
State Reformatory.....	" " "	.....	.....	125,000 00	125,000 00
Tuberculosis Sanatorium	" " "	60,000 00	.....	126,000 00	186,000 00
Total.....	.....	\$676,000 00	\$2,500 00	\$1,340,500 00	\$2,019,000 00

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*Estimates for Appropriations.*


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SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR BUILDINGS AND  
IMPROVEMENTS RECOMMENDED BY COMMITTEE ON  
FINANCE.

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## STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

Maintenance.....		\$203,000 00
New Power House, chimney, etc.....	\$65,000 00	
New Laundry and equipment.....	25,000 00	
Cottages.....	2,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$92,000 00

## NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE

Maintenance.....		\$217,000 00
Women's dormitory for nurses.....	\$25,000 00	

## SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

Maintenance.....		\$130,000 00
Hog Pen.....	\$800 00	
Watertank .....	4,000 00	
Laundry Machinery.....	500 00	
Boiler House.....	4,000 00	
Plumbing.....	600 00	
Tunnels.....	2,500 00	
	<hr/>	\$12,400 00

## SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

Maintenance.....		\$74,000 00
Dining Room, etc.....	\$16,000 00	
Remodeling barn and building silo.....	1,500 00	
Fire escapes.....	4,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$21,500 00



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*Estimates for Appropriations.*


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## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Maintenance.....		\$125,000 00
Building new cottage.....	\$1,500 00	
Equipping blacksmith shop.....	1,500 00	
Out door sports.....	500 00	
New Cottage.....	20,000 00	
Refectory and new schoolhouse.....	30,000 00	
Two new silos.....	500 00	
Additional land .....	4,750 00	
	<hr/>	\$58,750 00

## WISCONSIN STATE PRISON.

Maintenance.....		0,000 00
Completion of new wall.....	\$3,100 00	
Warehouse and dining room.....	35,000 00	
New cell wing.....	40,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$78,100 00

## STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Maintenance.....		\$115,700 00
Addition to barn.....	\$1,000 00	
Tunnels.....	1,700 00	
Furnishings.....	2,400 00	
Amusements .....	500 00	
Water and light.....	2,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$7,600 00

## HOME FOR FEEBLE MINDED.

Maintenance.....		\$167,000 00
Contagious hospital.....	\$30,000 00	
Roof for coal shed.....	2,000 00	
Two new cottages and equipment.....	55,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$87,000 00

## WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY.

Maintenance .....		\$120,000 00
Completion of Administration building.....	\$25,000 00	
Equipment.....	15,000 00	
Trade Schools.....	5,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$45,000 00

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*Estimates for Appropriations.*


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## STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM.

Maintenance.....		\$128,000 00
Equipping infirmary.....	\$2,500 00	
Two new shacks.....	15,000 00	
Equipping old shack.....	4,000 00	
Assembly hall.....	18,000 00	
Coal shed.....	5,000 00	
Poultry and hog house.....	1,500 00	
New well.....	4,500 00	
Grading.....	800 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$49,300 00	

## HOSPITAL FOR CRIMINAL INSANE.

Lands.....	\$20,000 00
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## TOTALS ESTIMATED FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES.

State Hospital for the Insane .....	\$205,000 00
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	242,000 00
School for Deaf.....	142,400 00
School for Blind.....	95,500 00
Industrial School for Boys.....	179,000 00
State Prison.....	178,100 00
State Public School.....	123,300 00
Home for Feeble Minded.....	254,000 00
State Reformatory.....	165,000 00
State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.....	177,300 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$1,851,600 00

## Statement of Current Expenses.

## STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES

At the several state institutions for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1909 and 1910, after taking into account the supplies on hand at the beginning and close of each year, and receipts and transfers from the different departments.

Classification of items.	State Hospital for the Insane.		Northern Hospital for the Insane.		School for the Deaf.		School for the Blind.		Industrial School for Boys.	
	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.
Amusements and means of instruction.....	\$738 08	\$561 18	\$1,144 33	\$796 93	\$587 91	\$860 58			\$186 80	\$281 18
Agent's expenses.....					435 17	159 97			1,067 30	157 39
Barn, farm and garden.....	*6,523 89	*10,021 51	*10,114 42	*11,094 30	294 29	102 11	\$*1,564 58		*4,638 77	*4,302 03
Clothing.....	7,185 84	7,185 84	8,319 75	7,053 97	294 29	102 11	153 00		4,966 09	5,275 74
Discharged patients.....	1,169 66	1,247 23	1,350 94	1,066 26						
Discount.....	*659 71	*612 91	*965 86	*493 48	*60 37	*83 35			*145 72	*178 76
Drug and medical department.....	1,037 15	904 62	1,454 70	1,623 24	275 33	344 78	49 40	41 94	731 40	961 31
Elopers.....	92 48	138 69	83 21	64 90					26 15	269 43
Engine and boilers.....	1,114 83	1,109 77	1,350 29	464 45	255 34	735 16	326 31	535 46	367 65	676 65
Fire apparatus.....	6 42	304 34	172 70	159 00		18 00			41 39	68 55
Fire and boiler insurance.....			6 90							
Freight and express.....			151 74	134 19	4 90	6 50				
Fuel.....	21,096 35	19,581 89	12,189 88	10,868 52	6,129 36	6,494 87	4,140 46	4,149 11	6,069 01	4,191 38
Furniture.....	80 12	154 49	196 10	368 91	454 29	309 71	76 27	33 76	10 59	86 81
Gas and other lights.....	2,616 97	2,347 09	2,115 20	2,139 50	288 31	862 27	687 32	644 04	1,949 54	2,029 31
House furnishing.....	7,430 46	5,194 78	4,563 13	3,949 20	822 51	636 83	651 86	35 49	2,060 57	2,084 44
Laboratory.....			11 29							
Laundry.....	2,395 37	1,760 19	980 18	1,601 57	346 42	277 69	300 88	570 33	464 44	53 46
Library.....	197 34	189 00	391 00	299 25	198 42	193 98			159 07	304 88
Machinery and tools.....	139 08	138 72	129 17	56 11	87 19	69 57	15 46	14 07	73 69	30 56
Means of instruction.....							559 55	344 07	699 15	849 98
Miscellaneous.....	*60 71	340 59	536 60	450 49	455 08	507 37	911 18	894 77	325 80	475 27
Officers' expenses.....	265 84	319 43	178 49	98 63	198 42	120 22	226 50	104 10	123 66	110 60
Printing office.....					594 06	1,155 17				170 92
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.....	890 51	951 96	752 89	922 31	306 82	294 30	135 57	567 04	839 09	870 85
Repairs and renewals.....	4,226 82	3,331 02	6,626 24	5,717 07	2,064 54	1,019 52	1,161 90	574 21	1,578 58	1,995 73
Restraint.....	61 41	80 17	11 10	1 00						
Shoe shop.....					672 33	705 44			385 84	72 95
Subsistence.....	43,046 89	46,749 71	48,045 18	48,472 66	13,038 36	12,962 45	9 170 84	8,350 18	20,826 30	23,723 77
Surficial instruments and appliances.....	603 44	622 65	225 80	327 50						

## Statement of Current Expenses.

## STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES—Continued.

Classification of items.	State Hospital for the Insane.		Northern Hospital for the Insane.		School for the Deaf.		School for the Blind.		Industrial School for Boys.	
	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.
Tobacco.....	\$356 68	\$338 18	\$37 25	\$138 77						
Wages and salaries.....	52,337 09	54,693 31	58,396 35	58,079 09	\$22,467 27	\$30,872 97	\$17,082 55	\$19,972 35	\$31,538 41	\$30,222 90
Work department.....							*182 48	*106 67		
Board and tuition.....							*160 00			
Tailor shop.....		194 16								
Totals.....	\$147,920 37	\$147,844 04	\$150,290 51	\$144,853 52	\$56,976 02	\$68,708 96	\$35,659 14	\$34,113 53	\$74,530 72	\$74,963 64
*Gains deducted.....	*7,244 31	*10,694 42	*10,720 28	*11,587 78	*60 37	*83 35	*1,540 96	*1,709 20	*4,784 49	*4,480 82
Amount deducted by sec- retary of state for in- surance.....	\$140,676 06	\$137,206 62	\$139,570 23	\$133,265 74	\$56,915 65	\$68,625 61	\$34,118 18	\$32,404 33	\$69,746 23	\$70,482 82
Amount deducted by sec- retary of state for print- ing.....	1,755 00	1,755 00	1,965 60	1,965 60	526 50	614 25	456 30	491 40	737 10	708 69
Net expenses.....	306 42	109 09	55 68	224 30	9 38	27 79		31 93	33 57	25 22
Received from counties.....	\$142,737 48	\$139,133 71	\$141,591 51	\$135,455 64	\$57,451 53	\$59,267 65	\$34,574 48	\$32,927 66	\$70,516 90	\$71,276 73
Received from state.....	52,674 35	52,338 31	56,518 19	56,682 43					17,213 02	18,961 06
Net cost to state.....	\$90,063 13	\$86,795 40	\$85,073 32	\$78,761 21	\$57,451 53	\$59,267 65	\$34,574 48	\$32,927 66	\$33,303 28	\$52,315 67

## Statement of Current Expenses.

## STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES—Continued.

At the several state institutions for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1909 and 1910, after taking into account the supplies on hand at the beginning and close of each year, and receipts and transfers from the different departments.

Classification of Items.	State Prison.		State Public School.		Home for Feeble Minded.		State Reformatory.		State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.	
	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.
Amusements and means of instruction.....	\$148 53	\$103 80	\$502 49	\$551 03	\$588 12	*\$28 72	\$307 26	\$103 79	\$220 99	\$120 08
Agents' expenses.....	27 10	27 10	3,449 99	2,544 14			201 08	3 73		
Armory.....	27 30	3 01								
Barn, farm and garden.....	*3,426 91	*4,790 75	*372 37	*987 87	*8,559 04	*13,246 30	*4,899 05	*5,585 50	1,181 25	279 48
Blacksmith shop.....							7 70			
Brick yard.....							*686 51	*6,647 45		
Cabinet shop.....							6 71	3 28		
Children's transportation.....			286 76	315 56						
Clothing.....	6,650 19	7,375 19	2,545 51	2,296 10	7,104 94	12,467 37	2,004 01	3,280 28	5 55	
Clothing, earnings.....	271 54	292 03					133 28	87 08		
Convicts' earnings.....	16 00	7 50					42 99	12 88		
Convicts escaped.....	3,677 08	4,703 87								
Convicts discharged.....										
Discount.....	*281 50	*282 41	*111 64	*97 59	*380 19	*409 98	*188 50	*160 85	*136 26	*157 18
Drug and medical department.....	797 42	954 87	1,568 36	2,066 99	411 55	654 81	1,062 43	1,317 82	937 99	1,674 11
Elopers.....			13 87	10 03	143 90	310 27				
Engines and boilers.....	465 37	639 18	74 23	72 59	2,012 53	1,408 92	394 42	471 55	876 59	463 05
Fire apparatus.....	465 40	54	194 81	92 00	2 40	45 90				
Fire and boiler insurance.....					10 91					
Freight and express.....										
Fuel.....	24,424 66	22,495 92	7,159 95	6,735 51	17,616 79	20,356 76	15 24	9 88	83 63	104 78
Furniture.....	56 62	92 97	412 33	309 78	90 85	45 06	4,979 52	6,149 59	7,410 85	8,304 95
Gas and other lights.....	2,806 18	2,698 44	805 94	811 00	2,397 11	2,803 24	52 51	33 70	29 08	40 47
House furnishings.....	2,560 37	2,367 54	3,659 74	1,518 70	4,103 92	6,801 79	1,210 66	1,301 01	1,144 40	636 28
Indebtedness.....	306 69						1,846 54	2,023 07	1,580 77	2,778 53
Laundry.....	800 36	1,021 94	227 71	411 76	995 53	748 44	322 21	387 03	828 31	513 69
Library.....	32 78	11 10	57 92	76 47	78 28	111 53	69 72	52 32	24 05	47 34
Machinery and tools.....	138 03	117 23	40 81	27 22	240 72	175 12	25 82	72 72	26 91	788 45
Matress factory.....					10 15	28 40				
Miscellaneous.....	932 77	1,693 08	791 79	712 91	687 80	1,404 19	343 90	368 77	620 42	614 37
Officers' expenses.....	334 32	404 16	293 78	220 28	197 29	95 75	199 30	57 65	401 24	391 16
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.....	696 29	1,125 80	565 03	398 46	603 97	705 29	549 22	621 28	456 64	634 79

## Statement of Current Expenses.

Classification of Items.	State Prison.		State Public School.		Home for Feeble Minded.		State Reformatory.		State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.	
	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.
Rent of cottages.....	\$2,644 69	\$4,987 53	\$1,438 56	\$2,414 12	\$3,177 61	\$3,902 54	\$344 99	\$402 78	\$3,570 02	\$324 52
Repairs and renewals.....					30 54	204 53	570 30	327 28		
Shoe Shop.....	34,451 36	38,153 83	10,076 94	10,570 52	39,678 88	44,514 08	16,835 37	16,283 43	16,585 81	19,585 80
Subsistence.....										
Surgical instruments and appliances.....					61 41	116 99			732 27	617 97
Tailor shop.....										
Tobacco.....	810 82	1,039 75					1,004 66			
Transferring prisoners.....								704 21		
Wages and salaries.....	42,625 17	45,248 33	20,447 76	21,180 24	59,686 90	64,825 22	19,908 64	21,126 83	14,088 92	16,645 05
Broom factory.....							*1,843 53	*1,112 06		
Labor, grading, etc.....										861 17
Restraints.....										
Means of instruction.....		64 00						402 53		
Returning paroled prisoners.....		33 38				60				
Scraps.....										
Totals.....	\$125,736 05	\$135,109 82	\$54,046 28	\$53,236 01	\$139,841 56	\$161,424 81	\$52,431 48	\$55,587 39	\$51,014 70	\$55,732 54
*Gains deducted.....	*3,688 41	*5,073 16	*484 01	*1,055 46	*8,949 77	*13,685 00	*7,611 59	13,515 86	*136 26	*157 18
Amount deducted by secretary of state:										
For insurance.....	1,228 50	1,404 00	421 20	438 75	1,930 50	2,106 00	772 20	877 50	351 00	386 10
For printing.....	78 92	240 03	66 48	92 00	75 84	151 07	45 16	95 40	72 29	178 35
Net expenses.....	\$123,355 06	\$131,680 69	\$54,689 95	\$52,681 30	\$132,898 13	\$149,906 88	\$15,637 25	\$43,044 43	\$51,301 73	\$56,139 81
Received from counties.....					81,312 33	88,002 71	16,111 25	11,304 73	2,387 10	10,263 65
Received for convict labor.....	89,770 99	95,176 89								
Net cost to state.....	\$33,584 07	\$36,503 80	\$54,689 95	\$52,681 30	\$51,585 78	\$61,994 17	\$29,326 00	\$31,739 70	\$48,914 63	\$45,876 16

## STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES—Continued.

At the several state institutions for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1909 and 1910, after taking into account the supplies on hand at the beginning and close of each year, and receipts and transfers from the different departments.

*Movement of Population.*

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN THE SEVERAL STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE TWO YEAR PERIOD  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1910.

	State Hospital.		Northern Hospital.		School for Deaf.		School for Blind.		Industrial School.		State Prison.		State Public School.		Home for Feeble Minded.		State Reformatory.		Tuberculosis Sanatorium.	
	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910
Number remaining at commencement of each year, to-wit, July 1.	610	625	612	645					356	362	655	718	180	168	760	899	252	267	51	77
Returned from escapes made, paroles granted, and transfers made before commencement of year.	86	79	67	63					62	72					10	4	2	8		
Transferred from other institutions									5	1	5	8			25	8	5	19		
Returned from homes and from leave of absence.					170	170	90	78					72	60	16	9				
Original admissions during each year.	417	401	574	498	24	36	15	10	170	154	371	334	201	122	220	157	187	158	195	206
Totals.	1,113	1,105	1,253	1,207	194	206	105	88	593	589	1,031	1,060	453	350	1,031	1,077	486	452	246	293
Absent at close of each year, June 30th, on paroles granted each year	231	213	349	287					217	202										
Transferred to other institutions during each year.	165	180	199	186						1			32	19			2	9		
Eloped and not returned during each year.	27	7	2	10						4					2	14	4	2		
Died.	64	55	57	76		1				1	6	5	33	13	74	84			11	8
Discharged as sane under sec. 587, R. S.	1		1	2																
Graduated.					4	9	7	2												
Left school during year.					2	4	14	4												
Dropped for various reasons.							6	4												
Released on habeas corpus proceedings.																				
Discharged, expiration of sentence.																				
Transferred to hospitals for insane.											1						102	143		
Transferred to reformatory.									4	11	7	8			5		1	2		

*Movement of Population.*MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN THE SEVERAL STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE TWO YEAR PERIOD  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1910—Continued.

	State Hospital.		Northern Hospital.		School for Deaf.		School for Blind.		Industrial School.		State Prison.		State Public School.		Home for Feeble Minded.		State Reformatory.		Tuberculosis Sanatorium.	
	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910
Escaped.....																				
Discharged on reduction of time.....																				
Pardoned.....																				
Released by order of court.....																				
Discharged.....																				
Commutation of sentence.....																				
Out on visit home.....																				
Placed in homes on indenture.....																				
Returned to counties and court.....																				
Released on parole.....																				
Remaining at close of year.....	625	650	645	646					362	365	718	676	168	176	900	946	267	218	77	87
Average for the year.....	614	640	632	648	187	194	83	77	364	360	676	709	177	181	821	917	285	240	73	85



*Comparative Tables.*

## COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Showing current expense expenditures, current expenses, average population and per capita cost per week at the various institutions for years 1897 to 1910 inclusive. (The current expenses are determined by taking into account the supplies on hand at the beginning and close of each year and receipts and transfers from different departments.)

Institution.	Year.	Current expense, Expenditures.	Current expenses.	Average population.	For capita cost per week
State Hospital for Insane.....	1897	\$112,994 73	\$113,330 94	405	\$5 38
	1898	109,399 60	110,497 07	410	5 18
	1899	109,817 76	104,185 67	397	5 04
	1900	108,969 67	101,120 85	405	4 79
	1901	122,070 78	110,568 45	403	5 26
	1902	89,628 03	86,906 90	413	5 40
	1903	110,373 18	98,825 91	415	4 57
	1904	108,978 14	103,784 56	425	4 87
	1905	118,697 95	101,415 35	431	4 51
	1906	136,080 58	108,156 82	459	4 52
	1907	131,152 51	123,827 56	568	4 17
	1908	143,470 70	129,104 27	611	4 04
	1909	160,146 50	142,737 48	614	4 46
	1910	156,519 37	139,133 71	640	4 17
Northern Hospital for Insane...	1897	129,884 92	133,374 70	539	4 75
	1898	137,427 14	144,687 77	546	5 09
	1899	133,049 94	121,106 41	556	4 18
	1900	127,588 50	114,525 94	566	3 88
	1901	133,159 30	130,326 38	589	4 24
	1902	93,586 68	105,392 24	599	4 51
	1903	141,251 75	124,951 61	600	3 99
	1904	136,128 52	130,514 51	614	4 07
	1905	142,226 78	129,782 91	541	3 88
	1906	138,711 05	126,968 05	632	3 85
	1907	157,285 12	141,329 03	622	4 35
	1908	167,311 83	151,569 45	631	4 59
	1909	150,697 71	141,591 51	632	4 30
	1910	156,295 73	135,455 64	648	4 01
School for Deaf.....	1897	53,871 99	*46,874 90	139	6 48
	1898	44,442 72	45,992 53	145	6 09
	1899	41,847 39	37,850 05	195	3 72
	1900	41,122 41	37,886 12	176	4 15
	1901	40,827 71	41,610 15	197	4 04
	1902	26,966 47	36,942 28	202	4 69
	1903	42,152 30	40,875 54	166	4 72
	1904	51,209 99	49,755 92	184	5 17
	1905	51,555 47	48,267 64	190	4 87
	1906	53,610 62	48,805 97	187	5 01
	1907	53,818 23	50,380 65	185	5 21
	1908	61,542 40	59,101 69	200	5 65
	1909	61,635 82	57,451 53	187	5 89
	1910	61,719 39	59,267 65	194	5 66
School for Blind.....	1897	36,720 66	*33,039 78	80	7 94
	1898	33,798 30	31,017 20	82	7 27
	1899	35,671 41	31,964 72	109	5 62
	1900	35,869 94	32,520 49	108	5 77
	1901	37,089 64	34,246 76	107	6 14
	1902	26,616 74	26,116 35	111	6 03
	1903	36,000 10	30,902 77	90	6 58
	1904	38,727 15	32,513 54	94	6 61
	1905	38,245 16	32,779 92	84	7 48
	1906	32,105 89	31,028 71	93	7 01
	1907	34,073 54	32,685 38	90	6 95
	1908	35,741 00	32,394 21	85	7 20
	1909	36,418 54	34,574 48	83	7 99
	1910	36,187 51	32,927 66	77	8 20

\* At school for deaf and school for blind for the two fiscal years 1897 and 1898 the per capita cost is based upon the average population for the entire year. For the other years the per capita cost is based upon the average population for the school year.

*Comparative Tables.*

COMPARATIVE TABLE—Continued.

Institution.	Year.	Current expense, Expendi- tures.	Current expenses.	Average popula- tion.	Per cap- ita cost per week
Industrial School for Boys.....	1897	\$64,313 79	\$63,797 94	346	\$3 54
	1898	78,115 53	91,787 79	307	6 75
	1899	68,097 81	65,135 51	301	4 16
	1900	68,977 76	61,060 54	324	3 62
	1901	71,595 39	69,947 76	320	4 10
	1902	49,914 33	58,070 20	339	4 59
	1903	85,732 71	72,772 87	292	4 78
	1904	68,649 14	64,769 96	315	3 93
	1905	68,414 30	63,188 13	320	3 78
	1906	65,393 66	64,231 86	312	3 95
	1907	77,340 03	70,124 26	310	4 33
	1908	82,593 55	65,717 67	328	3 83
State Prison.....	1909	77,800 54	70,516 90	364	3 73
	1910	75,158 28	71,276 73	360	3 79
	1897	97,514 04	90,443 33	601	2 89
	1898	100,516 46	97,829 91	645	2 91
	1899	88,416 57	92,504 49	591	3 01
	1900	96,147 68	86,951 98	532	3 13
	1901	92,507 82	88,550 03	511	3 34
	1902	74,957 44	72,029 18	562	3 28
	1903	106,005 45	101,084 17	553	3 51
	1904	132,512 79	114,605 27	575	3 81
	1905	110,326 95	106,561 13	608	3 36
	1906	130,766 69	114,089 97	641	3 41
State Public School.....	1907	115,296 52	119,656 93	640	3 58
	1908	131,855 05	120,437 84	627	3 67
	1909	140,139 75	123,355 06	676	3 50
	1910	158,095 13	131,680 69	709	3 56
	1897	53,975 59	47,896 81	262	3 51
	1898	46,404 97	47,250 71	196	4 63
	1899	41,266 67	41,308 36	163	4 87
	1900	43,126 97	40,977 03	154	4 94
	1901	42,686 07	41,061 99	144	5 47
	1902	30,852 09	33,136 39	147	5 78
	1903	41,683 63	39,761 48	142	5 23
	1904	41,896 22	41,232 97	149	5 29
Home for Feeble Minded.....	1905	41,873 04	39,965 51	147	5 21
	1906	40,972 41	39,515 63	156	4 56
	1907	43,764 89	41,288 83	143	5 52
	1908	47,546 59	47,101 35	165	5 46
	1909	56,480 25	54,699 95	177	5 93
	1910	55,616 44	52,681 30	131	5 58
	1897	21,139 64	15,477 97	42	7 08
	1898	65,823 07	55,695 79	284	3 77
	1899	63,802 39	61,327 23	370	3 18
	1900	77,773 25	62,462 53	387	3 10
	1901	83,142 66	75,482 38	457	3 17
	1902	65,877 52	67,748 22	484	3 53
State Reformatory.....	1903	84,159 22	81,068 78	505	3 08
	1904	116,245 60	99,696 00	602	3 16
	1905	122,566 45	116,493 28	637	3 46
	1906	126,268 91	106,596 62	681	3 00
	1907	140,760 01	119,001 38	728	3 13
	1908	148,367 99	131,325 97	754	3 33
	1909	149,578 49	132,898 13	821	3 10
	1910	160,782 43	149,996 88	917	3 14
	1901	48,412 82	35,568 19	128	5 33
	1902	35,170 33	29,972 16	149	5 16
	1903	61,679 84	36,526 85	163	4 30
	1904	68,524 87	44,794 37	206	4 16
State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.	1905	81,059 81	40,340 80	259	2 99
	1906	80,005 66	38,348 43	290	2 40
	1907	80,722 58	41,848 22	280	2 86
	1908	74,896 74	37,889 32	270	2 68
	1909	74,474 16	45,637 25	285	3 07
	1910	66,622 83	43,044 43	240	3 44
	1909	58,900 36	51,301 73	73	13 48
	1910	67,347 26	56,131 89	85	12 66

*Statistical Tables.*

TABLE

Showing the current expense expenditures, current expenses, average population, per capita cost per year and per capita cost per week of the various state reformatory, charitable and penal institutions, for the year ending June 30, 1909.

Institutions.	Current expense expendi- tures.	Current expenses.	Average popula- tion.	Per cap- ita cost per year.	Per cap- ita cost per week.
Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.....	\$160,148 50	\$142,737 48	614	\$232 47	\$4 46
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	150,697 71	141,541 51	632	224 04	4 30
Wisconsin School for Deaf.....	81,635 82	57,451 53	187	307 23	5 89
Wisconsin School for Blind.....	36,418 54	34,574 48	83	416 50	7 99
Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.....	77,800 54	70,516 90	364	193 73	3 73
Wisconsin State Prison.....	140,139 75	123,355 04	676	182 32	3 50
State Public School.....	56,480 25	54,699 95	177	309 04	5 93
Wisconsin Home for Feeble Minded.....	149,575 49	132,898 13	821	161 87	3 10
Wisconsin State Reformatory.....	74,474 16	45,637 25	285	160 13	3 07
Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.....	58,900 36	51,301 73	73	702 76	13 48
Total.....	\$966,272 12	\$854,764 02	3,912	.....	.....

TABLE

Showing the current expense expenditures, current expenses, average population, per capita cost per year and per capita cost per week of the various state reformatory, charitable and penal institutions, for the year ending June 30, 1910.

Institutions.	Current expense expendi- tures.	Current expenses.	Average popula- tion.	Per cap- ita cost per year.	Per cap- ita cost per week.
Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.....	\$156,519 37	\$139,133 71	640	\$217 40	\$4 17
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	156,295 73	135,455 64	648	209 03	4 01
Wisconsin School for Deaf.....	61,719 39	59,267 65	194	305 50	5 86
Wisconsin School for the Blind.....	36,187 51	32,927 66	77	427 77	8 20
Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.....	75,158 28	71,276 73	330	197 91	3 79
Wisconsin State Prison.....	158,095 13	131,680 69	709	185 72	3 56
State Public School.....	55,616 44	52,681 30	181	291 06	5 58
Wisconsin Home for Feeble Minded.....	160,782 43	149,996 88	917	163 57	3 14
Wisconsin State Reformatory.....	66,622 83	43,044 43	240	179 35	3 41
Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.....	67,347 26	56,131 89	85	630 38	12 66
Total.....	\$994,344 37	\$871,596 58	4,051	.....	.....

*Statistical Tables.*

TABLE

Showing number of insane inmates in the hospitals and county asylums for sane June 30, 1909, and number absent from such institutions on leave, on date and liable to be returned thereto under parole laws.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Paroled.	Aggregate.
1 Brown.....	62	82	124	6	130
2 Chippewa.....	95	51	146	5	151
3 Columbia.....	51	43	94		94
4 Dane.....	84	79	163		163
5 Dodge.....	67	53	120	1	121
6 Douglas.....	46	25	71	1	72
7 Dunn.....	67	61	128	4	132
8 Eau Claire.....	85	55	140	3	143
9 Fond du Lac.....	79	71	150	3	153
10 Grant.....	69	51	120	1	121
11 Green.....	49	51	100	6	106
12 Iowa.....	71	56	127	1	128
13 Jefferson.....	75	44	119	5	124
14 La Crosse.....	68	72	140		140
15 Manitowoc.....	108	57	165	4	169
16 Marathon.....	112	85	197		197
17 Marinette.....	88	55	143	2	145
18 Milwaukee.....	126	105	231		231
19 Monroe.....	47	26	73		73
20 Outagamie.....	76	64	140	4	144
21 Racine.....	96	83	179	5	184
22 Richland.....	76	47	123	4	127
23 Rock.....	75	67	142	9	151
24 St. Croix.....	80	63	143		143
25 Sauk.....	65	44	109	3	112
26 Sheboygan.....	100	70	170	10	180
27 Trempealeau.....	70	54	124	2	126
28 Vernon.....	62	59	121		121
29 Waupaca.....	80	54	134	1	135
30 Walworth.....	55	44	99	8	107
31 Washington.....	71	53	124	3	127
32 Waukesha.....	79	57	136	2	138
33 Winnebago.....	101	92	193		193
Total asylums.....	2,535	1,953	4,488	93	4,581
Hospitals:					
State Hospital.....	372	253	625	444	1,069
Northern Hospital.....	400	245	645	326	971
Milwaukee Hospital.....	315	302	617	165	782
Total hospitals.....	1,087	800	1,887	935	2,822
Total asylums and hospitals.....	3,622	2,753	6,375	1,028	7,403



### Statistical Tables.

Lincoln	1	2	1	1	1	10	3	3	2	2	2	30
Manitowoc					86							86
Marathon						92	58	1				92
Marquette	4					2	1	4	1			9
Marquette		2	5			2	1	231		1		233
Milwaukee	1											64
Monroe								62	1	1		35
Oconto		1			2	6	15				3	17
Oconto	1	2			5	2		2	1		2	1
Oneida								93				25
Outagamie		2				15						18
Ozaukee	5											37
Pekin		6										35
Pierce	7	7		1	3	2		1	1			24
Polk	4	2	5	2	5			1	17	3	1	111
Portage	2								16			125
Price	10	2	6	1		16	4	4	3	2	10	12
Racine						1		1				84
Richland								109				44
Rock	10							1	43			125
Rusk					1				124			66
Sauk	1									64		84
Sawyer	1								1			4
Shawano										1	1	44
Sheboygan	2	1		1		1	9	9		3	2	135
Taylor												35
Trempealeau	1	4	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	71	1	67
Vernon										71	67	9
Vilas		1	1			1	3		1		1	72
Walworth											72	11
Washington	3	1		1				1				56
Washington											56	101
Waukesha											1	74
Waupaca											1	20
Waushara		2		2		2	1				1	150
Winnebago												41
Wood	1	1	3			17	1				6	1
State at large	5	16	3	1	2	7	10	12	4	2	3	19
Total	124	146	94	63	120	71	128	140	150	120	100	188
						119	140	165	197	143	231	448

### Statistical Tables.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN EACH COUNTY ASYLUM ON JUNE 30, 1910, AND THE COUNTIES TO WHICH THEY BELONG.

Counties.	Brown.	Chippewa.	Columbia.	Dane.	Dodge.	Toungas.	Dunn.	Eau Claire.	Grand du Lac.	Grant.	Green.	Iowa.	Jefferson.	La Crosse.	Manitowoc.	Marathon.	Martinette.	Milwaukee.	Monroe.	Ouagamele.	Racine.	Richland.	Rock.	St. Croix.	Sauk.	Shoboygan.	Trempealeau.	Vernon.	Waupaca.	Walworth.	Washington.	Waukesha.	Winnebago.	Total.
Adams.....			1	1	1							1	1			1			1			1											8	
Ashland.....		6			19	3	4					1	1		1		2																38	
Barren.....		14			6	14	6																										57	
Bayfield.....		8			9	2	15							1		1								13	6				1	1			4	49
Brown.....	101								1											2			1											104
Buffalo.....											1			4	1							1			2					1			26	
Burnett.....		2			2	2						1	2												2								26	
Calumet.....									1				1		6		1				3				2								6	
Chippewa.....		66																							5									66
Clark.....		4	63			2	7									9	3				1													66
Columbia.....																						20												63
Crawford.....			2						10			2																						160
Dane.....			159										1								1													120
Dodge.....					115				2						6		7				4					1				1				30
Door.....	6																																	76
Douglas.....					75		60	62				1																						61
Dunn.....																																		76
Eau Claire.....																																		61
Florence.....																																		62
Fond du Lac.....															90	1										1								61
Forest.....																																		62
Grant.....									107		62					2														1				101
Green.....																																		6
Green Lake.....			1	1	1		11																											2
Iowa.....	2	1				1		3				67																						63
Jackson.....			1	1	1		7					2	4																					107
Jefferson.....																																		63
Juneau.....			3	1																														19
Kenosha.....																																		37
Kewaunee.....	5	1																																48
La Crosse.....			1	1											10																			41
La Fayette.....																																		29
Langlade.....																																		122
																																		37
																																		25





*Statistical Tables.*

TABLE

SHOWING NUMBER OF INSANE INMATES IN HOSPITALS AND COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE JUNE 30, 1910. AND NUMBER ABSENT FROM SUCH INSTITUTIONS ON LEAVE, ON SAME DATE AND LIABLE TO BE RETURNED THERETO UNDER PAROLE LAWS.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Paroled.	Aggregate
1. Brown....	61	64	125	2	127
2. Chippewa....	99	47	146	6	152
3. Columbia....	47	42	89	2	91
4. Dane....	92	76	168	6	174
5. Dodge....	67	58	125	2	127
6. Douglas....	76	50	126		126
7. Dunn....	63	57	120		120
8. Eau Claire....	78	67	145	3	148
9. Fond du Lac....	81	68	149	3	152
10. Grant....	71	51	122		122
11. Green....	48	51	99	9	108
12. Iowa....	69	58	127	1	128
13. Jefferson....	88	46	134	1	135
14. La Crosse....	64	68	132	5	137
15. Manitowoc....	109	61	170	8	178
16. Marathon....	105	83	188	1	189
17. Marinette....	101	62	163	2	165
18. Milwaukee....	125	104	229		229
19. Monroe....	43	23	66	2	68
20. Outagamie....	78	59	137	5	142
21. Racine....	92	78	170	1	171
22. Richland....	77	42	119	2	121
23. Rock....	77	68	145	5	150
24. St. Croix....	79	19	138		138
25. Sauk....	65	44	109	3	112
26. Sheboygan....	105	80	185	7	192
27. Trempealeau....	77	52	129	2	131
28. Vernon....	64	59	123	2	125
29. Waupaca....	83	60	143	4	147
30. Walworth....	60	48	108	3	111
31. Washington....	70	43	113	4	117
32. Waukesha....	83	66	149	2	151
33. Winnebago....	107	87	194	7	201
Total asylums.....	2,604	1,981	4,585	100	4,685
Hospitals:					
State Hospital.....	387	263	650	444	1,094
Northern Hospital.....	401	245	646	251	902
Milwaukee Hospital.....	346	310	656	154	810
Total hospitals.....	1,134	818	1,952	854	2,806
Total asylums and hospitals.....	3,738	2,799	6,537	954	7,491

*Statistical Tables.*

## CENSUS OF INSANE UNDER PUBLIC CARE, JUNE 30, 1909.

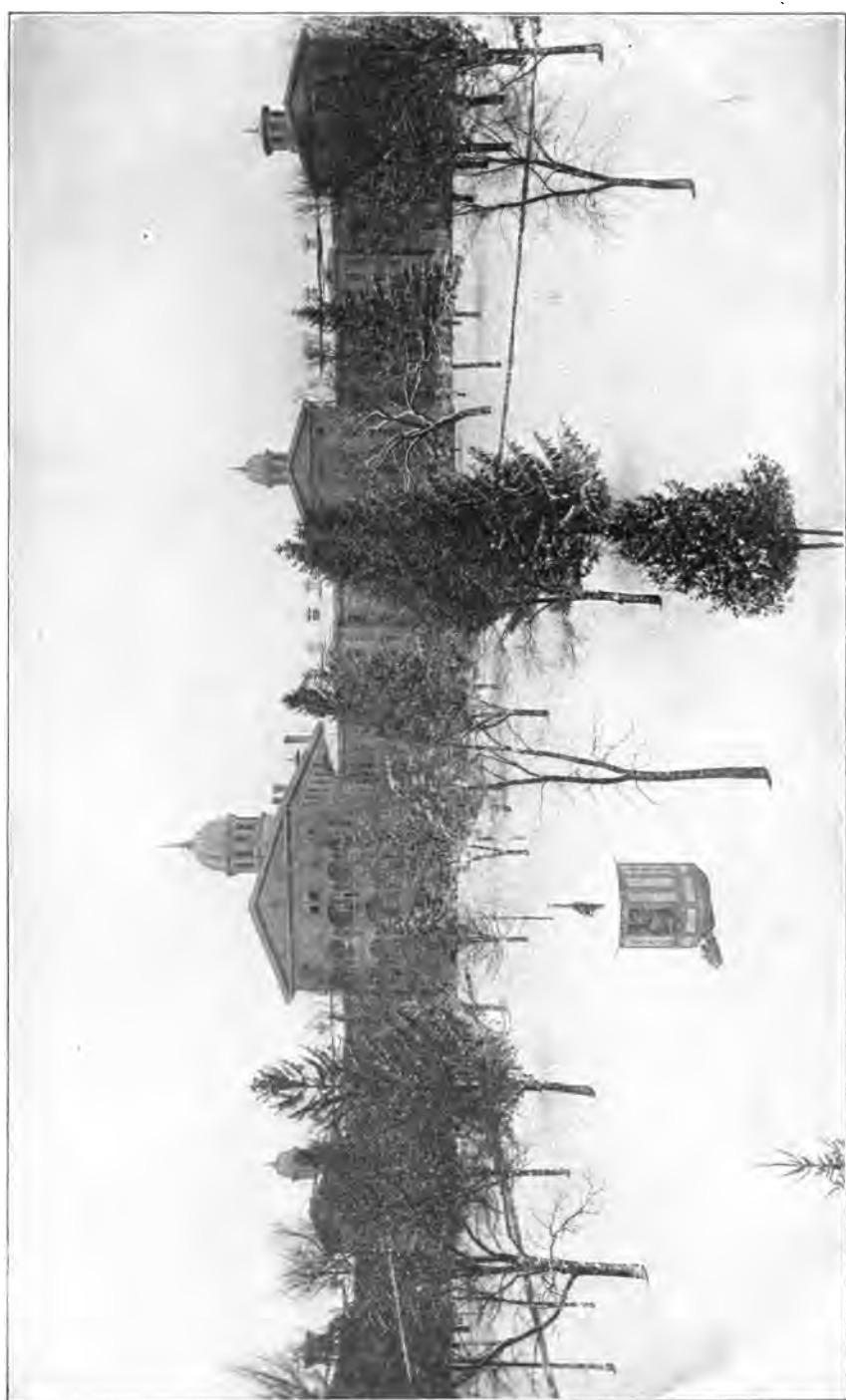
Counties.	In State Hospital	In North- ern Hos- pital.	In Milwau- kee Hos- pital.	In County Asylum for Chronic Insane.	Total.	Popula- tion in 1910.	Ratio of insanity to popu- lation.
Adams.....	5			11	16	8,604	538
Ashland.....		23		34	57	21,965	385
Barron.....	23			54	77	29,114	378
Bayfield.....		12		47	59	15,987	271
Brown.....		34		102	136	54,098	398
Buffalo.....	13			25	38	16,006	421
Burnett.....	5	1		18	24	9,026	376
Calumet.....		6		25	31	16,701	538
Chippewa.....	21	1		60	82	32,103	391
Clark.....	11			41	52	30,074	578
Columbia.....	11	1		66	78	31,129	399
Crawford.....	13			38	51	16,288	319
Dane.....	43	2		159	204	77,435	380
Dodge.....	3	27		118	148	47,436	321
Door.....		8		29	37	18,711	506
Douglas.....	42	1		55	98	47,422	484
Dunn.....	13			67	80	25,260	316
Eau Claire.....	15			61	76	32,721	431
Florence.....		2		5	7	3,381	483
Fond du Lac.....		34		99	133	51,610	388
Forest.....		5		2	7	6,782	969
Grant.....	24			105	129	39,007	302
Green.....	14	2		66	82	21,641	264
Green Lake.....		8		19	27	15,491	574
Iowa.....	11			66	77	22,497	292
Iron.....		15		21	36	8,306	231
Jackson.....	12			37	49	17,075	348
Jefferson.....	17	2		113	132	34,306	260
Juneau.....	12	1		48	61	19,569	321
Kenosha.....	12	9		50	71	32,929	464
Kewaunee.....		3		27	30	16,784	559
La Crosse.....	26			130	156	43,996	282
Lafayette.....	10	1		37	48	20,075	418
Langlade.....		11		25	36	17,062	474
Lincoln.....		18		30	48	19,064	397
Manitowoc.....		31		86	117	44,978	384
Marathon.....		19		92	111	55,064	496
Marinette.....		28		59	87	33,812	389
Marquette.....		3		22	25	10,741	430
Milwaukee.....	2	12	617	233	864	433,187	501
Monroe.....	11			64	75	28,881	385
Oconto.....		16		53	69	25,657	372
Oneida.....		10		17	27	11,433	423
Outagamie.....		29		93	122	49,102	402
Ozaukee.....		9		43	52	17,123	329
Pepin.....	4			18	22	7,577	344
Pierce.....	9			37	46	22,079	480
Polk.....	19			35	54	21,367	396
Portage.....		21		77	98	30,945	316
Price.....		10		24	34	13,735	406
Racine.....	20	7		111	138	57,424	416
Richland.....	3			44	47	18,809	400
Rock.....	31	1		125	157	55,538	354
Rusk.....	13			12	25	11,160	446
St. Croix.....	16	1		65	82	25,910	316
Sauk.....	14			84	98	32,869	335
Sawyer.....	2			4	6	6,227	1,038
Shawano.....		16		44	60	31,884	531
Sheboygan.....		44		135	179	54,888	307
Taylor.....		3		35	38	13,641	359
Trempealeau.....	17			71	88	22,928	261
Vernon.....	15			67	82	28,116	343
Vilas.....		5		9	14	6,019	430
Walworth.....	18	1		72	91	29,614	325
Washburn.....	5			11	16	8,196	512
Washington.....		15		56	71	23,784	335
Waukesha.....	15	5		101	121	37,100	307
Waupaca.....		22		74	96	32,782	341
Waushara.....		8		20	28	18,866	674
Winnebago.....		41		151	192	62,116	324
Wood.....		18		41	59	30,583	518
State at large.....	55	43		313	411		
Total.....	625	645	617	4,488	6,375	2,333,860	366

*Statistical Tables.*

## CENSUS OF INSANE UNDER PUBLIC CARE, JUNE 30, 1910.

	In State Hospi- tal.	In North- ern Hos- pital.	In Mil- waukee Hospi- tal.	In County asylum for Chronic in- sane.	Total.	Popula- tion in 1910.	Ratio of insanity to popu- lation.
Adams.....	5	1		8	14	8,604	615
Ashland.....	1	25		38	64	21,965	343
Barron.....	23			57	80	29,114	364
Bayfield.....		7		49	56	15,887	285
Brown.....	1	25		104	130	54,098	416
Buffalo.....	15			26	41	16,006	390
Burnett.....	5			15	20	9,026	451
Calumet.....		6		24	30	16,701	536
Chippewa.....	16	2		66	84	32,103	382
Clark.....	14			36	50	30,074	601
Columbia.....	18			63	81	31,129	584
Crawford.....	7			41	48	16,288	539
Dane.....	36	5		160	201	77,435	385
Dodge.....	8	27		120	155	47,436	306
Door.....		7		30	37	18,711	506
Douglas.....	27			76	103	47,422	460
Dunn.....	14			61	75	25,260	537
Eau Claire.....	20			62	82	32,721	399
Florence.....	.....	2		6	8	3,381	423
Fond du Lac.....	5	21		101	133	51,610	388
Forest.....		6		4	10	6,782	674
Grant.....	25	1		107	133	39,007	293
Green.....	11	2		63	76	21,641	285
Green Lake.....		8		21	29	15,491	534
Iowa.....	12			67	79	22,497	285
Iron.....	1	13		19	33	8,306	252
Jackson.....	20	1		37	58	17,075	294
Jefferson.....	15	1		112	128	34,306	268
Juneau.....	13	3		48	64	19,569	306
Kenosha.....	20	5		41	66	32,929	499
Kewaunee.....		9		29	38	16,784	442
La Crosse.....	21	1		122	144	43,996	306
Lafayette.....	8	1		37	46	20,075	436
Langlade.....		18		25	43	17,062	397
Lincoln.....	2	13		32	47	19,064	405
Manitowoc.....		30		91	121	44,978	372
Marathon.....	4	18		92	114	55,054	483
Marquette.....		30		65	95	33,812	356
Marquette.....	2	6		20	28	10,741	413
Milwaukee.....	2	9	656	231	898	455,187	482
Monroe.....	19			65	82	28,881	352
Oconto.....		14		58	72	25,657	356
Oneida.....	3	10		14	27	11,433	423
Outagamie.....		32		92	124	49,102	396
Ozaukee.....		7		44	51	17,123	356
Pepin.....	6			16	22	7,577	344
Pierce.....	10			35	45	22,079	491
Polk.....	17			36	53	21,367	403
Portage.....		26		78	104	30,945	298
Price.....	2	10		24	36	13,795	383
Racine.....	27	6		118	151	57,424	380
Richland.....	11			44	55	18,809	342
Rock.....	25			137	162	55,538	343
Rusk.....	10			15	25	11,160	446
St. Croix.....	9	1		67	77	25,910	336
Sauk.....	14			88	102	32,869	322
Sawyer.....	3			4	7	6,227	899
Shawano.....		15		42	57	31,884	559
Sheboygan.....		43		145	188	54,848	292
Taylor.....		11		30	41	13,641	333
Trempealeau.....	14			80	94	22,928	244
Vernon.....	15			72	87	28,116	323
Vilas.....		3		8	11	6,019	547
Walworth.....	15			77	92	29,614	322
Washburn.....	5			10	15	8,196	546
Washington.....	2	19		58	79	23,784	301
Waukesha.....	15	4		105	124	37,100	299
Waupaca.....	1	12		81	94	32,782	349
Waushara.....	1	6		25	32	18,886	590
Winnebago.....		55		151	206	62,116	302
Wood.....		14		47	61	30,583	501
State at Large	69	47		315	421		
Total.....	650	646	656	4,585	6,537	2,333,860	357





WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

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FOURTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE  
INSANE  
FOR THE  
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30th, 1910.

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5—S. B. C.

## OFFICERS.

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DR. CHAS. GORST.....	Superintendent.
DR. M. K. GREEN.....	Female side, First Assistant and Asst. Superintendent.
DR. MARY SAUTHOFF.....	Female side, Woman Physician and Pathologist.
DR. AUGUST SAUTHOFF.....	Male side, Second Assistant.
DR. W. S. OSBORN.....	Male side, equal with Second Assistant.
P. D. CRAMER.....	Steward.
JOSEPH DAUBNER.....	Asst. Steward.
MISS ANNIE I. OLIVER.....	Matron.
GEORGE H. HANSON.....	Supervisor
J. S. SMITH.....	Asst. Supervisor.
MISS M. A. SANDER.....	Supervisoress.
MISS MARY SULLIVAN.....	Asst. Supervisoress
CHAS. SORENSON.....	Charge Attendant, 1st Male Ward
C. W. MERCER.....	" " 2nd " "
THOS. SHEPARD.....	" " 3rd " "
P. V. G. ESTERLY.....	" " 4th " "
SARAH ALBERS.....	" " 5th " "
HARRY WHIPPLE.....	" " 6th " "
GEORGE BOESE.....	" " 7th " "
R. H. DULIN.....	" " 8th " "
MISS MAYME WELSH.....	Charge Attendant 1st Female Ward
MISS CARRIE BROWN.....	" " 2nd " "
MRS. ERMA BOESE.....	" " 3rd " "
MISS ANNA McDONOUGH.....	" " 4th " "
MISS JESSIE L. GODOWN.....	" " 5th " "
MISS EMMA BREITLING.....	" " 6th " "

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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MENDOTA, WISCONSIN, July 1, 1910.

*The Honorable State Board of Control:*

It becomes my pleasure and duty to present my third and the institution's fourteenth biennial report of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, for the period ending June 30, 1910.

Appended table No. 1, shows that the daily average population for the fiscal year 1910 was 639—a gradual increase in the population, which was 425 in 1904. The number of employes has also increased during the same period from 125 to about 150. The institution has now 669 patients' beds, 25 of which were added during this biennial period. The daily capacity is 650 patients; the total daily average population of the institution is 800. The capacity for beds has been based on a proper amount of cubic space and adequate ventilation.

The general health of the patients has been very good, the mortality, 4.97 is very low, and the number of those who have been discharged by remaining out of the institution on parole for two years has been larger than ever before. Our only serious trouble was about the first of February of this year, when a case of scarlet fever appeared on a ward and following it nine more. A little later several cases of measles appeared and at the same time a typhoid carrier was discovered in the building, and ten cases of typhoid fever followed. Still later we had two cases of diphtheria, one a male patient and the other a young woman attendant. All these cases must have been brought in from the outside to us, in an unknown way. On account of these contagious diseases, it cost the institution not less than \$1,000, and four lives were lost. The vast amount of extra work entailed by thorough fumigation, the quarantine of the entire Hospital, the anxiety and serious inconvenience to all, causes us to urge anew the necessity of a contagious hospital. No organization of men should be permitted to build an institution for the housing of 800 people without making adequate provision for the separation and care of contagious and infectious diseases.



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*State Hospital.*

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During this biennial period six aliens were deported, and the cost of their maintenance while in this institution was collected from the Immigration Bureau.

The general bath-rooms, where the patients are bathed twice a week under the spray, followed by either salt or soap rubs, have proven an advance over the ordinary bath-tubs.

The continuous baths for the treatment of disturbed mental conditions instead of drugs have been fully installed and thoroughly tested for the past two years, and we are satisfied of their efficacy. There are now four tubs for continuous warm water baths on the female side and three on the male side. We have increased the night force on the receiving wards, and are using the continuous baths at night as well as day.

Attractive dining rooms and serving rooms have been fitted up on the infirmaries; the patients are now using better dishes and better table linen. Pictures have been placed on the walls and cut flowers and potted plants are constantly kept on the tables and about the wards.

On the two receiving wards we have covered the main halls and some of the rooms with linoleum and protective screens have been placed in many of the rooms, pictures in the dining rooms and on the halls, cut flowers and potted plants on the tables and about the rooms. We are still using the heavy hotel dishes on these wards, but are seriously contemplating the use of better dishes. Linen has been used on these tables for the past four years, something seldom attempted on such wards. It has been a great surprise to notice how the patients have enjoyed these changes, and have not attempted to destroy any of the furnishings.

At my suggestion and by your authority, trained female nurses have been placed on both day and night duty on the infirmaries and receiving wards for men, as well as women. This is a long stride in the better care and treatment of our patients.

On the first of October, 1908, a teacher was installed in charge of the industrial room on the female side, and since then we have sent three of our employes to the School of Civics in Chicago, for the purpose of receiving instruction in the various forms of work and amusement in which patients may be engaged. Many of our patients have been greatly benefited by the industrial

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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teaching, and we would call the attention of your Honorable Body to the report of the industrial teacher.

The pathological laboratory, which was installed two years ago, has proven of much value to the institution (See report), and we hope in the near future to be in a position to have one much better equipped.

The general bath-rooms on the female side are in process of improvement, and when finished will have a large spray room with marble lining, cement floors, controller apparatus for the various forms of spray baths, a treatment room with steam and electric cabinets, and static electricity. We hope to be able to make the same changes in the male general bath-rooms during the coming year.

Quite a number of up-to-date medical books and publications have been purchased during this biennial period.

On the 1st of December, 1908, Dr. W. W. Dicker resigned to serve an internship in Cook County Hospital, Chicago, and Dr. W. W. Mercer of Chicago took his place, but resigned in March, 1910, to seek his fortune in the West. Dr. W. S. Osborn, of Iowa, was elected to a position in March, and after a few months resigned to accept the first position on the female side at the Northern Hospital.

At our request your Honorable Body decided last autumn to place physicians on both sides of the institution with equal authority instead of having one first assistant. Since then we have been endeavoring to secure a suitable physician for the first place on the male side, but thus far have not found one who has the proper training to thoroughly diagnose and classify cases of mental disease according to the most modern methods. When such physician is secured there will be five assistant physicians. It is our intention to send them, one at a time, to take the course under Dr. Singer at Kankakee State Hospital. Our medical forces have been organized, and we have regular staff meetings, which are highly beneficial. We have also organized our trained nurses and they will have regular meetings for the discussion of subjects in their profession.

Arrangements are gradually being completed for a training school for attendants, and we have decided to open this school on

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*State Hospital.*

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the last Monday in September, and shall continue it for nine months of the year.

Amusements have consisted of three or four musical concerts a week by our own orchestra, the regular Friday night dances, religious services conducted by pastors of the various churches in Madison, and an occasional entertainment by people from outside and by our own employes, the usual holiday exercises, and a few picnics.

There has been no cessation in the keeping up of repairs and renewals and making permanent improvements. By consulting the table showing expenditures, you will observe that they have been properly looked after.

In the basement of the main building the old plumbing has been removed and replaced by new and very considerable has been added, and conditions have been so changed that now there is a good barber shop, a large smoking room for employees, and another for patients, a large toilet room and two large rooms for vegetable and paring rooms. All of these rooms have been equipped with good plumbing and properly painted. A new vacuum pump has been placed in the basement for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the heating system. A new boiler has been installed in the power house to take the place of one worn out. A new steam pump and a new electric pump have been placed in the artesian well.

The general plumbing, which was begun two years ago, has been completed and we have now new plumbing throughout the entire hospital. The bath and toilet rooms on the wards are excellent. Two hardwood floors have been laid in the front center. The old employees smoking room in the rear center has been remodeled and made a reception room for the employes, and the old sewing room changed to a dining room for the supervisors and nurses.

The barn connected with the hotel has been moved back from the drive to the station, and a short drive built to it; trees have been planted along this short drive; the barn and hotel have both been painted and the grounds improved.

Twenty-five new seats and several new rustic, and cement vases have been added to the lawn. The boat house has been improved

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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by building a porch on the east and south sides, by making cement instead of plank walks, and by surrounding it with plants and flowers. The banks in front of the boat house have been protected from wash and injury by ice by facing them with large stones.

With the earth and stone taken from the excavation for the new power-house, we are making new banks and drives around the small bay between the island and the mainland, which will give us two more acres of land, and make the bay much less offensive and the surrounding shores most attractive.

Last spring 250 cherry trees were planted and all dead trees in the orchard replaced.

During the past five years thirty-nine head of Holstein cattle have been raised, twenty-seven of which are now cows, six one-year old and six three months old heifers, which assures a Holstein herd soon. Two colts have also been raised.

After receiving \$6,000 appropriation for the improvement of the barns, we built new cement floors, iron stalls and mangers and new office rooms in the horse barns; new cement floors, iron stanchions, and milk and feed rooms in the cow barns; a new cement floor in the piggery, a large tank for the collection of manure from all the barns, and two manure spreaders. We purchased a cement mixer and did the work with our own force, which has proven profitable. In the future cows will all be tested that we may know whether they are profitable or not.

The extreme drought this summer caused a shortage of garden products so we have decided to use the Island in the future for a garden. The south end of the Island is twenty or more feet above the lake, and should it become necessary in the future we can place a gasoline pump on the highest point of the island and irrigate eight acres of garden.

By consulting the reports of the heads of the industrial departments of the institution and the statistical tables, we trust that you will be satisfied that every one has been busy, that the patients have received proper attention and that the money appropriated has been wisely expended.

As per our recommendation in the last biennial report, you have had the grounds around the Hospital surveyed and a new power house located and the plans and specifications made but we

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*State Hospital.*

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regret that only \$5,000 was appropriated by the Legislature for the new power house and laundry at Mendota when the present buildings are so worn out and in such deplorable condition that the absolutely necessary daily work can hardly be performed. The excavating for the new building has been commenced and the large artesian well connected with it is being drilled and a reservoir will be constructed later, which will give both an outside and an inside separate water pressure and supply in case of fire.

The construction of this new power house, laundry, workshops, etc., is the first step in a ten years plan, which was recommended two years ago, and which we sincerely hope will be continued. The result would make the Wisconsin State Hospital one of the best institutions in this country. The rest of the plan is a psychopathic building with a capacity of one hundred patients, fifty men on one side, fifty women on the other; the scientific equipment to be such that the patient would receive the very best in diagnosis, classification and treatment before, or after being committed to the hospital; two cottages for convalescent patients with a capacity of fifty for each sex; two cottages for noisy, untidy and objectionable patients with a capacity of thirty for each sex; a nurses' home where nurses can be away from the patient and comfortable when off duty; four or five cottages for married physicians, and other heads of departments.

We wish to repeat some of the recommendations given in our last biennial report and urge to anew their adoption.

"The private sanitarium is the rich man's insane hospital, and the patients taken there for a few weeks or months during the early stages of a mental or nervous breakdown, are restored to family, friends, and society, without the legal mark of insanity placed upon them by the court, the value of which can never be estimated. Many patients treated in a private sanitarium, although as much insane as those committed by law to the State Hospital, are shunned by no one and suffer no stigma. I recommend that your Honorable Body request the next legislature to strike the word "insane" from every institution in Wisconsin, and that in the future they be recognized as state and county sanitariums for the care and treatment of mental disorders. Let there be no reminder to the patient of his mental trouble and allow him the

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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same right to be treated for nervous diseases as for any other disease.

Statistics show that a much larger percent of mental troubles recover if treatment is obtained in the early stages of development. Statistics also show that it costs the state on an average, two thousand dollars to care for a patient who becomes a dependent. If these statements be true, should not the state be anxious both from a humanitarian and a financial standpoint to provide for its less fortunate citizens the same opportunity for treatment and recovery in the early stages of mental disease, that the private sanitarium offers to the rich? I see no reason why Wisconsin should not establish in connection with its hospitals for the treatment of acute mental disorders, Psychopathic cottages, or wards, where any citizen of the state may come of his own free will and request observation and treatment for mental or feared mental trouble, and if, after consultation with the medical staff of the institution, it be decided that he requires treatment, admission may be gained by the payment to the state the actual cost of treatment, or if unable to pay, the cost should be charged to his county. No such citizen should be legally committed as insane unless by authority of the physicians in charge. It is not intended that the patient who comes voluntarily be given treatment any different from that employed in the case of every patient regularly committed, but the idea is to make popular the seeking of early treatment without commitment.

The management of the insane has resolved itself into two great problems:—the treatment of the acute in the best hospitals possible, employing the best methods known, and without the legal mark of commitment, and the re-education of the chronic insane for the purpose of increasing their own comfort and happiness in the use of their remaining mental faculties.

It is very unfortunate, but a fact nevertheless, that the popular mind is thoroughly pervaded with the idea that a hospital for the insane is not a place to help or cure mentally afflicted persons, nor that those so afflicted should be taken to institutions for treatment at the first appearance of such disorder. All physicians agree that if early treatment be obtained in the first stages of development that the number of cases cured would be increased.

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*State Hospital.*

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With the popular mind in the present state many people are retained and restrained at home until at last the disease has become "incurable" and the unfortunate committed to some hospital for years, or for life, for the security of society and to protect him, it may be, from self destruction. I would recommend as a matter of educating the people in the different localities of the Hospital district, that your Honorable body request the Legislature to pass a law requiring the county judge, district attorney and the chairman of the County Board of Supervisors to visit the State Hospital annually and make a report to the County Board of Supervisors. No other agency could do more towards teaching the people that State institutions are not prisons but hospitals, indeed, for care and cure of the inmates. The members of these boards are of easy access to the people and many hundreds learn through these members the actual conditions and real merits of the Hospital."

No branch of medicine or science is more in a condition of evolution at the present time than the proper treatment and care of the insane. Superintendents and medical staffs, medical colleges and medical men everywhere are realizing more and more the necessity of technical training for men who are to diagnose, classify, treat and care for mental diseases.

Ever since assuming the management of this institution, we have felt that something more should be done to improve its methods in a scientific way. While attending the Medico-psychological Society meeting at Washington, D. C., last may, we consulted with Dr. E. E. Southard, who is neuropathologist at Danvers State Hospital, Massachusetts, and lecturer at Harvard, Dr. Barrett who is neuropathologist and has charge of the Psychopathic building in the medical department of the University of Michigan, Dr. Brush and his assistant of the Shepard and Enoch Pratt Hospital at Baltimore, Maryland, and some other eastern superintendents, and have also discussed the subject with Drs. Harper, Jackson, and Head of Madison, Wis., and Drs. Bardeen, Ravenell and others of the Medical department of the University of Wisconsin, Dr. J. M. Beffel of Milwaukee and Dr. A. J. Ochsner of Chicago, all of whom favor the following proposition, which we earnestly recommend to your Honorable Body for your thoughtful consideration:—

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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To establish a laboratory in Science Hall at the University, where there is now sufficient room, in connection with the Medical Department for research work in mental disease;

To place in charge of the laboratory a neuropathologist whose opinion is unquestioned and who shall deliver a course of lectures each semester to the medical students in the University and to the members of the medical staffs of the institutions who may attend these lectures, who shall visit the state institutions at frequent intervals for the purpose of instructing the medical staffs in the methods of diagnosis, classification and treatment of mental disease and who shall exercise general supervision over the local work done by one of the physicians in the laboratory and morgue of each state hospital. All interesting specimens would be sent to the Laboratory at the State University.

We feel and many of the physicians consulted concerning this proposition have said that if the above recommendations were put into execution, Wisconsin would lead in progressive work for the insane.

Statistics are so numerous and convincing, and advice of interested medical men is so often given, that there can be no question that the operation of vasectomy should be performed on many defectives for the purpose of sterilization and the prevention of propagation. No one doubts for a moment that the defective mental conditions are transmitted from parent to child as surely as the physical defects and deformities. Every one knows that it is common for defectives to be attracted to each other and marry and that the defects of both parents are liable to be transmitted to the children. It is also true that there are more children born in such families because there is no restraint of sexual desires; and for that reason the percentage of defectives is continually on the increase. The report of the State of Illinois shows the increase to be alarming and many other states are no better. It is absolutely wicked that the persons suffering from periodical insanity should be allowed to return to their homes to propagate and scatter their children about the state as dependents. Several states have passed the sterilization law and Wisconsin should wake up and be equally as progressive. We earnestly recommend that your honorable body bring again a sterilization



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*State Hospital.*

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bill before the next legislature. It is the duty of the State to regulate this condition of affairs.

Contagious diseases in this institution for the past seven months have caused serious trouble and have prevented the accustomed entertainment of our patients. A number of patients and employes were held in quarantine for several weeks at a time under very unfavorable conditions. Again we recommend the urgent necessity of a small contagious Hospital, where the contagious diseases could be segregated and leave the Hospital free, and when there are no contagious diseases of other kinds to be isolated, the building could be used for the cases of erysipelas and tuberculosis.

The law requiring the Superintendent to report the form of insanity to the Board of Control of all cases coming in during the previous month within the first five days of the month following should be changed for the reason that in many cases it is absolutely impossible to make a diagnosis in that time.

The following is a summary of the immediate needs at Mendota and we recommend that your Honorable Body request the Legislature to make suitable appropriations to cover the cost of same at the coming session:—

A new power-house.

A new laundry and its equipment.

New workshops.

A contagious hospital.

Two cottages for employees.

A gas plant for kitchens.

Tile flooring for kitchens, and kitchen equipment.

A building for morgue and laboratory.

From our repeated requests and the knowledge you have of the conditions at the State Hospital at Mendota, you are already aware of the necessity for the acquisition of more land.

Sincere thanks and appreciation are hereby tendered to all the officials and heads of departments for valuable aid and loyal support during this biennial period. Words fail to express our appreciation to all employes for their prompt response and willingness to perform extra duty at all times during our sickness and quarantine.

In conclusion, sincere thanks and appreciation are offered your

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*Superintendent's Report.*


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Honorable Body for support, advice and assistance so cheerfully given in all matters of importance.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. GORST,  
*Superintendent.*

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 PATHOLOGIST'S REPORT.

To DR. CHARLES GORST, *Superintendent.*

I herewith submit the first biennial report of the pathological laboratory of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.

Early in the summer of 1908 a room was selected and equipped with apparatus necessary for the ordinary routine laboratory work. Shelves, wall cabinet and two tables, one five feet by two feet and one two feet square, each fitted with a glass top, were made and a lavatory with hot and cold water was installed. The microscope and hemocytometer, already a part of the medical office furnishings, were transferred to the laboratory and a new electrical centrifuge for blood and urine was purchased. During the two years it has been necessary from time to time to add to the equipment; the most important additions being a new mechanical stage for the microscope. The supply of reagents and stains has also been increased.

It was originally planned to have the laboratory equipped and ready for work on July 1, 1908, but owing to unavoidable delays in obtaining the necessary furniture and supplies, it was not in use until November 31st of the same year.

Since that time the following tests have been made: Urinalyses, 786; complete blood examinations, 19; leucocyte counts, 11; sputum, 34; stomach contents, 2; vomitus, 2; fecal matter, 2; taenia saginata to identify the head, 1; vaginal secretions, 7; pus from abscesses, 2; pus from superficial skin infections, 5; exudate from abdominal cavity, 1.

The following table represents the abnormal findings in the urinalyses:

Alkaline reaction.	Sp. Gr. below 1018.	Sp. Gr. above 1023.	Albumen.	Sugar.	Excessive indican.	Bile.	Hemoglobin.	Pus.	Blood cells.	Casts.	Excessive urates.	Acetone.	Excessive phosphates.	Tyrosin.
209	292	187	336	42	287	12	8	139	27	213	217	44	129	3

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*State Hospital.*

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We have observed that in the cases of insanity which showed marked confusion, the urine almost invariably gave evidence of marked aute-intoxication and, that in many cases there was also evidence of considerable nephritis.

Of the nineteen blood examinations, twelve showed markedly diminished hemoglobin. In seven the erythrocytes were below 4,500,000; in five the leucocytes were absolutely, and in three relatively increased.

Three of the eleven leucocytes counts showed a marked diminution and five a marked increase.

The bacillus tuberculosis was found in nineteen of the thirty-four sputum examinations. The other specimens contained only staphylococci; streptococci, a few short bacilli, a few epithelial cells and many pus cells.

In one examination of the stomach contents, evidence of carcinoma was detected while the other showed excessive acidity and much fermentation.

One specimen of vomitus contained nothing of note except a small amount of blood; the other contained blood, bile, fat cells, liver cells, pus cells and some bacteria mostly staphylococci and colon bacilli.

A segment of taenia saginata was isolated from one specimen of fecal matter.

Of the seven axeminations of vaginal secretions, four were positive for the micrococcus Gonorrhoe.

The specimens of pus from the abscesses and skin infections showed the usual bacteria and in addition one specimen from an ischio-rectal abscess contained the colon bacillus.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY B. SAUTHOFF,  
*Pathologist.*

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INDUSTRIAL TEACHER'S REPORT.

DR. CHAS. GORST, *Superintendent.*

The work in the industrial department, which was established in the fall of 1908, has been carried on continuously since except during the summer months.

The purpose of the department is to give some suitable employment to the class of patients usually unemployed also for the re-education of those who have suffered marked mental aberration. I have endeavored to arouse the attention and stimulate the stupid, inactive, confused and melancholy patient by inducing her to take an interest in some kind of needle work such as embroidery, hemstitching or knitting, crocheting and basket work and have also found similar employment for the class of patients who are usually noisy, destructive, violent and otherwise more or less constantly disturbed.

*Superintendent's Report.*

Many of the patients so employed for a short period of time have made marked mental improvement and in many instances patients have improved to such an extent that they have become useful in other departments. The work has undoubtedly been beneficial to the majority of patients so employed, irrespective of the type of mental aberration.

Since October, 1909, when I began service in the work, there has been an average of eighty patients employed daily and the department has turned out a great many excellent pieces of needle work, some of which have been placed in the various departments of the institution and others sold to the public.

I herewith submit a financial statement of the work done.

Articles made for the show case.....	\$158.60
Articles made for Superintendent's apartments.....	30.85
Articles made for Front Center.....	12.40
Total.....	\$201.85
Inventory in show case, Oct. 18, 1909.....	20.00
Articles made for show case.....	158.60
Total.....	\$178.60
Received from sales.....	111.00
Balance in show case.....	\$67.60
Inventory in industrial room, June 30, 1910.....	\$45.26
Balance in show case.....	67.60
Total stock on hand.....	112.86
Received from sales.....	\$111.00
Received from sewing.....	100.91
Total.....	\$211.91
Less goods purchased.....	177.96
Cash.....	33.95
Stock on hand.....	112.86
Total gain.....	146.81

Respectfully submitted,

HELEN F. EAYRS,  
*Industrial Teacher.*

*State Hospital.*

TABLE NO. 1.

Movement of population at Wisconsin State Hospital for Insane during each year of biennial term ending June 30, 1910.

	1908-1909.			1909-1910.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining in Hospital at commencement of each year, to-wit, July 1st.....	359	251	610	372	253	625
Returned from escapes effected, paroles granted, and transfers made before commencement of year.....	55	31	86	44	35	79
Original admissions during each year.....	265	152	417	245	156	401
Number in Hospital during some time of each year.....	679	434	1113	661	444	1105
Absent at close of each year June 30, 1909, and June 30, 1910 on paroles granted during each year.....	138	93	231	126	87	213
Transferred to other institutions and not returned during each year.....	97	64	161	105	73	178
Eloped and not returned during each year.....	27	.....	27	7	.....	7
Died.....	40	24	64	34	21	55
Deported.....	4	.....	4	2	.....	2
Discharged as sane under Sec. 587, R. S.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Number in Hospital at some time during each year, but absent at close of year.....	307	181	488	274	181	455
Remaining in Hospital at close of each year,.....	372	253	625	387	263	650
Daily average in hospital.....	366	247	613	387	252	639
No. of paroled patients discharged during each year as sane by virtue of Sec. 587 C, R. S., as amended by Chapter 327, laws of 1899, such patients having been continuously absent from the Hospital during their respective paroles for two years.	78	78	156	113	66	179

*Statistical Tables.*

TABLE No. 2.  
Number attacked at various ages during 1909 and 1910.

	1908-1909.			1909-1910.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Less than 15 years.....		1	1		1	1
Between 15 and 20 years.....	11	4	15	12	9	21
Between 20 and 30 years.....	51	35	86	54	31	85
Between 30 and 40 years.....	71	36	107	68	36	104
Between 40 and 50 years.....	53	35	88	46	39	85
Between 50 and 60 years.....	38	23	61	32	18	50
Over 60 years.....	36	17	53	25	17	42
Unknown.....	5	1	6	9	4	13
Total.....	265	152	417	246	155	401

TABLE No. 3.  
Nativity of patients admitted.

	1909.	1910.		1909.	1910.
Austria.....	6	9	Indiana.....	3	2
Belgium.....		1	Kansas.....		1
Bohemia.....	6	1	Minnesota.....	7	8
Canada.....	10	12	Michigan.....	4	3
Denmark.....	10	6	Massachusetts.....	3	5
England.....	4	5	Maine.....	3	.....
Finland.....	1	5	Maryland.....	1	.....
France.....		1	Missouri.....	1	2
Germany.....	36	37	New York.....	18	12
Greece.....		1	New Jersey.....	2	.....
Holland.....	2	3	North Dakota.....	1	.....
Hungary.....	2	2	Nebraska.....	1	2
Ireland.....	7	7	New Hampshire.....		1
Italy.....	2	.....	Ohio.....	6	2
New Brunswick.....	1	.....	Oregon.....	1	.....
Norway.....	46	26	Pennsylvania.....	4	4
Poland.....		2	Rhode Island.....	1	.....
Russia.....	3	5	South Dakota.....		1
Sweden.....	18	11	Tennessee.....	1	.....
Switzerland.....	4	2	Texas.....		1
Scotland.....		2	Vermont.....		2
Turkey.....		1	Wisconsin.....	174	190
Wales.....		1	Unknown.....	7	13
U. S.....	3	.....			
Iowa.....	12	7	Total.....	417	401
Illinois.....	6	5			

*State Hospital.*TABLE NO. 4.  
Residence of patients admitted.

	1909.*		1910.	
	Admitted.	Remain'g.	Admitted.	Remain'g.
Ashland.....			1	1
Adams.....	5	5	1	5
Barron.....	17	23	14	23
Brown.....			1	1
Buffalo.....	3	13	8	15
Burnett.....	2	5	2	5
Clark.....	8	11	12	14
Crawford.....	11	13	7	7
Columbia.....	12	11	12	18
Chippewa.....	14	21	13	16
Dane.....	31	43	21	36
Douglas.....	22	42	26	27
Dunn.....	8	13	8	14
Dodge.....	2	3	8	8
Eau Claire.....	13	15	15	20
Fond du Lac.....			3	3
Grant.....	16	24	20	25
Green.....	11	14	8	11
Iowa.....	11	11	7	12
Iron.....			1	1
Jackson.....	9	12	13	20
Jefferson.....	13	17	9	15
Juneau.....	12	12	5	13
Kenosha.....	18	12	14	20
La Crosse.....	39	26	25	21
La Fayette.....	9	10	5	8
Langlade.....			1	
Lincoln.....			2	2
Marathon.....			4	4
Monroe.....	8	11	14	19
Milwaukee.....	3	2	2	2
Oneida.....			3	3
Pepin.....	4	4	4	6
Pierce.....	7	9	7	10
Price.....			2	2
Polk.....	7	19	8	17
Richland.....	6	3	9	11
Rock.....	24	31	22	25
Rusk.....	6	13	3	10
Racine.....	23	20	19	27
Sauk.....	8	14	10	14
Sawyer.....	1	2	1	3
State at Large.....	53	55	43	59
St. Croix.....	10	16	9	9
Taylor.....			1	
Trempealeau.....	12	17	11	14
Vernon.....	12	15	11	15
Waukesha.....	12	15	12	15
Walworth.....	19	18	15	15
Washburn.....	2	5	3	5
Waushara.....			1	1
Washington.....			2	2
Waupaca.....			1	1
Wood.....			1	
Total.....	503	625	480	650

*Statistical Tables.*

TABLE NO. 5.

Ratio of deaths for thirty-nine years.

Year.	Whole No. Treated.			Number Died.			Per cent Died.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Tqtal.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
1872.....	265	256	521	11	14	25	4.15	5.45	4.80
1873.....	297	288	585	9	13	22	3.03	4.51	3.77
1874.....	222	235	457	12	12	24	5.40	5.11	5.26
1875.....	260	247	507	9	11	20	3.08	4.45	3.77
1876.....	289	268	557	10	10	20	3.46	3.73	3.55
1877.....	250	248	498	17	11	28	6.80	4.44	5.12
1878.....	278	252	530	18	12	30	6.00	4.76	5.38
1879.....	305	302	607	9	7	16	2.95	2.32	2.64
1880.....	377	346	723	19	16	35	5.04	4.62	4.83
1881.....	402	368	770	19	14	33	4.72	3.80	4.26
1882.....	339	317	656	12	16	28	3.57	5.05	4.31
1883.....	369	308	677	18	8	26	4.88	2.60	3.74
1884.....	383	325	708	18	12	30	4.70	3.70	4.20
1885.....	426	352	778	22	21	43	5.16	5.94	5.52
1886.....	410	346	756	21	16	37	5.12	4.62	4.87
1887.....	423	360	783	17	12	29	4.02	3.33	3.67
1888.....	450	342	792	18	19	37	4.00	5.55	4.77
1889.....	436	309	745	17	16	33	3.89	5.17	4.43
1890.....	418	305	723	18	8	26	4.30	2.62	3.46
1891.....	458	305	763	21	15	36	4.58	4.91	4.71
1892.....	483	346	829	24	14	38	4.96	4.11	4.58
1893.....	521	340	861	28	11	39	5.37	3.23	4.52
1894.....	511	355	866	30	21	51	5.87	5.91	5.88
1895.....	486	347	833	27	18	45	5.44	5.18	5.33
1896.....	488	358	846	26	15	41	5.15	4.11	4.84
1897.....	461	312	773	28	10	38	6.07	2.01	4.90
1898.....	469	310	779	30	19	49	6.39	6.01	6.27
1899.....	393	295	688	19	9	28	4.83	3.05	4.07
1900.....	489	322	811	33	21	54	6.74	6.50	6.65
1901.....	480	333	813	18	10	28	3.75	3.00	3.44
1902.....	422	315	737	10	17	27	2.36	5.39	3.66
1903.....	508	329	837	17	16	33	3.34	4.86	3.94
1904.....	501	347	848	28	22	50	5.58	6.34	5.89
1905.....	501	344	845	26	20	46	5.18	5.81	5.44
1906.....	542	351	893	28	8	36	5.16	2.87	4.03
1907.....	550	392	942	30	18	48	5.45	4.59	5.09
1908.....	670	457	1,127	38	22	60	5.67	4.81	5.32
1909.....	679	434	1,113	40	24	64	5.74	5.52	5.75
1910.....	661	444	1,105	34	21	55	5.14	4.72	4.97



*State Hospital.*

TABLE NO. 6.

Duration of insanity before the entrance of those admitted.

	1909.			1910.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months.....	76	38	114	47	35	82
Between 3 and 6 months.....	12	14	26	18	19	37
Between 6 and 12 months.....	30	12	42	25	16	41
Between 1 and 2 years.....	21	17	38	32	17	49
Between 2 and 3 years.....	23	15	38	17	7	24
Between 3 and 5 years.....	22	12	34	20	15	35
Between 5 and 10 years.....	19	15	34	15	10	25
Between 10 and 20 years.....	18	14	32	17	10	27
Between 20 and 30 years.....	8	2	10	8	5	13
Over 30 years.....	4	0	4	1	3	4
Unknown.....	32	13	45	45	19	64
Totals.....	265	152	417	246	155	401

### Statistical Tables.

**TABLE No. 7.**

Number of deaths for the biennial period, and from beginning, and cause.

[illegible]

*State Hospital.*

TABLE No. 7—Continued.

CAUSES.	1909.			1910.			From the beginning.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Gastro enteritis.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	5	9
Hepatitis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Hernia, strangulated.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Inanitation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	13	27
Intestinal obstruction.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Locomotor ataxia.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Lymphadenoma.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Marasmus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	38	85
Meningitis.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	8	11
Morphinism.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Nephritis.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	13	4	17
Myocarditis.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Neuritis, Peripheral.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Odema, general.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Organic diseases of brain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	12	38
Osteosarcoma.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Otitis Media.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Peritonitis.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	9	4	13
Peritonitis anaemia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	2	2	4	3	6	9	51	77	128
Pleurisy, chronic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Pneumonia.....	6	2	8	5	1	6	50	31	81
Rheumatism.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Septicaemia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8
Shock and loss of blood.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Stomach, perforating ulcer of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Suicide.....	2	3	5	.....	1	1	24	17	41
Typhoid fever.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	12	9	21
Valvular disease of heart.....	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	30	14	44
Tetanus.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Uraemia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Total.....	40	24	64	34	21	55	932	653	1585

*Statistical Tables.*

TABLE No. 8.  
Attributed cause of insanity, 1909-1910.

Attributed cause of insanity.	1909.			1910.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Alcoholism.....	36	1	37	31	1	32
Cerebral hemorrhage...					1	1
Child birth.....		3	3		5	5
Debility.....	3	2	5	1		1
Domestic trouble.....				1	2	3
Epilepsy.....	4	4	8	13	3	16
Financial reverses.....	3		3	1	1	2
Fright.....		1	1		1	1
Grief.....	4	1	5	3	1	4
Hereditv.....	5	6	11	2	6	8
Arterio-sclerosis....		1	1			
Injury.....	2		2	2		2
Injury to head.....	10		10	4		4
Insomnia.....	1		1			
Loss of eyes.....				1		1
Love affair.....	2	1	3	1	2	3
Masturbation.....	3		3	1		1
Meningitis.....	1		1			
Menopause.....					4	4
Miscarriage.....		1	1			
Morphine.....	2		2	2		2
Overwork.....	6	3	9	7	3	10
Pneumonia.....		1	1		1	1
Surgical operation.....		1	1	1		1
Pregnancy.....					2	2
Religion.....		2	2		6	6
Senility.....	5	2	7	1	2	3
Sunstroke.....	9		9	6	1	7
Syphilis.....		1	1	2	1	3
Typhoid fever.....				2		2
Uremia.....		1	1			
Uterine disease.....		1	1		1	1
Want.....		2	2			
Worry.....	9	8	17	12	8	20
Measles.....	1		1			
Unknown.....	150	109	268	151	104	255
Total.....	265	152	417	245	156	401

*State Hospital.*

TABLE NO. 9.  
Form of insanity for the biennial period, 1909-1910.

Form of insanity.	1909.			1910.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Alcoholism.....	41	.....	41	44	.....	44
Dementia paralytica.....	16	3	19	13	1	14
Dementia primary.....	18	1	19	50	3	53
Dementia post apoplectic.....	3	2	5	5	.....	5
Dementia senile.....	27	9	36	19	7	26
Dementia organic.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Epileptic insanity.....	11	4	15	22	3	25
Imbecility.....	7	.....	7	3	2	5
Mania, acute.....	21	26	47	9	24	33
Mania, chronic.....	4	8	12	5	8	13
Mania, recurrent.....	6	3	9	1	3	4
Mania, senile.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Mania, simple.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	4
Melancholia, acute.....	71	54	125	48	64	112
Melancholia, chronic.....	22	36	58	11	26	37
Melancholia, recurrent.....	9	5	14	3	8	11
Melancholia, senile.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Melancholia, simple.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Morphine Habit.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	8
Neurasthenia.....	1	.....	1	1	2	1
Paranoia.....	1	.....	1	7	1	3
Total.....	265	152	417	345	156	401

*Statistical Tables.*

TABLE NO. 10.

Occupation of patients admitted during the biennial period, 1900-1910.

Occupations.	1900.	1910.	Occupations.	1900.	1910.
Architect.....		1	Hair worker.....	1	.....
Baker.....	1	.....	Hotel keeper.....		3
Bank cashier.....	1	.....	Housewife.....	63	80
Barber.....	1	1	Housework.....	48	41
Bartender.....	2	1	Insurance agent.....	1	.....
Blacksmith.....	2	2	Laborer.....	92	95
Book keeper.....	4	.....	Lawyer.....		1
Brakeman.....		1	Locomotive fireman..	1	.....
Brick layer.....	1	2	Lumber buyer.....	1	.....
Butcher.....	2	.....	Machinist.....	1	2
Button cutter.....		1	Mail carrier.....	1	.....
Cabinet maker.....	1	.....	Merchant.....	1	2
Canvasser.....	1	.....	Milk dealer.....	1	.....
Carpenter.....	3	5	Miner.....	1	1
Carpet weaver.....	1	.....	Minister.....	2	.....
Cheese maker.....	1	.....	Missionary.....	1	.....
Cigar maker.....	1	.....	Moulder.....	4	2
Clerk.....	5	2	Motor man.....	1	.....
Coal dealer.....	1	.....	Music teacher.....	1	.....
Conductor.....	1	.....	Night watchman.....	1	1
Commercial traveler..		2	Nothing.....	6	12
Cook.....	2	.....	Nurse.....	2	.....
Domestic.....	17	4	Pattern maker.....	1	.....
Dressmaker.....	2	4	Painter.....	7	4
Electrician.....	1	.....	Physician.....	1	.....
Engineer, railroad....	2	1	Real estate agent....	1	.....
Engineer, electrical..	1	.....	River pilot.....	1	.....
Factory girl.....	1	2	Salesman.....		1
Farmer.....	74	75	Saloon keeper.....	4	2
Fireman.....	2	.....	School girl.....		3
Florist.....		1	Seamstress.....	1	2
Gardener.....	1	.....	Shoemaker.....	3	.....
Stage manager.....		1	Teacher.....	4	1
Station agent.....	1	.....	Teamster.....		2
Stock dealer.....	1	.....	Tinsmith.....	1	.....
Stone cutter.....		1	Tramp.....	2	1
Stationary engineer...		2	Undertaker.....		1
Student.....	7	1	Unknown.....	17	17
Stone mason.....	1	2	U. S. Navy.....		2
Stove maker.....		1	Wood worker.....	2	2
Tailor.....	1	.....			
			Total.....	417	401

*State Hospital.*

TABLE No. 11.  
Heredity transmission in patients.

	1909	1910	To- tal.		1909	1910	To- tal.
Father insane.....	8	8	16	Brother and paternal uncle.....	1	....	1
Father and mother in- sane.....	....	1	1	Half brother.....	1	....	1
Father, mother and brother.....	1	....	1	Sister insane.....	6	12	18
Father, mother and three uncles.....	1	....	1	Sister and cousin.....	....	1	1
Father and sister in- sane.....	2	....	2	Sister and niece.....	....	1	1
Father, sister and aunt.....	1	....	1	Sister, paternal grand- mother and grand- cousin.....	....	....	1
Father and half broth- er.....	1	....	1	Half sisters.....	2	....	2
Father and cousin....	1	....	1	Son insane.....	2	1	3
Mother insane.....	8	10	18	Two sons insane....	1	....	1
Mother and brother in- sane.....	2	1	3	Grandfather insane..	1	....	1
Mother and sister in- sane.....	....	1	1	Paternal grandfather	2	1	3
Mother, sister and two cousins insane.....	1	....	1	Maternal grandfather	1	....	1
Mother, sister, son and cousin.....	....	1	1	Paternal grandmother	1	2	3
Mother, sister and un- cle.....	....	1	1	Maternal grandmother	....	2	2
Mother and grand- father.....	2	1	3	Maternal great grand- mother.....	2	....	2
Mother, aunt and cous- in.....	....	1	1	Uncle.....	4	5	9
Mother and maternal aunt.....	....	1	1	Maternal uncle.....	3	2	5
Mother and uncle....	1	....	1	Paternal uncle.....	....	2	2
Mother, two sisters and brother.....	1	....	1	Uncle and aunt.....	1	....	1
Brothers insane.....	11	11	22	Uncle and cousins... Two maternal uncles and one maternal aunt.....	1	....	1
Brother and sister....	1	2	3	Paternal aunt and two cousins.....	....	1	1
Brother, sister, uncle and aunt.....	1	....	1	Aunt.....	3	12	15
Brother, aunt and un- cle.....	1	....	1	Maternal aunt.....	1	2	3
Brother and maternal uncle.....	1	....	1	Paternal aunt.....	....	4	4
				Grand aunt.....	....	2	2
				Maternal grand aunt..	....	1	1
				Cousin.....	8	1	9
				Two cousins insane..	1	3	4
				Four cousins.....	....	1	1
				Nephew.....	1	....	1
				Nephew and daughter	....	1	1
				Niece.....	1	....	1
					91	96	187

*Statistical Tables.*

## CASH RECEIPTS.

	1908-1909.	1909-1910.
Barn, farm and garden.....	\$2,778 79	\$2,700 71
Board and clothing patients.....	3,460 83	2,644 86
Clothing.....	239 37	267 02
Discharged patients.....	13 52	8 00
Elopers.....	11 05	.....
Foundation, power house, etc.....	.....	206 68
Gas and other lights.....	.....	2 50
House furnishings.....	132 69	54 15
Miscellaneous.....	891 50	502 50
Printing, postage, stationery and telegrams.....	.....	34 90
Repairs and renewals.....	155 94	3 00
Scrap.....	314 98	107 87
Special attendants.....	1,525 65	981 00
Subsistence.....	4 00	28
Tailor shop.....	230 90	190 90
Wages and salaries.....	104 65	.....
Total.....	\$9,863 87	\$7,699 37



*State Hospital.*

## STATEMENT OF

At the Wisconsin State Hospital for the

Classified Items.	Inventory June 30, 1908.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.
Amusements.....	\$2,975 92	\$534 40		\$3,510 32
Barn, farm and garden.....	18,580 43	6,215 53		24,795 96
Board and clothing patients.....		259 52	\$3,172 31	3,430 83
Clothing.....	2,299 58	7,529 77		9,829 35
Discharged patients.....		1,183 18		1,183 18
Discounts.....		1 53		1 53
Drug and Medical department.....	591 81	1,497 87		1,789 68
Elopers.....		103 53		103 53
Engines and boilers.....	14,838 94	3,495 41		18,334 35
Fire apparatus.....	1,240 17		52 50	1,292 67
Freight and express.....				
Fuel.....	641 50	23,659 58		24,300 88
Furniture.....	16,344 56	59 01	775 00	17,178 57
Gas and other lights.....	683 26	598 28	2000 00	3,281 54
Hides and pelts.....				
House furnishings.....	36,404 23	7,798 30		44,202 53
Laundry.....	5,257 25	2,263 90	199 50	7,720 65
Library.....	2,762 09	291 29		3,053 38
Machinery and tools.....	3,343 72	200 78		4,044 50
Miscellaneous.....	718 20	819 41		1,537 61
Officers' expenses.....		265 84		265 84
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.....	498 44	1,087 07		1,585 51
Real estate, including buildings.....	668,069 84		2,583 85	670,653 69
Repairs and renewals.....	2,202 80	7,860 47		10,063 27
Restraints.....	257 95	125 66	68 00	451 61
Scraps.....			314 98	314 98
Special attendants.....		50 00	1,475 65	1,525 65
Subsistence.....	1,628 44	36,418 18	10,827 92	48,874 54
Surgical instruments and appli- ances.....	1,520 19	508 04	725 63	2,553 86
Tobacco.....	17 36	668 52		685 88
Wages and salaries.....		55,580 84		55,580 84
Tailor shop.....			230 90	230 90
Total.....	\$781,176 68	\$158,804 71	\$22,426 24	\$962,407 63
				821,731 57
Less discount and other credits.....		719 63		\$140,676 06
		\$158,085 08		
Amount deducted by the secre- tary of state for:				
Insurance.....	1,755 00			
Printing.....	306 42	2,061 42		
Net current expense expen- ditures.....		\$160,146 50		
Net current expenses.....				

*Statistical Tables.*

## CURRENT EXPENSES

Insane for the year ending, June 30, 1909.

Inventory June 30, 1909.	Cash received on this ac- count during the year.	Transferred from the ac- count during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$2,772 24			\$2,772 24		\$738 08
17,611 39	\$2,778 79	\$10,929 87	31,319 85	\$6,523 89	
	3,480 83		3,480 83		
2,522 60	239 37		2,761 97		7,067 38
	13 52		13 52		1,169 06
		661 24	661 24	659 71	
752 53			752 53		1,037 15
	11 05		11 05		92 48
17,217 28		2 24	17,219 52		1,114 83
1,286 25			1,286 25		6 42
		2,000 00	3,204 53		21,096 35
1,204 53			17,098 45		80 12
17,098 45		83	664 57		2,616 97
663 74					
36,513 00	132 69	76 38	36,722 07		7,480 46
5,316 28		9 00	5,325 28		2,335 37
2,656 04			2,856 04		197 34
3,905 42			3,905 42		139 08
706 82	891 50		1,598 32	60 71	
					265 84
695 00			695 00		890 51
670,653 69			670,653 69		
2,021 06	155 94	3,659 45	5,836 45		4,226 82
390 20			390 20		61 41
	314 98		314 98		
	1,525 65		1,525 65		
1,922 75	4 00	3,300 00	5,227 65		43,646 89
1,450 39		03	1,950 42		603 44
29 20			29 20		656 68
	104 65	3,139 10	3,243 75		52,336 09
	230 90		230 90		
\$788,078 86	\$9,863 87	\$23,778 84	\$821,731 57	\$7,244 31	\$147,920 37
					7,244 31
					\$140,676 06
					2,061 42
					\$142,737 48

*State Hospital.*

## STATEMENT OF

At the Wisconsin State Hospital for the

Classifications.	Inventory of June 30, 1909.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.
Amusements.....	\$2,772 24	\$533 92		\$3,306 16
Barn, farm and garden.....	17,611 39	5,895 94		23,507 33
Board and clothing patients.....		319 71	\$2,325 15	2,644 86
Clothing.....	2,522 60	7,718 59		10,241 19
Discharged patients.....		1,250 23		1,250 23
Discounts.....		90		90
Drug and medical department...	752 53	846 92		1,599 45
Elopers.....		138 69		138 69
Engines and boilers.....	17,217 28	2,173 95		19,391 23
Fire apparatus.....	1,286 25			1,286 25
Freight and express.....				
Fuel.....	1,204 53	23,445 56		24,650 09
Furniture.....	17,098 45	520 68	747 12	18,366 25
Gas and other lights.....	663 74	441 33	2,000 00	3,105 07
Hides and pelts.....				
House furnishings.....	36,513 00	7,865 46		44,378 46
Laundry.....	5,316 28	1,808 69	166 88	7,291 85
Library.....	2,856 04	204 98		3,061 02
Machinery and tools.....	3,905 42	230 09	265 91	4,401 42
Miscellaneous.....	706 82	892 92		1,599 74
Officers' expenses.....		319 43		319 43
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.....	695 00	1,069 07		1,764 07
Real estate, including buildings.....	670,653 69			670,653 69
Repairs and renewals.....	2,021 06	3,646 33		5,667 39
Restraints.....	390 20	159 82		550 02
Scraps.....			107 87	107 87
Special attendants.....		17 00	964 00	981 00
Subsistence.....	1,922 75	38,517 53	9,411 63	49,851 91
Surgical instruments and appli- ances.....	1,950 39	585 22		2,535 61
Tobacco.....	29 20	680 73		709 93
Wages and salaries.....		56,042 40		56,042 40
Tailor shop.....			385 06	385 06
Total.....	\$788,088 86	\$155,326 09	\$16,373 62	\$959,788 57
Less discounts and other credits.....		730 81		822,578 95
		\$154,595 28		\$137,209 62
Deducted by secretary of state for insurance.....		1,755 00		
Deducted by secretary of state for printing.....		169 09		
Net current expenditures.....		\$156,519 37		
Net current expenses.....				

*Statistical Tables.*

## CURRENT EXPENSES

Insane for the Year ending June 30, 1910.

Inventory June 30, 1910.	Cash received on this ac- count during the year.	Transferred from this ac- count during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$2,744 98			\$2,744 98		\$561 18
21,413 90	\$2,700 71	\$9,414 23	33,528 84	\$10,021 51	
	2,644 86		2,644 86		
2,788 33	267 02		3,055 35		7,185 84
	3 00		3 00		1,247 23
634 83		613 81	613 81	612 91	
		634 83	634 83		964 62
18,273 56		7 90	18,281 46		138 69
981 91			981 91		1,109 77
					304 34
3,068 20		2,000 00	5,068 20		19,581 89
18,211 76			18,211 76		154 49
754 47	2 50	1 01	757 98		2,347 09
39,114 38	54 15	15 15	39,183 68		5,194 78
5,531 66			5,531 66		1,760 19
2,872 02			2,872 02		189 00
4,260 93		6 77	4,267 70		133 72
756 65	502 50		1,259 15		340 59
					319 43
777 21	34 90		812 11		951 96
670,653 69			670,653 69		
2,215 59	3 00	117 48	2,336 37		3,331 02
469 85			469 85		80 17
	107 87		107 87		
	981 00		981 00		
1,537 34	28	2,564 58	4,102 20		45,749 71
1,912 90		06	1,912 96		622 65
20 40		1 35	21 75		688 18
		1,349 06	1,349 06		54,693 34
	190 90		190 90		194 16
\$798,994 86	\$7,492 69	\$16,091 40	\$822,578 95	\$10,634 42	\$147,844 04
					10,634 42
					\$137,209 62
					1,924 09
					\$139,133 71

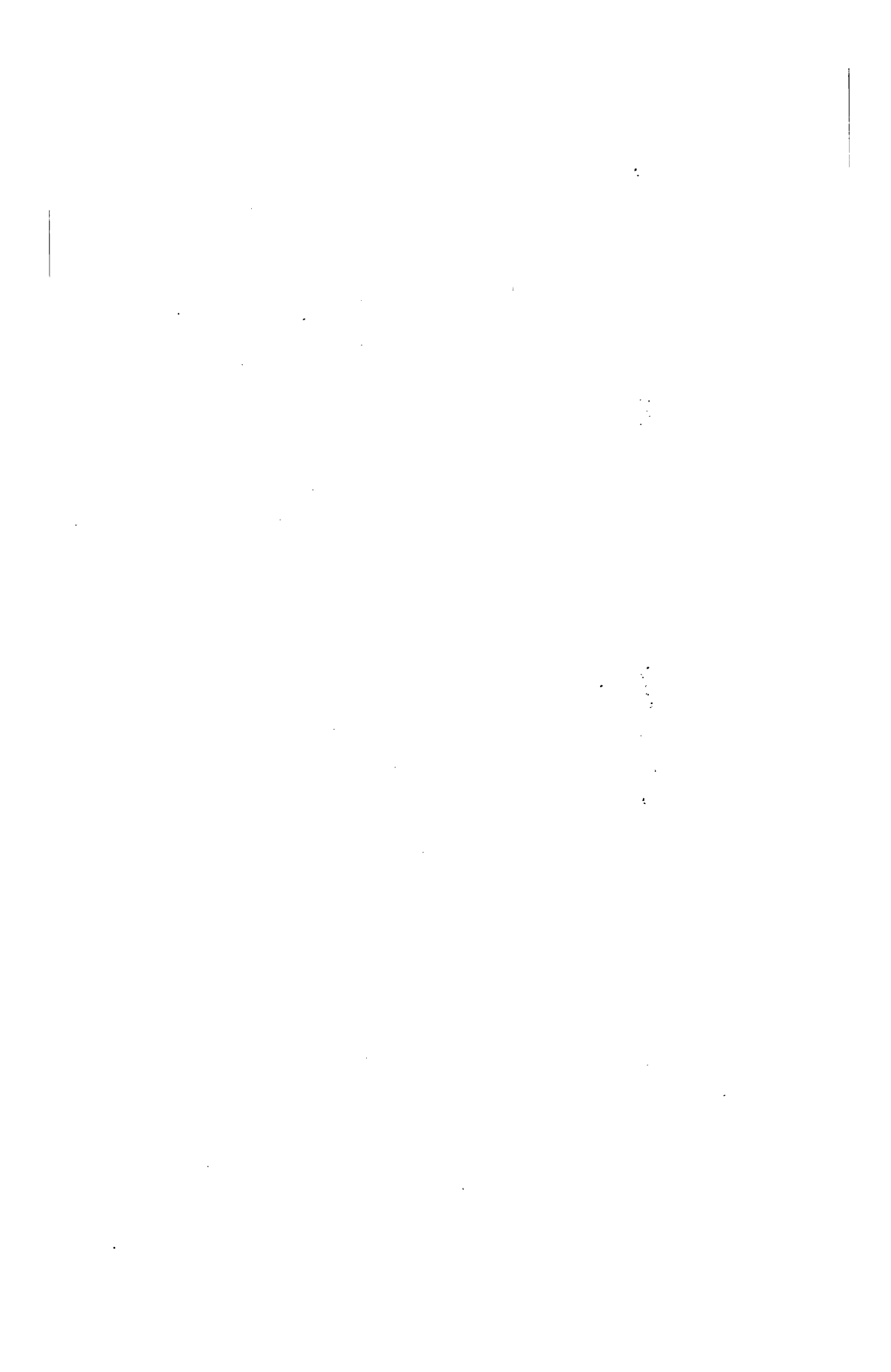
*State Hospital.*

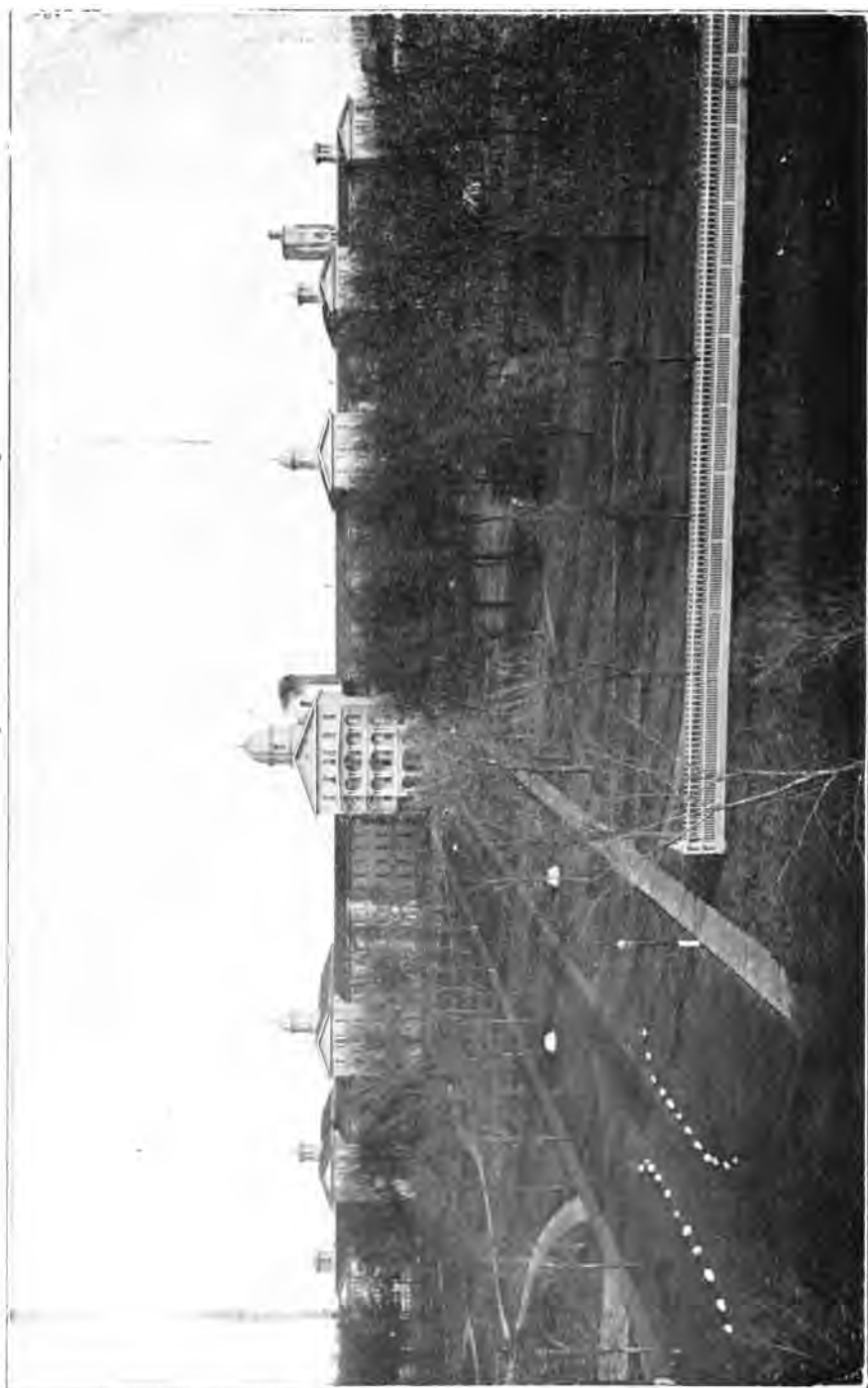
## STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

1908.			
July 1....	Balance.....		\$102,258 48
1909.			
Jan. 1....	From Counties.....		52,674 35
June 30...	Steward for board and clothing of patients.....		3,172 31
June 30...	Steward for Sundries.....		6,691 56
June 30...	Appropriations Chapter 447 Laws 1909.....		200,000 00
June 30...	Paid on account of current expenses this year.....	\$160,146 50	
June 30...	Balance appropriation in State Treasury.... \$204,261 23		
June 30...	Balance in hands of steward ..... 388 97	204,650 20	
		\$364,796 70	\$364,796 70
1909.			
July 1....	Balance.....		\$204,650 20
1910.			
Jan. 1....	From Counties.....		52,338 31
June 30...	Steward for board and clothing of patients.....		2,325 15
June 30...	Steward for sundries.....		5,167 54
June 30...	Paid on account of current expenses this year.....	\$156,519 37	
June 30...	Balance appropriation in State Treasury.... \$107,572 86		
June 30...	Balance in hands of steward ..... 388 97	107,961 83	
		\$264,481 20	\$264,481 20

## STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS.

1908.	<i>Receiving House, Plumbing, Repairs, etc, Fund.</i>		
July 1....	Balance.....		\$7,659 27
	Expended during last half of 1908..... 7,659 27		
		\$7,659 27	\$7,659 27
1909.	<i>Power House Coal Shed, House and Cow Barns, etc, Fund.</i>		
June 30...	Appropriation Chapter 467, Laws 1909.....		\$11,000 00
1910.			
June 30...	Steward for sundries.....		206 68
June 30...	Expended during biennial period....	\$4,771 32	
June 30...	Balance of appropriation in State Treasury.....	6,435 36	
		\$11,206 68	\$11,206 68





NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

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**FOURTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE**

**FOR THE**

**BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1910.**

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7—S. B. C.



## OFFICERS.

ADIN SHERMAN, M. D.....	Superintendent
R. J. DYSART, M. D.	
LAURA M. JOHNSON, M. D. }	Assistant Physicians
A. A. BACHLER.....	Steward
L. E. GILSON.....	Assistant Steward
MRS. FANNIE PLAYMAN.....	Matron
ELIZABETH TESSENDORF, }	
HARRIET BROOKS }	Trained Nurses
E. O. MINKLER.....	Supervisor
P. C. HANSEN.....	Assistant Supervisor
CHARLES SCHOENIAN.....	Assistant Supervisor
JOHANNA PROSCHINGER.....	Supervisoress
EMMA AUSTIN.....	Assistant Supervisoress
BARBARA BROWN.....	Assistant Supervisoress

## CHARGE ATTENDANTS

Male Wards.	Female Wards.
WILLIAM LAPHAM.....ward 1	MRS. JENNIE RUSSELL.....ward 1
ELMER PETERSON.....ward 2	MISS LUCY KOSHNECK.....ward 2
ELMER HUNT.....ward 3-4	MRS. CELIA JENKINS.....ward 3-4
HERMAN MUELLER.....ward 5-6	MRS. CHARLOTTE SEVERANCE
M. W. SLATTERY.....ward 7	ward 5-6
R. A. PLUCKER.....ward 8	MISS ANNA NEUBAUER.....ward 7
WM. GRIFFITH.....ward 9	MISS IMGA HEMBRE.....ward 8
A. SANDMAN.....ward 10	MISS META MILLER.....ward 9
ELMER PAIGE.....ward 11-12	MISS BELL KING.....ward 10
W. H. CHASE.....ward 13	MISS LAURA REIDEL.....ward 11-12
ED. PETERSON.....ward 14	

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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Winnebago, Wis., July 1, 1910.

*To the Honorable State Board of Control:*

In compliance with the law, I have the honor to submit to you the fourteenth Biennial Report of the Northern Hospital for the Insane for the period ending June 30, 1910.

The usual statistical tables showing the movement of population, etc., together with the reports of the heads of the different departments, are appended.

During the biennial period one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, (1815) patients have been under treatment; this large number rendering the average term of residence in the hospital too short to secure the best results, and indicating that its capacity is too small to properly handle that number of patients.

During the past year contagious diseases have been twice introduced into the institution. Early in December an attendant who had been away for a short vacation was discovered to be suffering from diphtheria. He was promptly removed to the isolation hospital, and the room which he had occupied thoroughly disinfected.

The disease ran a mild and uneventful course, but twenty-two more cases developed during the next few weeks,—seventeen patients, and six attendants in all having been affected. All recovered with the exception of one patient, who was much disturbed mentally before he contracted the disease, refused food, had to be fed forcibly, and died upon the eleventh day of his illness.

As soon as any one was found to have diphtheria, he was given antitoxin, removed to the isolation hospital, the room which had been occupied by him disinfected in accordance with the rules of the State Board of Health, and he was not returned to the hospital proper until he had recovered and two negative results had been had from the examination of the secretions of his throat for Klebs Laffler bacilli made at intervals of three days.

One hundred and forty-five (145) immunizing doses of antitoxin of one thousand (1000) units each were given to those who had

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*Northern Hospital.*

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been exposed to the disease; none of whom afterward developed diphtheria. But for this, it is probable that the disease would have been much more widely distributed than it was.

Our thanks are due the authorities of the State Hygienic Laboratory for the many examinations made by them of swabs from throats, their prompt replies to inquiries, and their courtesy on all occasions.

May 24, scarlet fever developed in a patient who had been admitted two days' previously. He was removed to the isolation hospital, and the disease ran a rather severe course; but he made a good recovery, and no others were infected.

The usual difficulties have been experienced in securing and keeping suitable attendants.

The average term of service is short, and about the time they become fairly efficient, they tire of the work, or secure better wages in some other line of employment, and leave. As a result the patients do not receive the skilled care which might be wished.

In accordance with two resolutions of your Board,—One to employ eight trained nurses, the other to establish a Training School for Attendants in connection with the hospital, two trained nurses have been employed, and are now performing efficient service; and others will be secured as soon as suitable ones can be found who are willing to engage in the sort of work offered.

It is hoped that within a short time we can get the Training School into operation; as there is no doubt that in time more efficient help will be secured through it, and the patients will receive corresponding benefits.

The Neville Barn has been moved onto the lot east of the south wing of the hospital; and is being fitted up so that when finished comfortable rooms, with steam heat, electric light, and baths will be provided for about thirty men, composed of the farm hands, and patients who work on the farm.

The concrete work and steam fitting to replace a portion of the old green house, which became so poor that it had to be torn down, has been completed.

The floors of eight of the back wards, where the floors were in bad condition, have been covered with linoleum, at a cost of \$1145.76, and the floors in a number of rooms have been replaced with hard wood floors.

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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A new method of making and filing reports of cases has been installed, so that one folder contains the report of the examining physicians, the commitment, report of the hospital physician's examination on admission, the history of the case during the residence in the hospital, and the correspondence concerning the case.

Other improvements and repairs have been made as related in the reports of the heads of the different departments.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is respectfully recommended that the construction of a building on the grounds of this institution, which will accomodate one hundred acute cases, be considered; such building to be equipped with all the modern apparatus and appliances for the treatment of the acute insane.

The first cost of such an establishment would be considerable, but the annual saving of a considerable number of persons from a state of chronic insanity, would, in the course of a few years, amply repay the state for any money outlay which might be incurred.

With such an institution available, many patients would never reach the hospital proper, there to listen to the discouraging and gruesome stories of the chronic patient, in the relation of which they often take peculiar delight in torturing the recently admitted person.

Such associations frequently prolong the disease, and in some instances no doubt lead to a condition of chronic insanity in those, who, under more favorable conditions, would have recovered.

A nurses' and attendants' home is needed, and has been needed for years. All modern institutions have special accommodations for their nurses and attendants. Work with the insane is very trying under the most favorable conditions; and it is only a matter of scant justice to the people engaged in it, that they should, after twelve to fourteen hours of such labor, have the opportunity to live apart from their charges the remainder of the time, where they may have the opportunity for social life and recreation, which they have not now.

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*Northern Hospital.*

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The rest and relaxation to be derived from such an arrangement would lead to an increased efficiency, and it is hoped, to a longer term of service on the part of the employees.

More and more tubercular patients are being admitted yearly. They are a constant menace to the health of other patients, and to the employees, and within a short time it will be necessary to provide accomodation for them apart from the other patients.

Cottages for male and female convalescents, and cottages for male and female disturbed patients are much to be desired; and would add much to the efficiency of the hospital. It is therefore suggested that a survey of the grounds of the hospital be made, with a view of finally increasing the capacity of the institution in the manner pointed out.

The amount of land available for cultivation, about two hundred and thirty-five (235) acres, is not enough to supply the institution with farm products and give work to a large class of patients who would be benefitted in both mind and body by a reasonable amount of farm labor. It is therefore recommended that more land be procured.

Much of the plumbing is old, and unsanitary; and should be thoroughly inspected, and such as requires to be, should be replaced by modern plumbing.

The floors of several of the wards are badly worn, and should be replaced by new ones.

While it may be an innovation, it is suggested that provision be made for the appointment of a parole officer, whose duty it shall be to secure suitable employment for paroled patients who have no friends to exercise a general supervision over patients who are on parole; and especially to investigate complaints concerning them, made with a view of having them returned to the institution. It is not infrequent that patients are returned from parole as a result of a family quarrel, or a disagreement with some neighbor; when actual conditions did not warrant it; and it would not have been done had an intelligent investigation been made.

During the biennial period there have been 63 patients' dances, 1 employes' dance, three band concerts in the grove, 2 watermelon feasts, 9 picnic suppers, 7 picnics at "Point", 7 lectures and ster-

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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opticon views by Rev. Charles Payne, 2 concerts by Carroll College Glee Club, 2 concerts by Ladies' Glee Club of Lawrence College, 1 concert by the Arion band, 10 concerts (home talent), 1 concert by Mr. Breon, Miss Swan, and Miss Sparks, 1 entertainment by Gavin Spence, 1 lecture by Mr. Zechile of Appleton, 1 entertainment by Christian Byron and wife, 1 Lincoln lecture by Rev. Bullock of Appleton, 1 lecture by Rev. Lloyd of Fond du Lac, 1 lecture by F. W. Sanborn of Concord, Mass., 1 entertainment by Mr. Dudley and others from Oshkosh, 1 Memorial address by Rev. Bailey, 1 Memorial address by Rev. Pease, 2 moving picture entertainments, 2 Christmas entertainments, 1 fire work display (Fourth of July), and 1 Fourth of July address by Mr. LeRoy of Marinette.

Religious services have been held by the following ministers: Rev. E. H. Smith, Rev. Peter Stair, Rev. F. A. Pease, Rev. John Helmes, Rev. George Farnum, Rev. J. W. Bailey, Rev. W. A. Ganfield, Rev. Bullock, Rev. Elmer G. Hamley, Rev. VanTassel, Rev. Father Kuborn.

The following donations to the hospital are acknowledged, and very much appreciated by the patients:

Dr. J. Percy Wade, Supt., Catonsville, Md., One rocking chair.

W. S. Melcher, Hartford, Wis., Fifteen brown tumbler pigeons.

Wm. Horlick, Jr., Racine, Wis., Three barrels and one box of magazines.

Wm. Horlick, Jr., Racine, Wis., One barrel Horlick's malted milk.

The following changes in the official family have occurred: Dr. Lucy M. Warner was employed Aug. 1, 1908. Died Nov. 11, 1908.

Dr. Laura M. Johnson was employed Jan. 22, 1909, and resigned Aug. 18, 1909. She was re-employed Feb. 20, 1910.

A. P. Aller, Steward, resigned March 31, 1909.

B. M. Jostad was appointed Steward Sept. 4, 1909, and resigned Oct. 15, 1909.

A. A. Bachler was appointed Steward Oct. 7, 1909.

Dr. W. A. Gordon, Supt., died Oct. 12, 1909.

Miss Minnie Schriber, Matron, resigned Nov. 6, 1909.

Mrs. Fannie Playman was appointed Matron Nov. 6, 1909.

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*Northern Hospital.*

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Dr. Thos. R. Jones, assistant physician, resigned June 27, 1910.

I wish to extend my most sincere thanks to the officers and employes who have performed faithful and efficient service; and who have in many ways demonstrated their loyalty.

In conclusion, I desire to express to the members of the State Board of Control my appreciation of the consideration with which I have been treated by them, the untiring interest which they have manifested in the institution, and of the cheerfulness, care and wisdom with which they have advised me in all matters relating to the conduct of the institution.

Yours respectfully,

ADIN SHERMAN,  
*Superintendent.*

*Statistical Tables.*

TABLE No. 1.

Movement of population during each year of biennial term, ending  
June 30, 1910.

	1908-1909.			1909-1910.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Remaining in hospital at commencement of each year, to-wit July 1st.....	370	242	612	400	245	645
2. Returned from escapes made, and paroles granted before commencement of year..	53	14	67	47	16	63
3. Original admissions during each year....	357	217	574	324	175	499
4. Number in hospital during some part of each year .....	780	473	1253	771	436	1207
5. Absent at the close of each year (June 30th, 1909, and June 30th, 1910).....	227	122	349	185	102	287
6. Transferred to other institutions during the year.....	119	80	199	120	66	186
7. Eloped and not returned during each year.....	2	....	2	10	....	10
8. Died during each year.....	32	25	57	54	22	76
9. Discharged as sane under section 587, R. S. of Wis., during year .....	....	1	1	1	1	2
10. Deported by United States officer.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11. Number in hospital at some time during each year, but absent at close of year ..	380	228	608	370	191	561
12. Remaining in hospital at close of each year.....	400	245	645	401	245	646
13. Daily average in hospital.....	392	239	631	397	251	648
14. Number of paroled patients discharged during each year as sane by virtue of section 587c, R. S. of Wis., as amended by chapter 327, laws of 1899, such patients having been continuously absent from the hospital under their respective paroles for two years.....	154	135	289	195	105	300



*Northern Hospital.*

TABLE NO. 2.  
Ages of those admitted during the two years.

	1908-1909.			1909-1910.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Between 10 and 15 years.....	1	1	2	.....	3	3
Between 15 and 20 years.....	14	14	28	12	8	20
Between 20 and 25 years.....	40	23	63	30	15	45
Between 25 and 30 years.....	41	24	65	26	23	49
Between 30 and 35 years.....	35	24	59	43	27	70
Between 35 and 40 years.....	28	25	53	44	15	59
Between 40 and 45 years.....	50	30	80	24	23	47
Between 45 and 50 years.....	38	21	59	36	19	55
Between 50 and 60 years.....	43	27	70	59	17	76
Between 60 and 70 years.....	32	18	50	21	13	34
Between 70 and 80 years.....	19	4	23	13	7	20
Over 80 years.....	4	2	6	6	3	9
Unknown.....	12	4	16	10	2	12
Total.....	357	217	574	324	175	499

*Statistical Tables.*

TABLE No. 3.

Civil condition of those admitted during the two years.

	1908-1909.			1909-1910.		
	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.
Married .....	160	114	274	121	87	208
Single.....	154	73	227	157	52	209
Divorced.....	3	1	4	4	5	9
Widowed.....	28	26	54	27	29	56
Unknown.....	12	3	15	15	2	17
Total.....	357	217	574	324	175	499

TABLE No. 4.

Education of those admitted during the two years.

	1908-1909.			1909-1910.		
	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.
Collegiate .....	2	1	3	3	4	7
Good .....	22	15	37	15	9	24
Common .....	225	149	374	188	109	297
Limited .....	75	35	110	77	36	113
None.....	13	12	25	12	4	16
Unknown.....	20	5	25	29	13	42
Total.....	357	217	574	324	175	499

*Northern Hospital.*

TABLE No. 5.  
Parentage of those admitted during the two years.

	1908-1909.			1909-1910.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
American .....	41	28	69	32	14	46
Assyrian .....				1		1
Austrian .....	7	4	11	2		2
Belgian .....	5	5	10	3	3	6
Bohemian .....	12	3	15	8	6	14
Canadian .....	2		2	6		6
Danish .....	7	1	8	4	2	6
English .....	12	7	19	7	3	10
French .....	4	2	6	5	1	6
Finlander .....	8	1	9	4	4	8
German .....	97	95	192	111	90	201
Hollander .....	6	2	8	4	3	7
Hungarian .....	1		1	1		1
Irish .....	30	18	48	24	8	32
Indian .....	1		1	2	2	4
Italian .....	2		2	1	2	3
Negro .....	1		1			
Norwegian .....	15	5	20	16	2	18
Polish .....	14	5	19	10	6	16
Prussian .....	1		1	2		2
Russian .....	7	3	10	5	3	8
Roumanian .....				1		1
Swedish .....	8	6	14	9	3	12
Scotch .....	1		1	3	2	5
Swiss .....	5	1	6	3	2	5
Unknown .....	16	5	21	21	6	27
Welsh .....	3	2	5	4	1	5
American-Scotch .....		2	2			
American-Hollander .....	1	2	3		1	1
American-Irish .....	7	2	9	6	1	7
American-French .....	2		2	1		1
American-Norwegian .....				1		1
American-German .....	8	4	12	4	3	7
American-English .....	6	2	8	4	2	6
American Welsh .....	1		1			
Belgian-Hollander .....		1	1			
Canadian-French .....	1	2	3	5		5
French-English .....	1	1	2	1		1
French-Irish .....	5	1	6	1		1
German-Hollander .....	1		1	1		1
German-English .....				4	2	6
German-Polish .....	1		1	1		1
German-Irish .....	3		3	1		1
German-French .....	2	1	3	1		1
German-Swiss .....	2		2		1	1
German-Scotch .....					1	1
German-Danish .....	1		1			
German-Swedish .....	1		1			

*Statistical Tables.*

TABLE No. 5—Continued.  
 Parentage of those admitted during the two years.

	1908-1909.			1909-1910.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Irish-Welsh .....		1	1			
Irish-Hollander .....	1		1			
Irish-English .....	2		2			
Norwegian-Swedish .....	1	1	2		1	1
Norwegian-Irish .....	1		1			
Prussian-Hungarian .....	1		1			
Scotch-English .....	1	3	4	2		2
Scotch-Irish .....	1	1	2	2		2
Total .....	357	217	574	324	175	499

*Northern Hospital.*

TABLE No. 6.  
 Nativity of those admitted during the two years.

	1908-1909.			1909-1910.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Assyria.....				1		1
Austria.....	6	3	9	5	1	6
Bohemia.....	9	2	11	3	5	8
Belgium.....	4	2	6	1	1	2
Canada.....	12	4	16	13	4	17
Denmark.....	6	1	7	4	2	6
England.....	7	2	9	2	1	3
Finland.....	8	1	9	3	4	7
France.....				1		1
Germany;.....	51	41	92	58	31	89
Holland.....	4	1	5	2		2
Hungary.....	1		1	2		2
Ireland.....	5	1	6	6		6
Italy.....	2		2	1	2	3
Norway.....	7	4	11	7	2	9
Poland.....	9	4	13	2	2	4
Prussia.....	1		1	2		2
Roumania.....				1		1
Russia.....	7	3	10	6	4	10
Sweden.....	6	4	10	8	2	10
Switzerland.....	5	1	6	3	1	4
Scotland.....				1		1
United States.....	194	138	332	176	112	288
Unknown.....	12	5	17	14	1	15
Wales.....	1		1	2		2
Total.....	357	217	574	324	175	499

*Statistical Tables.*

TABLE NO. 7.

Occupation of those admitted during the two years.

Male.	1908- 1909.	1909- 1910.	Male.	1908- 1909.	1909- 1910.
Baker.....	2	.....	Machinist.....	1	.....
Blacksmith.....	6	1	Manufacturer.....	1	2
Brick layer.....	2	1	Mail carrier.....	.....	2
Bartender.....	1	4	Moulder.....	.....	1
Barber.....	.....	5	Marine engineer.....	.....	1
Book keeper.....	.....	2	Miller.....	.....	1
Butcher.....	.....	3	Medicine vender.....	.....	1
Brakeman.....	.....	2	None.....	15	9
Cabinet maker.....	3	.....	Painter.....	4	4
Card writer.....	1	.....	Physician.....	3	2
Carpenter.....	11	8	Peddler.....	1	3
Clerk.....	5	5	Photographer.....	1	1
Cook.....	1	2	Porter.....	1	.....
Cheese maker.....	1	1	Postmaster.....	1	.....
Commercial traveler..	1	.....	Piano tuner.....	.....	1
Conductor.....	1	.....	Policeman.....	.....	1
Cigar maker.....	.....	1	Plumber.....	.....	1
Druggist.....	4	2	Paper hanger.....	.....	1
Drayman.....	2	.....	Register of deeds....	1	.....
Dairyman.....	1	1	Real estate dealer....	1	1
Dentist.....	.....	1	Saloon keeper.....	4	5
Engineer.....	3	2	Student.....	2	.....
Farmer.....	104	69	Salesman.....	1	1
Fireman.....	1	.....	Stationary engineer..	1	1
Flagman.....	1	.....	Shoeman.....	2	.....
Factory employe.....	1	.....	Shoe cutter.....	1	.....
Fisherman.....	.....	1	Sawyer.....	1	1
Fence builder.....	.....	1	Stenographer.....	1	.....
Gardener.....	1	.....	Saw filer.....	.....	1
Gambler.....	.....	1	Stone cutter.....	.....	3
Hunter.....	1	.....	Section hand.....	.....	2
Hotel keeper.....	3	2	Shipping clerk.....	.....	1
Harness maker.....	.....	2	Telegraph operator....	2	.....
Insurance agent.....	1	.....	Tailor.....	2	.....
Jeweler.....	1	.....	Teacher.....	.....	1
Laborer.....	121	127	Travelling man.....	.....	1
Lumberman.....	4	3	Teamster.....	.....	3
Locomotive engineer..	1	3	Tinsmith.....	.....	1
Lawyer.....	1	.....	Unknown.....	8	14
Lineman.....	1	.....	Undertaker.....	1	.....
Millwright.....	2	1	Upholsterer.....	1	.....
Merchant.....	2	1	Waiter.....	1	.....
Mechanical engineer..	1	.....	Woodsman.....	1	2
Miner.....	1	1	Well driller.....	1	.....
Mason.....	4	2			
Music teacher.....	1	.....	Total.....	357	324

*Northern Hospital.*

TABLE No. 8.

Occupation of those admitted during the two years.

Female.	1908- 1909.	1909- 1910.	Female.	1908- 1909.	1909- 1910.
Clerk.....	3	2	Seamstress.....	3	.....
Cook.....	1	.....	Servant.....	3	6
Embroiderer.....	1	.....	Storekeeper.....	.....	1
Factory employe.....	2	3	Student.....	7	6
Farm work.....	.....	3	Solicitor.....	1	.....
Gardener.....	1	.....	Teacher.....	3	2
Housewife.....	109	79	Telephone girl.....	1	.....
Housework.....	61	55	Unknown.....	6	7
Laundress.....	1	.....			
Machine operator.....	.....	1	Total.....	217	175
Milliner.....	.....	2			
Music teacher.....	2	.....	Male.....	357	324
None.....	9	6	Female.....	217	175
Nurse.....	2	.....			
Office girl.....	1	.....	Total.....	574	499
Saleslady.....	.....	2			

*Statistical Tables.*

TABLE NO. 9.

Assigned cause of insanity in those admitted during the two years.

PSYCHICAL CAUSE.	1908-1909.			1909-1910.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Bad literature.....				1		1
Brooding.....	2	1	3		1	1
Change of residence.....		1	1			
Domestic trouble.....	4	6	10	9	9	18
Disappointment.....					1	1
Excitement.....					1	1
Environment.....	1		1		1	1
Fright.....	1	3	4	1		1
Financial difficulty.....	3		3	5	3	8
Grief.....	2	6	8	6	1	7
Hysteria.....		1	1			
Homesickness.....				1		1
Jealousy.....	1		1	2		2
Love affair.....	4		4	3	1	4
Law suit.....				1		1
Loss of property.....	1		1			
Loss of employment.....	1		1			
Lack of association.....					1	1
Melancholia.....	2		2		1	1
Mental strain.....		1	1	1		1
Mode of life.....	1		1	1	1	2
Poverty.....		2	2			
Religion.....	2	5	7	3	3	6
Solitude.....	2		2		1	1
Shock.....				1		1
Trouble.....	2	2	4	1	4	5
Worry.....	27	15	42	11	15	26
PHYSICAL CAUSE.						
Alcoholism.....	60	2	62	57	2	59
Arterio-sclerosis.....		1	1			
Bright's disease.....	1		1			
Cerebral hemorrhage.....		1	1	1		1
Child birth.....		1	1		4	4
Congenital.....				1	1	2
Chronic gastritis.....				1		1



*Northern Hospital.*

TABLE No. 9—Continued.

Assigned cause of insanity in those admitted during the two years.

PHYSICAL CAUSE.	1908-1909.			1909-1910.		
	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.
Dissipation .....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Drugs .....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Diphtheria .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Epilepsy .....	8	4	12	2	3	5
Excessive heat .....	2	.....	2	1	1	2
Feeble minded .....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
General debility .....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Heredity .....	5	8	13	3	4	7
Hemiplegia .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Headache .....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Injury .....	7	.....	7	9	.....	9
Ill health .....	5	4	9	2	8	10
Insomnia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Masturbation .....	7	.....	7	11	1	12
Morphine .....	2	.....	2	3	.....	3
Miscarriage .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Menopause .....	.....	7	7	.....	3	3
Narcotics .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Nervous prostration .....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Overwork .....	7	11	18	6	5	11
Over study .....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Operation .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Poison .....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Puerperal .....	.....	3	3	.....	2	2
Pregnancy .....	.....	3	3	.....	2	2
Paresis .....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia .....	1	.....	1	.....	2	2
Paralysis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Syphilis .....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Senility .....	5	2	7	7	3	10
Small-pox .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Specific .....	2	.....	2	.....	1	1
Severe cold .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Sunstroke .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Typhoid fever .....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Unknown .....	179	116	295	161	79	240
Was raped .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	357	217	574	324	175	499

*Statistical Tables.*

TABLE No. 10.  
Duration of insanity previous to admission.

	1908-1909.			1909-1910.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Less than 1 week.....	15	11	26	25	6	31
Between 1 week and 2 weeks ...	23	15	38	18	8	26
Between 2 weeks and 3 weeks...	6	5	11	16	9	25
Between 3 weeks and 1 month..	22	9	31	16	8	24
Between 1 month and 3 months.	37	25	62	22	20	42
Between 3 months and 6 months	32	24	56	21	14	35
Between 6 months and 1 year...	38	28	66	28	17	45
Between 1 year and 2 years.....	30	18	48	26	13	39
Between 2 years and 3 years....	22	12	34	19	9	28
Between 3 years and 4 years....	16	7	23	14	5	19
Between 4 years and 5 years....	14	8	22	12	5	17
Between 5 years and 10 years ...	26	15	41	22	19	41
Between 10 years and 15 years ..	18	7	25	8	12	20
Between 15 years and 20 years ..	10	3	13	9	4	13
Between 20 years and 30 years ..	1	4	5	5	3	8
Over 30 years.....	2	3	5	5	5	10
Unknown .....	45	23	68	58	18	76
Total.....	357	217	574	324	175	499

*Northern Hospital.*

TABLE NO. 11.  
Cause of death in those who died during the two years.

	1908-1909.			1909-1910.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Acute bronchitis.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
Acute gastritis.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Acute parenchymatous nephritis	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Accident.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Alcoholic dementia.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Broncho-pneumonia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	.....	2	2	4	3	7
Carcinoma of rectum.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Cerebral tumor.....	.....	3	3	1	.....	1
Carcinoma of uterus.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Chronic bronchitis.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Combined sclerosis.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Cerebral embolism.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Cerebral gumma.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Delerium tremens.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Delerium grave.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1
Diphtheria.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Exhaustion of dementia.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Exhaustion of senile dementia...	3	1	4	6	.....	6
Exhaustion of melancholia.....	3	5	8	5	2	7
Exhaustion of acute mania.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Erysipelas.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Enteritis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Endocarditis.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Fracture of femur.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Fatty degeneration of heart.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Intestinal tuberculosis.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Incised wound of throat.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Lightning stroke.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Locomotor ataxia.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Meningitis.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Organic heart disease.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
Oedema of the glottis.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Paretic dementia.....	8	2	10	10	.....	10
Pneumonia.....	1	2	3	5	3	8
Pyæmia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Peritonitis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	4
Pulmonary oedema.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1
Status epilepticus.....	2	1	3	1	.....	1
Strangulation....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Septicæmia.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Senile gangrene.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Tonsillitis.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Transverse myelitis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	32	25	57	54	22	76

*Statistical Tables.*

TABLE NO. 12.

Duration of insanity in those who died during the two years.

	1908-1909.			1909-1910.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Between 1 and 2 weeks.....	1	1	2	1	.....	1
Between 2 weeks and 1 month ..	.....	3	3	1	1	2
Between 1 month and 3 months.	2	2	4	7	3	10
Between 3 months and 6 months	1	3	4	5	.....	5
Between 6 months and 1 year...	4	4	8	5	2	7
Between 1 year and 2 years .....	4	5	9	6	2	8
Between 2 years and 3 years....	6	3	9	6	2	8
Between 3 years and 4 years....	1	.....	1	6	2	8
Between 4 years and 5 years....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Between 5 years and 10 years...	6	2	8	5	4	9
Between 10 years and 15 years...	1	.....	1	1	1	2
Between 15 years and 20 years...	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Between 20 years and 30 years...	.....	1	1	1	1	2
Over 30 years.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	1	1	2	7	4	11
Total.....	32	25	57	54	22	76

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*Northern Hospital.*


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TABLE NO. 13.  
Number of patients by counties, June 30, 1910.

Names of counties.	Male.	Female.	Names of counties.	Male.	Female.
Adams.....	.....	1	Marathon.....	13	5
Ashland.....	11	14	Marinette.....	16	14
Bayfield.....	5	2	Marquette.....	.....	6
Brown.....	14	11	Milwaukee.....	8	1
Calumet.....	5	1	Oconto.....	11	3
Chippewa.....	1	1	Oneida.....	6	4
Dodge.....	17	10	Outagamie.....	18	14
Door.....	6	1	Ozaukee.....	4	3
Dane.....	4	1	Portage.....	19	7
Florence.....	2	.....	Price.....	7	3
Forest.....	5	1	Racine.....	2	4
Fond du Lac.....	17	12	Shawano.....	8	7
Green.....	1	1	Sheboygan.....	25	18
Grant.....	1	.....	St. Croix.....	1	.....
Green Lake.....	3	5	Taylor.....	8	3
Iron.....	10	3	Vilas.....	2	1
Jackson.....	1	.....	Washington.....	9	10
Juneau.....	1	2	Waukesha.....	3	1
Jefferson.....	1	.....	Waushara.....	3	3
Kenosha.....	2	3	Waupaca.....	8	4
Kewaunee.....	6	3	Winnebago.....	26	29
Langlade.....	14	4	Wood.....	10	4
Lincoln.....	6	7	State at large.....	41	6
La Fayette.....	1	.....			
La Crosse.....	1	.....	No. of patients.....	401	245
Manitowoc.....	18	12	Total.....	.....	646

*Statistical Tables.*

## Complications of those admitted during the two years.

Acne.....	35	Locomotor ataxia.....	4
Anemia.....	54	Lordosis.....	1
Arcus senilis.....	16	Mitral stenosis.....	1
Arteries atheromatous.....	29	Neuritis.....	1
Amputations.....	20	Pterygium.....	1
Abscess.....	3	Prolapse of rectum.....	1
Blind.....	1	Ptosis.....	2
Blind (one eye).....	4	Paralysis (one side).....	3
Burns.....	1	Pregnancy.....	2
Cataract.....	2	Pharyngitis.....	1
Chorea.....	2	Rectocele.....	1
Conjunctivitis.....	1	Rheumatism.....	1
Deafness.....	5	Strabismus.....	5
Dislocation of shoulder.....	1	Scabies.....	1
Deformity of foot.....	13	Spinal curvature.....	1
Deformity of ear.....	12	Syphilis.....	17
Deformity of shoulder.....	2	Self inflicted wound of throat.....	3
Deformity of hand.....	11	Self inflicted wound (other).....	6
Deformity of finger.....	29	Scoliosis.....	2
Deformity of nose.....	15	Thyroid enlarged.....	15
Enlarged liver.....	8	Tachycardia.....	31
Exophthalmos.....	3	Tuberculosis of lungs.....	3
Emphysema.....	5	Testicle enlarged.....	4
Epilepsy.....	17	Testicle removed.....	2
Fatty tumor.....	25	Uterus removed.....	3
Goitre.....	3	Urethritis.....	1
Gastritis.....	2	Varicose veins.....	54
Hernia.....	43	Varicose ulcers.....	5
Hydrocele.....	1	Varicocele.....	13
Hemorrhoids.....	18	Wound of hand.....	2
Laceration of cervix.....	69		
Laceration of perenium.....	53	Homicidal tendencies.....	85
Kyphosis.....	28	Suicidal tendencies.....	168
Leucorrhoea.....	13		

*Northern Hospital.*

STATEMENT OF  
at the Northern Hospital for the Insane

Classified Items.	Inventory June 30, 1906	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.
Amusements.....	\$3,089 36	\$1,093 71		\$4,183 07
Barn, farm and garden.....	17,556 60	6,646 73		24,203 33
Board and clothing patients.....		182 60	\$5,631 40	5,814 00
Clothing.....	2,397 39	8,654 83		11,052 22
Discharged patients.....		1,362 02		1,362 02
Discounts.....		1 23		1 23
Drug and medical department.....	1,495 67	1,418 23		2,914 00
Elopers.....		83 21		83 21
Engines and boilers.....	22,591 64	1,379 34		23,970 98
Fire apparatus.....	2,456 30	143 22		2,599 52
Freight and express.....		151 74		151 74
Fuel.....	3,738 16	12,649 12		16,387 28
Furniture.....	14,457 24	281 50		14,738 74
Gas and other lights.....		115 20	2,000 00	2,115 20
Hides and pelts.....				
House furnishings.....	30,590 63	4,596 88	18 00	35,205 51
Laundry.....	3,902 35	1,097 20		4,999 55
Library.....	2,638 47	473 75		3,112 22
Machinery and tools.....	1,416 96	131 89		1,548 85
Miscellaneous.....	1,188 90	625 70		1,794 60
Officers' expenses.....		178 49		178 49
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.....	347 70	827 42		1,175 12
Real estate, including buildings.....	824,238 14		2,000 00	826,238 14
Repairs and renewals.....	1,891 77	8,216 52		10,108 29
Restraints.....	149 60	9 00		158 60
Scraps.....			102 38	102 38
Special attendants.....		47 83	722 17	770 00
Subsistence.....	2,469 78	39,506 40	15,063 08	57,039 26
Surgical instruments and appli- ances.....	2,893 67	208 80		3,102 47
Tobacco.....	14 75	114 50		129 25
Wages and salaries.....		59,135 72		59,135 72
Laboratory.....	1,587 19			1,587 19
Fire and boiler insurance.....		6 60		6 60
Total.....	\$941,092 27	\$149,339 48	\$25,537 03	\$1,115,968 78
Less discount and other credit.....		663 05		976,398 55
		\$148,676 43		\$139,570 23
Amount deducted by secretary of state for insurance.....	\$1,965 60			
Amount deducted by secretary for printing.....	55 68	2,021 28		
Net current expense expenditure		\$150,697 71		
Net current expenses.....				

*Statistical Tables.***CURRENT EXPENSES**

for the year ending June 30, 1909.

Inventory June 30, 1909.	Cash received on this ac- count during the year.	Transferred from this ac- count during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$3,038 74			\$3,038 74		\$1,144 73
17,784 85	\$1,451 72	\$15,081 08	34,317 75	\$10,114 42	
2,206 00	5,814 00		5,814 00		8,519 75
	826 47		2,532 47		1,350 94
	11 08		11 08		
1,459 30		607 09	607 09	605 86	1,454 70
			1,459 30		83 21
22,594 49	26 20		22,620 69		1,350 29
2,426 82			2,426 82		172 70
		2,000 00			151 74
2,197 40			4,197 40		12,189 88
14,542 64			14,542 64		196 10
					2,115 20
30,642 38			30,642 38		4,563 13
4,004 57	4 80		4,009 37		990 18
2,719 72	1 50		2,721 22		391 00
1,419 68			1,419 68		129 17
1,231 25	26 75		1,258 00		536 60
					178 49
408 52	12 71	1 00	421 23		752 89
826,238 14			826,238 14		
1,098 65	281 02	2,102 38	3,482 05		6,626 24
147 10			147 10		11 50
	102 38		102 38		
	770 00		770 00		
2,687 07	20 05	5,686 36	8,394 08		48,845 18
2,876 67			2,876 67		225 80
28 00	4 00		32 00		97 25
	17 20	722 17	739 37		58,396 35
1,575 90			1,575 90		11 29
					6 60
\$941,327 99	\$8,870 48	\$26,200 08	\$976,398 55	\$10,720 28	\$150,290 51
					10,720 28
					\$139,570 23
					2,021 28
					\$141,591 51



*Northern Hospital.*STATEMENT OF  
at the Northern Hospital for

Classifications.	Inventory June 30, 1909.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.
Amusements.....	\$3,038 74	\$320 35		\$3,359 09
Barn, farm and garden.....	17,784 95	4,990 37		22,775 32
Board and clothing patients.....		441 16	\$5,227 72	5,668 88
Clothing.....	2,206 00	7,974 68		10,180 68
Discharged patients.....		1,066 26		1,066 26
Discounts.....		5 87		5 87
Drug and medical department..	1,459 30	1,626 05		3,085 35
Elopers.....		64 90		64 90
Engines and boilers.....	22,594 49	565 85	889 00	24,040 34
Fire apparatus.....	2,426 82			2,426 82
Freight and express.....		134 19		134 19
Fuel.....	2,197 40	18,957 12		21,154 52
Furniture.....	14,542 64	702 51		15,245 15
Gas and other lights.....		315 55	2,000 00	2,315 55
Hides and pelts.....				
House furnishings.....	30,642 38	4,891 06		35,534 34
Laundry.....	4,004 57	1,564 64		5,569 21
Library.....	2,719 72	362 25		3,081 97
Machinery and tools.....	1,419 68	84 20		1,503 88
Miscellaneous.....	12,231 25	659 36		1,890 61
Officers' expenses.....		98 63		98 63
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.....	408 52	1,173 42		1,581 94
Real estate, including buildings	826,238 14			826,238 14
Repairs and renewals.....	1,098 65	9,363 25		10,461 90
Restraints.....	147 10	1 00	10 00	158 10
Scraps.....			28 32	28 32
Special attendants.....		223 83	391 17	615 00
Subsistence.....	2,687 07	39,565 97	14,085 76	56,338 80
Surgical instruments and ap- pliances.....	2,876 67	395 57		3,272 24
Tobacco.....	28 00	129 72		157 72
Wages and salaries.....		58,474 43		58,474 43
Laboratory.....	1,575 90			1,575 90
Fire and boiler insurance.....				
Total.....	\$941,327 99	\$154,653 07	\$22,622 97	1,186,604 03
Less discounts and other credits		547 24		985,338 29
		\$154,105 83		\$133,265 74
Amount deducted for insurance		1,985 80		
Amount deducted for printing...		224 30		
Net current expenditures.....		\$156,295 73		
Net current expenses.....				

*Statistical Tables.*

## CURRENT EXPENSES.

the Insane for the year ending June 30, 1910.

Inventory June 30, 1910.	Cash received on this ac- count during the year.	Transferred from this ac- count during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$3,062 16			\$3,062 16		\$796 83
17,628 52	2,155 34	14,085 76	33,869 62	11,094 30	
	5,688 88		5,688 88		7,053 97
2,834 88	291 81		3,126 69		1,066 26
		499 35	499 35	498 48	
1,460 19	1 92		1,462 11		1,623 24
					64 90
23,575 89			23,575 89		484 45
2,267 82			2,267 82		159 00
					134 16
8,286 00		2,000 00	10,286 00		10,868 52
14,876 24			14,876 24		368 91
176 05			176 05		2,139 50
31,578 15		6 99	31,585 14		3,949 20
3,967 64			3,967 64		1,601 57
2,782 72			2,782 72		299 25
1,447 77			1,447 77		56 11
1,249 12	191 00		1,440 12		450 49
					98 63
645 16	14 47		659 63		922 31
826,238 14			826,238 14		
1,063 54	149 63	3,531 66	4,744 83		5,717 07
157 10			157 10		1 00
	28 32		28 32		
	615 00		615 00		
2,594 12	6 74	5,265 28	7,866 14		48,472 66
2,944 74			2,944 74		327 50
18 95	2 00		18 95		138 77
	4 17	391 17	396 34		58,079 09
1,575 90			1,575 90		
\$50,428 80	\$9,129 28	\$25,780 21	\$85,338 29	\$11,587 76	\$144,853 52
					11,587 78
					\$138,265 74
					2,189 90
					\$135,455 64

*Northern Hospital.*

## STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

1908.				
July 1	Balance.....			\$69,757 91
1909.				
Jan. 1	From counties.....			56,518 19
June 15	Appropriation, Chapter 443, Laws of 1909.....			16,000 00
June 30	Appropriation, Chapter 447, Laws of 1909.....			200,000 00
June 30	Steward for board and clothing of patients.....			5,631 40
June 30	Steward for sundries.....			3,239 08
June 30	Paid on account of current expense this year.....	\$150,697 71		
June 30	Balance appropriations in State Treasury.....	\$200,018 02		
June 30	Balance in hands of steward.....	430 85	200,448 87	
			\$351,146 58	\$351,146 58
1909.				
July 1	Balance.....			\$200,448 87
1910.				
Jan. 1	From Counties.....			56,692 43
June 30	Steward for board and clothing of patients.....			5,227 72
June 30	Steward for sundries.....			3,901 56
June 30	Paid on account of current expenses this year.....	\$156,295 73		
June 30	Balance appropriations in State Treasury.....	\$109,544 00		
June 30	Balance in hands of steward.....	430 85	109,974 85	
			\$266,270 58	\$266,270 58

*Statistical Tables.*

## STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS.

*Sewage Disposal, etc., Fund.*

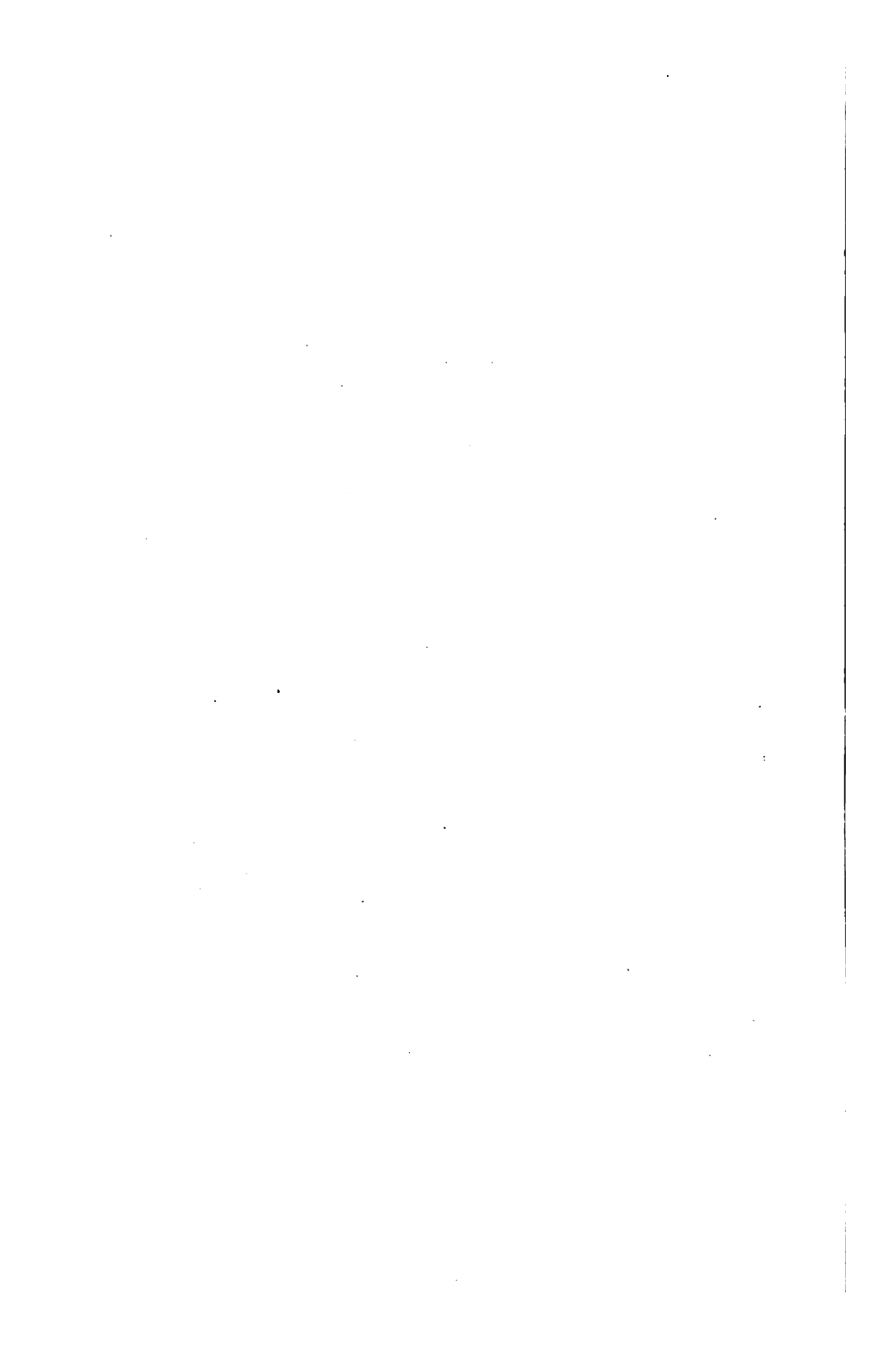
1908.				
June 30	Balance.....			\$2,122 29
1909.				
June 30	Expended during biennial period...	\$31 05		
June 30	Balance of appropriation in State Treasury.....	2,091 24		
		\$2,122 29		\$2,122 29
1909.				
June 30	Balance.....			\$2,091 24
July 1	From steward for sundries.....			100 00
1910.				
June 30	Expended during biennial period...	\$303 43		
June 30	Balance of appropriation in State Treasury.....	1,887 81		
		\$2,191 24		\$2,191 24

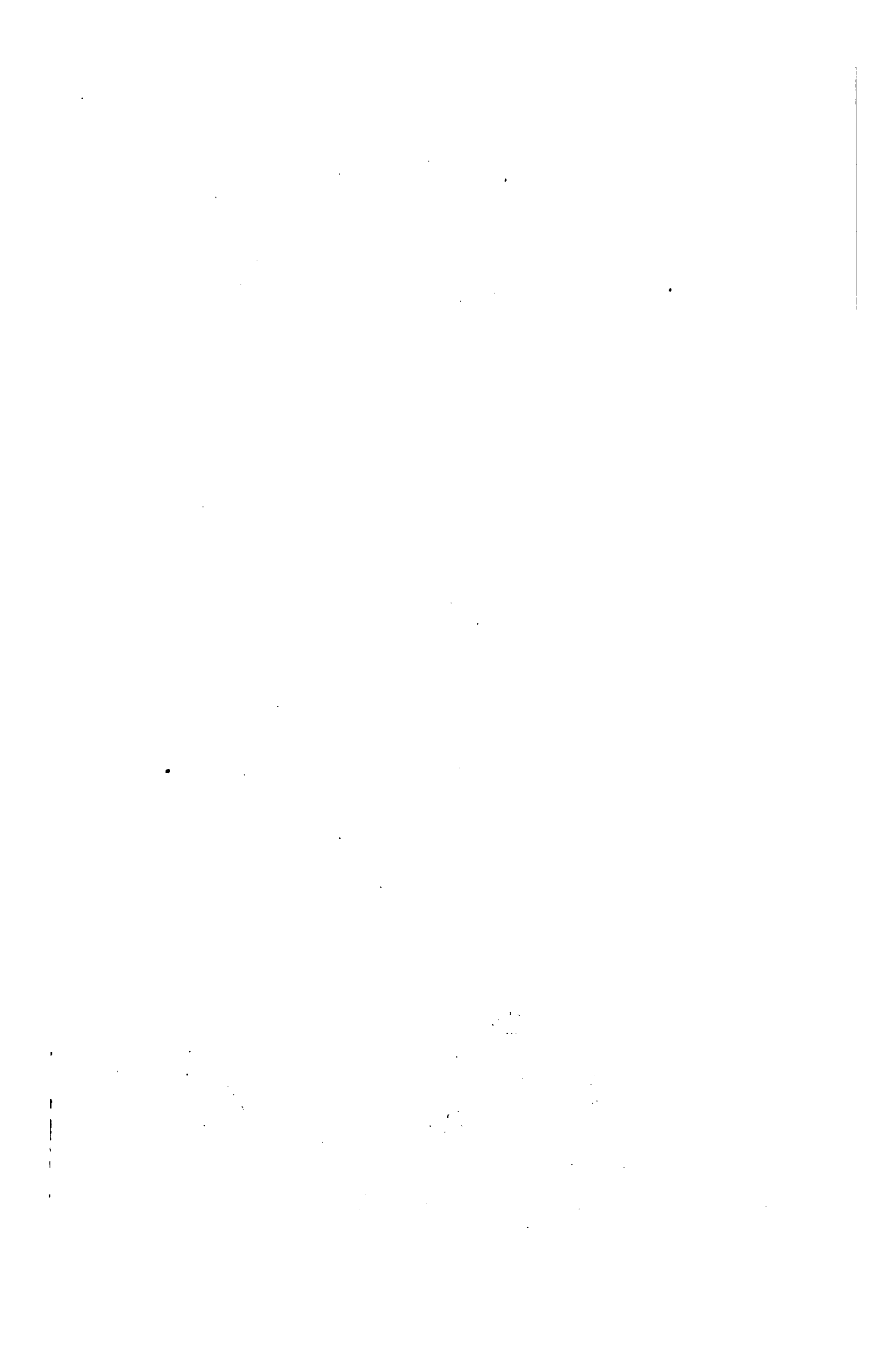
*New Brick Smoke Stack, etc , Fund.*

1908.				
June 30	Balance.....			\$6,928 42
1910.				
June 30	Expended during biennial period...	\$268 42		
June 30	Balance of appropriation in State Treasury.....	6,660 00		
		\$6,928 42		\$6,928 42

*New Floors Fund.*

1908.				
July 1	Appropriation, Chapter 467, Laws of 1909.....			\$1,500 00
1910.				
June 30	Expended during biennial period...	\$1,309 98		
June 30	Balance of appropriation in State Treasury .....	190 02		
		\$1,500 00		\$1,500 00

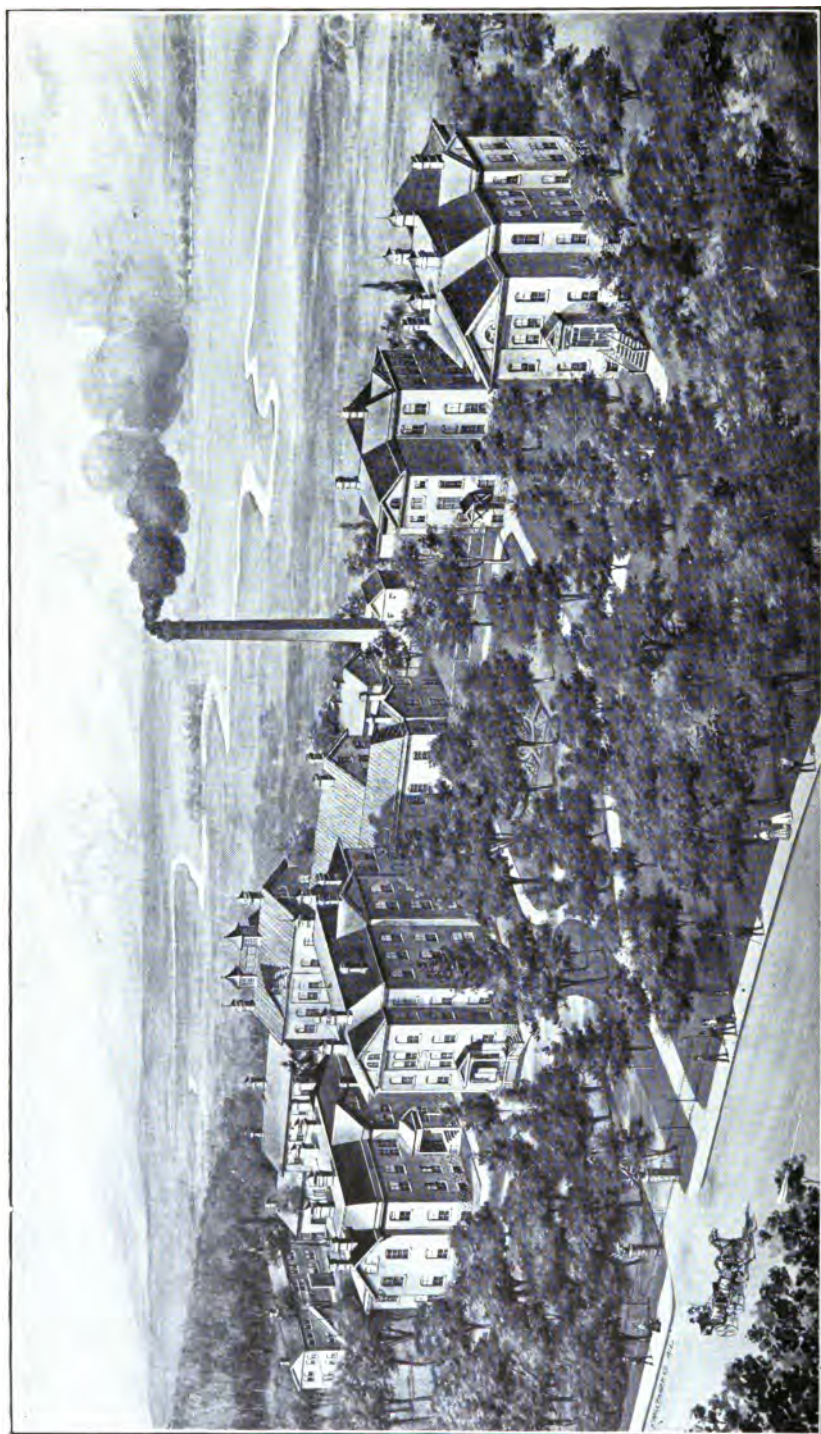












WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

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**FOURTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF**

**AT DELAVAN, WISCONSIN**

**FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30th, 1910.**

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## OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

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E. W. WALKER.....	SUPERINTENDENT AND STEWARD
E. D. FISKE.....	ASSISTANT STEWARD
Mrs. E. W. WALKER.....	MATRON
TILLIE CANNON.....	ASSISTANT MATRON
E. J. VINCENT.....	BOYS' SUPERVISOR
W. M. STILLMAN.....	ENGINEER
C. C. BLANCHARD.....	PHYSICIAN

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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Delavan, Wis., July 1, 1919.

*To the State Board of Control:*

Gentlemen:—The close of another biennial period, the fourth of my tenure here, makes it my duty to report to you upon the condition, progress and needs of this school. I, therefore, take pleasure in submitting to you this Fourteenth Biennial and Fifty-eighth Annual report of the Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

### GENERAL CONDITION OF THE SCHOOL.

The biennial period just closed has witnessed conditions here that have been very satisfactory. The three-fold ideals for which this school stands is to make each student intellectually bright, industrially capable, and morally sound. Through the faithful and efficient effort put forth by officers and teachers this ideal has been approximately fulfilled.

We have just graduated our first high school class. It consisted of seven members, four young women and three young men. The average capability of the members of this class is way beyond that of most deaf young men and women and will, indeed, compare creditably with most hearing ones. I have been in public and normal school work all my life, but I have never graduated a class of hearing pupils whose average strength of character excels that of these deaf graduates. They have finished their academic course which includes all of the common branches taught in the public schools for the hearing with two years of high school work added. These young people now have a training that fits them for the battle of life rather better than does that given by high schools for the hearing. None of these people is likely to become a charge upon the state or community. All give promise of becoming self-supporting, respected men and women of their several communities.

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*Wisconsin School for the Deaf.*

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## IMPROVEMENTS.

Most of the improvements asked for two years ago were granted by the legislature and while the plant is not yet modern in all its features, it is, nevertheless, creditable, and will, I trust, be made still better.

There have been erected during the last two years a new girls' building, including dormitories, study rooms, play rooms, baths, swimming pool, and gymnasium. It is a very complete and satisfactory building for the purpose for which it was designed. There are now under way and soon to be completed an addition to the school house, decorative work in the chapel and corridor in the administration building and some renewing of floors and remodeling of the boys' dormitory.

## HEALTH.

During the past biennial period the health of the children has been especially good. This is peculiarly noteworthy because of the fact that many of our students besides being deaf are constitutionally weak. The regular habits, wholesome food and proper alternation of work and play bring about an improvement in the condition of their health. All this is still further accentuated by the excellent location of the institution, its water supply and drainage being practically perfect. No epidemics have visited us during this period and no deaths have occurred.

CLC 274

## SOCIAL LIFE.

Parties for the children are given on Thanksgiving, Christmas, Eve, New Years' Eve, Washington's Birthday, Valentine's Day and an annual picnic is given on Memorial Day. In addition to the above somewhat regular and formal features many informal ones are held. These are given by the different teachers and officers. In the course of the year the children take part in a number of exhibitions. Two or three dramas are presented each year and a very complete gymnasium exhibition closes the winter term. All of these affairs have a certain social value as well as an academic one for the students taking part.







SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF-INDUSTRIAL AND MANUAL TRAINING BUILDING.

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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## DISCIPLINE OF THE SCHOOL.

It is inevitable that in an institution where two hundred children are in constant attendance there should be some cases of discipline. In order that no abuses may arise all serious cases of discipline are reported to the superintendent and he administers the punishment. All punishment in this school is corrective and not retributory. It usually consists of depriving the child of some privilege although some cases of corporal punishment occur each year. Except on the part of a very few students there is a high moral sense which makes the pupils largely self governing.

## SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

The method of instruction used in this school is what is known as the combined method. A careful study of the various methods used for the instruction of the deaf has led me to the conclusion that this is unquestionably the best method for teaching them. I do not mean to say this dogmatically for I am well aware that there is a wide and honest difference of opinion in this matter. Nor do I believe that any one method is necessarily the only one to be employed. Perhaps the method which is best administered is best. I approached this problem wholly free from the prejudices which seem to exist in the minds of many people who have long been in the work with the deaf and brought to bear twenty years of experience in general educational work. My best judgment is as above stated. We apply the combined method thus:

Each new pupil is placed in an oral class. Here every effort is made to teach him articulation and lip reading. He is retained in this department until it becomes apparent that he can never become a good lip reader. Many deaf children perfectly capable of receiving a good education are not able to read lips with any degree of certainty. It does not seem wise in such cases to retard the child's progress for the sake of devoting all his energy to lip reading and speech. I do not mean to minimize these accomplishments for the deaf. It is certainly a blessed thing for the deaf to be able to take a thought from lips of other people and to articulate, even though somewhat indistinctly, words used in ordinary conversation; but with many of the deaf lip reading is largely



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*Wisconsin School for the Deaf.*

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guessing and speech is inarticulate, and sometimes disagreeable. In these cases I believe it is better to place the child in the manual department.

There are at present in this institution thirteen teachers in the oral department and six in the manual department. This means that two-thirds of our pupils are in the oral department. I think this fraction justly records the proportion of deaf who can profitably be taught speech and lip reading.

#### LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Two literary societies are maintained by the students of the institution. The Ariadne Society is supported by the girls and the Phoenix Green Literary Society by the boys. Those societies furnish opportunity for recitations, readings, debates and other forms of literary entertainment. They supplement in a way the school work.

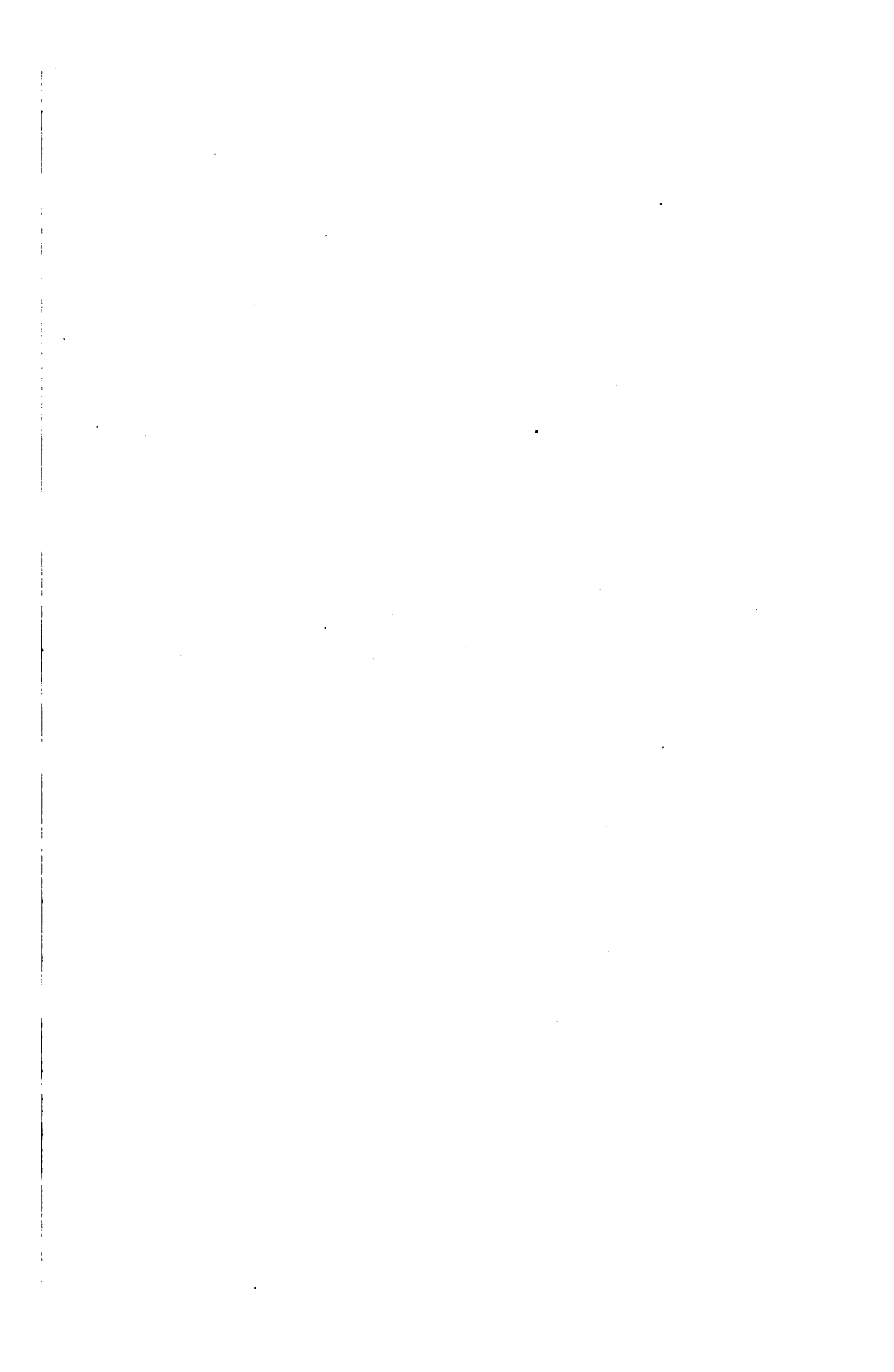
#### RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

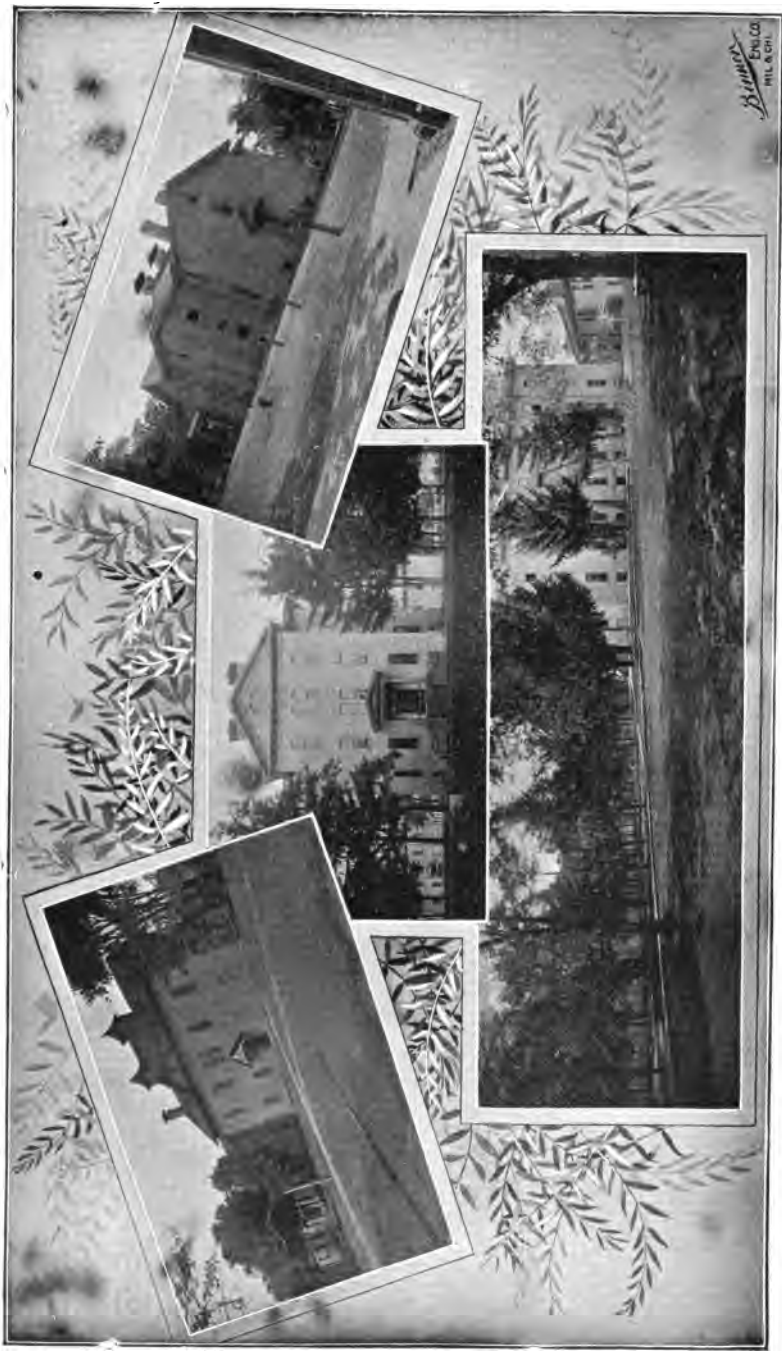
The religious instruction in this school is entirely non-denominational in character. On school days the pupils have a short chapel exercise in which some moral lesson is inculcated. On each Sabbath morning a sermon is given by one of the teachers and on Sunday afternoon an hour is devoted to the study of the Bible with especial reference to its historical and moral teachings.

#### NEEDS OF THE SCHOOL.

I do not recommend any large expenditure by way of improvements the coming biennial period. There are, however, a number of minor things that we need very badly. It is sometimes more difficult to get a small appropriation through the legislature than it is to secure a large one. Its very smallness creates in the mind an attitude of indifference whereas the need of a small improvement is quite as great as is the need of a larger one. Most of the things that I now recommend are things that were cut out of our last recommendation. I, therefore, repeat my former recommendations with slight changes.

We need more coal room. Our present sheds hold nearly five hundred tons, not quite half a year's supply, and we experience





SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF—GROUP OF BUILDINGS.

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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so much trouble in trying to get the coal during the fall and early winter months that we should have our capacity increased at least three hundred tons. Besides this, we now keep our hard coal for range use in the wood shed, a long distance from the kitchen and in a building that is now only temporary, and will soon be abandoned. The new shed should include a place for this anthracite coal, and also for wood. This will cost about \$4,000.

The administration building, the boys' dormitory, the school house and the boys' cottage all need re-shingling. The estimated cost of this is \$700.00.

Our hog pen, never well arranged and now badly decayed, looks entirely out of place beside our new barn. This should be replaced at a cost of \$800.00.

We should have a little more land. I doubt the wisdom of running a farm in connection with this plant as the children are all at their various homes during the three summer months but we ought to have about ten acres of land for garden purposes. This would permit us to raise our own vegetables and a portion of our feed for the cows. At the present price of land located where it would be convenient for this purpose would probably cost \$2,500.

Our water tank is in the attic of the main building. It has been in constant use since 1881. It is badly pitted and is liable to give out at any time. Even if this were not the case, the place is thoroughly objectionable and it is too small to supply an institution of this size. We should have an outside 25,000 gallon tank erected on a steel frame. The cost of such a one would be about \$4,000 including the substructure, pipe connections, and sanitary drinking fountains.

Our laundry machinery is badly worn. A part of it needs replacing and some new pieces added. An appropriation of \$500.00 will do this very nicely.

For a number of years we have been cooking with coal. Because of the short life of coal ranges as well as the price of coal, this is an expensive method and also unsatisfactory. As you know our kitchen is in the basement and, therefore, not well ventilated. In summer cooking there with coal is a very uncomfortable process and it is difficult to keep cooks for that position. I recommend that we put in a gas plant with ranges. I believe this will

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*Wisconsin School for the Deaf.*


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be a matter of economy. It will certainly secure more comfort and convenience. The estimated cost of three ranges such as we must have with plant and connections is \$1,200.00.

The last appropriation was insufficient to house properly the new boiler. A temporary structure is to be built for its protection. In order to erect a proper extension to the boiler house an appropriation of \$2,000 should be made.

A connecting corridor between the new and the old school house should be erected. This was in the original recommendations but was cut out for lack of funds. This will cost \$2,500.

In building the addition to the school house the lack of funds prevented the placing of proper plumbing in the present school house. I recommend that an appropriation be made for this purpose to the amount of \$600.00.

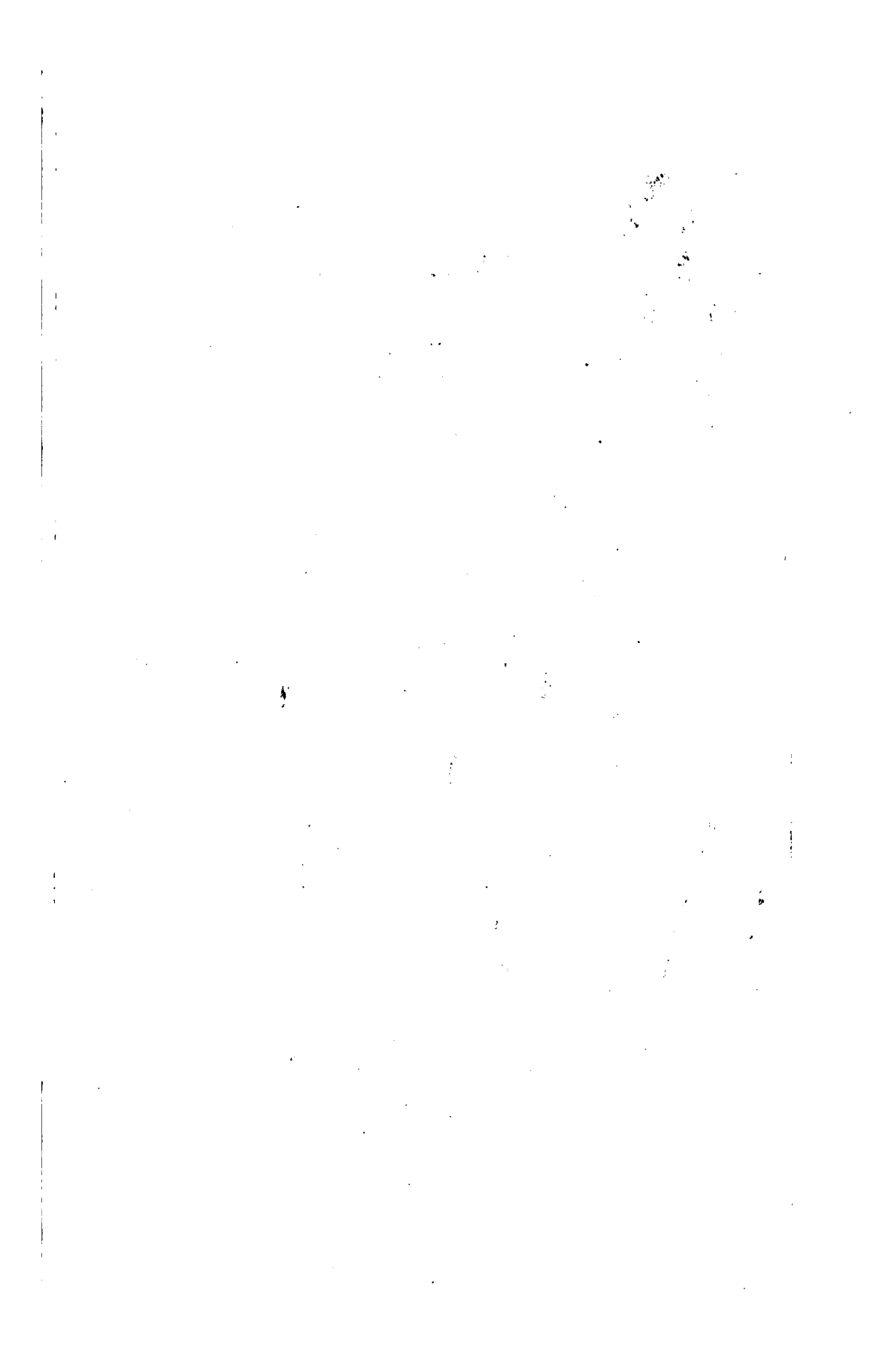
To summarize my recommendations for appropriations to be asked of the next legislature I restate the above:

Addition to coal sheds.....	\$4,000
Reshingling buildings.....	700
Hog pen.....	800
Additional land.....	2,500
Water tank, etc.....	4,000
Laundry machinery.....	500
Gas cooking plant.....	1,200
Boiler house extension.....	2,000
Connecting corridor for school house.....	2,500
Plumbing for school house....	600
	<hr/>
	\$18,800

#### ATTENDANCE.

There have been enrolled in this institution during the past biennial period 245 students. This is an increase of 2 over the last biennial period. Of these 107 are girls and 138 are boys.

It is a matter of great gratification to be able to report that Wisconsin was honored by the executive committee of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf in being selected for its triennial session. This meeting will be held July 6th, 1911 and will continue one week. I believe it will mean a great uplift for the education of the deaf in Wisconsin. It constitutes a compliment to our state which is also honored in having two chairmanships of the two most important sections of the Convention, the normal and industrial sections.





GIRLS' DORMITORY.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

SCHOOL HOUSE.

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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I take this occasion to express publicly, as I have occasionally expressed privately, my high appreciation of the faithfulness, zeal and efficiency manifested by the officers and teachers of this school, with whom I am in association and to express to your honorable body my sincere gratitude of many evidences of confidences you have reposed in me. Your constant support of my plans and sympathetic interest in the welfare of this institution has made my work exceedingly pleasant. It becomes more and more fascinating each passing year.

Respectfully submitted,

E. W. WALKER,

*Superintendent.*



*Wisconsin School for the Deaf.*

## STATEMENT OF

At the Wisconsin School for the Deaf

Classified Items.	Inventory June 30, 1908.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.
Amusement and means of in- struction.....	\$2,564 26	\$798 10	\$199 25	\$3,561 61
Barn, farm and garden.....	2,148 95	1,393 71	36 00	3,578 66
Clothing and expense of pupils..	160 00	378 28	120 37	658 65
Discount.....	19 50	275 33		294 83
Drug and medical department...	8,533 50	619 94		9,153 44
Engine and boilers.....	358 90			358 90
Fire apparatus.....		4 90		4 90
Freight and express.....	424 40	7,257 21		7,681 61
Fuel.....	5,187 60	346 19		5,533 79
Furniture.....	4,555 25	276 05		4,831 30
Gas and other light.....	7,088 46	1,001 82		8,090 29
House furnishings.....	1,285 45	294 13	49 29	1,628 92
Laundry.....	2,381 50	213 42		2,594 92
Library.....	2,275 26	371 20		2,646 46
Machinery and tools.....	474 45	457 13		931 58
Miscellaneous.....		198 42		198 42
Officers' expenses.....	2,901 41	165 46	750 00	3,816 87
Printing office.....				
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.....	194 75	331 03	41 75	567 53
Real estate, including buildings.	140,485 88		52,500 00	192,985 88
Repairs and renewals.....	1,658 26	2,448 34		4,106 60
Shoe Shop.....	386 41	461 79	600 00	1,448 20
Subsistence.....	457 46	13,064 62	775 35	14,297 43
Wages and salaries.....		30,817 27		30,817 27
Total.....	\$183,521 65	\$61,174 39	\$55,072 01	\$299,768 05
Less discount and other credits..		75 19		242,852 40
		\$61,099 20		\$56,915 65
Amount deducted by secretary of state for insurance.....	\$526 50			
Amount deducted by secretary of state for printing.....	9 38	535 88		
Net current expense expendi- tures.....		\$61,635 82		
Net current expenses.....				

*Statistical Tables.*

## CURRENT EXPENSES

for the year ending June 30, 1909.

Inventory June 30, 1909.	Cash received of this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$2,904 35	\$69 35	.....	\$2,973 70	.....	\$587 91
2,022 85	345 29	\$775 35	3,143 49	.....	435 17
163 10	201 26	.....	364 36	.....	294 29
.....	.....	60 37	60 37	\$60 37	.....
19 50	.....	.....	19 50	.....	275 33
8,894 30	3 00	80	8,898 10	.....	255 34
338 90	.....	.....	338 90	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 90
1,548 00	4 25	.....	1,552 25	.....	6,129 36
5,079 50	.....	.....	5,079 50	.....	454 29
4,542 25	.....	74	4,542 99	.....	288 31
7,266 22	1 55	.....	7,267 77	.....	822 51
1,282 50	.....	.....	1,282 50	.....	346 42
2,396 50	.....	.....	2,396 50	.....	198 42
2,559 27	.....	.....	2,559 27	.....	87 19
476 50	.....	.....	476 50	.....	455 08
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	198 42
2,929 21	51 10	242 50	3,222 81	.....	594 06
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
231 35	26 66	.....	261 01	.....	306 52
192,985 88	.....	.....	192,985 88	.....	.....
1,976 45	65 61	.....	2,042 06	.....	2,064 54
397 71	259 29	118 87	775 87	.....	672 33
1,070 83	89 67	98 57	1,259 07	.....	13,038 36
.....	.....	1,350 00	1,350 00	.....	29,467 27
\$230,088 17	\$1,117 03	\$2,647 20	\$242,852 40	\$60 37	\$56,976 02
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$56,915 65
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$535 88
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$57,451 53

*Wisconsin School for the Deaf.*STATEMENT OF  
At the Wisconsin School for Deaf

Classifications.	Inventory June 30, 1909.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.
Amusement and means of instruction.....	\$2,904 35	\$995 06	.....	\$3,899 41
Barn, farm and garden.....	2,022 85	1,769 65	\$36 00	3,828 50
Clothing and expense of pupils.....	163 10	421 87	123 35	708 32
Discount.....	.....	1 07	.....	1 07
Drug and medical department.....	19 50	349 78	.....	369 28
Engine and boilers.....	8,884 30	640 26	.....	9,524 56
Fire apparatus.....	338 90	.....	.....	338 90
Freight and express.....	.....	6 50	.....	6 50
Fuel.....	1,548 00	5,691 62	.....	7,159 62
Furniture.....	5,079 50	383 81	690 00	6,163 31
Gas and other lights.....	4,542 25	867 02	.....	5,409 27
House furnishings.....	7,266 22	1,241 24	.....	8,507 46
Laundry.....	1,282 50	214 39	60 90	1,557 79
Library.....	2,396 50	266 98	.....	2,663 48
Machinery and tools.....	2,559 27	441 28	.....	3,000 55
Miscellaneous.....	476 50	560 87	.....	1,037 37
Officers' expenses.....	.....	129 22	.....	129 22
Printing office.....	2,929 21	225 59	950 00	4,104 80
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.....	234 35	303 09	.....	537 44
Real estate, including buildings.....	192,985 88	.....	13,541 66	206,527 54
Repairs and renewals.....	1,976 45	2,142 30	.....	4,118 75
Shoe shop.....	397 71	567 90	600 00	1,565 61
Subsistence.....	1,070 83	11,596 32	921 79	13,588 94
Wages and salaries.....	.....	32,430 97	.....	32,430 97
Total.....	\$239,088 17	\$61,176 79	\$16,923 70	\$317,188 66
Less discounts and other credits.....	.....	99 44	.....	258,563 05
Deducted for insurance.....	.....	\$61,077 35	.....	\$58,625 61
Deducted for printing.....	.....	614 25	.....	.....
Net current expenditures.....	.....	27 79	.....	.....
Net current expenses.....	.....	\$61,719 39	.....	.....

*Statistical Tables.*

## CURRENT EXPENSES

for the year ending June 30, 1910.

Inventory June 30, 1910.	Cash received on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$2,943 55	\$95 28		\$3,038 83		\$960 58
1,828 45	918 29	\$921 79	3,668 53		159 97
348 00	258 21		606 21		102 11
		84 42	84 42	\$83 35	
24 50			24 50		344 78
8,797 00		2 40	8,799 40		735 16
320 90			320 90		18 00
					6 50
674 00	75		674 75		6,484 87
5,853 60			5,853 60		309 71
4,547 00			4,547 00		862 27
7,869 08	1 45		7,870 53		636 93
1,280 10			1,280 10		277 69
2,469 50			2,469 50		193 98
2,930 98			2,930 98		69 57
530 00			530 00		507 37
					129 22
2,929 10	20 53		2,949 63		1,155 17
213 05	30 09		243 14		294 30
206,527 54			206,527 54		
2,151 48	57 75	890 00	3,099 23		1,019 52
449 48	286 94	123 35	859 77		705 84
453 50	63 47	109 52	626 49		12,982 45
	8 00	1,550 00	1,558 00		30,872 97
\$253,140 81	\$1,740 76	\$3,681 48	\$258,563 05	\$83 35	\$58,706 96
					83 35
					\$58,625 61
					\$642 04
					59,267 65

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*Wisconsin School for the Deaf.*


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## STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

1908.				
July 1	Balance.....			\$48,541 12
1909.				
June 15	Appropriation, chap. 443, laws 1909.....			13,000 00
June 30	Appropriation, chap. 447, laws 1909.....			120,000 00
June 30	Steward for sundries.....			1,117 03
June 30	Paid on account of current expenses this year.....		\$61,635 08	
June 30	Balance appropriation in state treasury....	\$120,786 45		
June 30	Balance in hands of steward.....	236 62	121,023 07	
			<u>\$182,658 15</u>	<u>\$182,658 15</u>
1909.				
July 1	Balance.....			\$121,023 07
1910.				
June 30	Steward for sundries.....			1,740 76
June 30	Paid on account of current expenses this year.....		\$61,719 39	
June 30	Balance appropriation in state treasury. . .	\$60,807 82		
June 30	Balance in hands of steward.....	236 62	61,044 44	
			<u>\$122,763 83</u>	<u>\$122,763 83</u>

*Statistical Tables.*

## STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS.

*Barn, Stable, Tile Drain, Trade Building, etc., Fund.*

1908.			
July 1	Balance.....		\$30,512 97
1909.			
June 30	Expended during .....	\$23,596 81	.....
June 30	Balance appropriation in state treasury.....	6,916 16	.....
		\$30,512 97	\$30,512 97
1909.			
July 1	Balance.....		\$6,916 16
1910.			
June 30	Expended during the year.....	\$1,493 30	.....
June 30	Balance appropriation in state treasury.....	5,422 86	.....
		\$6,916 16	\$7,916 16

*Remodeling Manual Training Building, etc., Fund, 1909.*

1909.			
July 1	Appropriation . 467, laws 1909 .....		\$42,800 00
1910.			
June 30	Steward for sundries.....		89 74
June 30	Expended during the year.....	\$27,167 81	.....
June 30	Balance appropriation in state treasury.....	15,721 93	.....
		\$42,889 74	\$42,889 74









WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

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**FOURTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND**

**FOR THE**

**TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1910.**

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## OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

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### OFFICERS.

HARVEY CLARK.....	SUPERINTENDENT AND STEWARD
PRUELLA H. CLARK.....	MATRON
CLARA L. LANGTRY.....	ASSISTANT STEWARD
ALICE MILLER.....	ASSISTANT MATRON
A. J. HOGAN.....	ENGINEER

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### TEACHERS.

G. H. MULLEN.....	LITERARY DEPARTMENT
ALICE K. MCGREGOR.....	LITERARY DEPARTMENT
EMILLA J. NUGENT.....	LITERARY DEPARTMENT
HELEN L. TUTTLE.....	LITERARY DEPARTMENT

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### MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

MABEL HANLEY.....	PIANO
LAURA ENGLESON.....	PIANO
ADELE B. MEDLAR.....	VOCAL
FRANK P. BIXON.....	TUNING
HERBERT J. ADAMS.....	ORCHESTRA

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M. ADA TURNER.....	PHYSICAL CULTURE
HITTIE SMITH.....	DOMESTIC SCIENCE
ELIZABETH McGRATH.....	KINDERGARTEN
ALICE MILLER.....	SEWING AND KNITTING
CLARA L. LANGTRY.....	TYPEWRITING

---

LLEWELLYN H. COBURN.....	MANUAL TRAINING
JOSEPH SIEHR.....	MANUAL TRAINING
H. G. ARNOLD.....	MANUAL TRAINING





SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND—READING CLASS.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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*To the Honorable State Board of Control:*

GENTLEMEN: In conformity to custom and legislative requirement, I herewith submit for your consideration the 14th biennial report of the Wisconsin School for the Blind for the two years ending June 30, 1910.

### ENROLLMENT.

	Males.	Females.
1904-1905.....	56	45
1905-1906.....	56	53
1906-1907.....	54	53
1907-1908.....	47	50
1908-1909.....	50	48
1909-1910.....	43	44

There has been a slight falling off in our enrollment, due to the fact that Milwaukee and Racine teach blind children in their public schools, and I am pleased to state that the crusade of the State Medical Society eight or nine years ago has borne fruit, as we have fewer cases of ophthalmia neonatorum enter our institution.

### LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

E. G. Buck, Principal, High School.  
Alice K. McGregor, High School.  
Emilla J. Nugent, Literary Teacher.  
Helen L. Tuttle, Literary Teacher.  
Elizabeth McGrath, Primary.  
Katharine Anderson, Typewriting.

As the school for the blind is a school and not a home. hospital, or an asylum, it is needless to say that all pupils are enrolled in this department. Twelve years are required for graduation. A year's work is the amount suitable to an average pupil for five hours a day for 40 weeks. This department, under the faithful and efficient service rendered by the excellent corps of teachers, has made excellent progress.

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*Wisconsin School for the Blind.*

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All pupils are required to take literary work. This consists of both grade and High School work. In the grades the "Manual of the Elementary Course of Study for the Common Schools of Wisconsin" is followed as near as the necessary changes will permit.

The large number of classes and the many irregularities prevent the teaching of all the required subjects each year. This necessitates the placing of some branches on the program only once in two years. Classes are formed, however, when necessary.

Pupils, after completing the Fourth Grade work, are given instruction on the typewriter. The "Underwood" is the typewriter in use here at the present time. Pupils are given regular lessons in typewriting until they have acquired a moderate degree of speed, as well as accuracy, in their writing. The lower grades use the points for their written work, but the upper grades use the typewriter for nearly all their written exercises, tests and examinations. This gives them almost daily practice in the use of the typewriter.

#### MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

Joanna H. Jones, Principal, Piano and Pipe Organ,  
Laura Engelson, Piano and Harmony,  
Anna K. Means, Vocal,  
Herbert Adams, Orchestra.

In this department all pupils are admitted, and those pupils who have a taste and capacity for music are retained in this department. The purpose of music study in our school is, above all things, to fill the minds of students with a love for music and song and to prove to them its refining influence upon life, its ennobling mission, and its force in developing the cultural elements of a people. The ultimate purpose of music in the school must be to bring to the mind of the student the culture which necessarily follows association with a great art; to fill their minds with thoughts of beauty and strength of character, to teach them to love the songs of home and country, of mountain and sea; to send from our school young men and women who disseminate a pure and uplifting influence so great and far reaching that our state will become better, our motives higher.

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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During the past two years fifty-nine pupils have received instruction on the piano and three on the pipe organ, and the progress made by the majority of these pupils has been very satisfactory.

Of those who have finished their course in this school a number are engaged in teaching piano, and in some cases, are continuing their musical studies in Conservatories of Music.

The Piano Department has been greatly improved by the completion of the new music building, which furnishes better facilities for practice, also by the addition of several new pianos.

*Vocal.*

On account of varied degrees of ability, mental, physical and musical, and different ages, no definite outline of the Vocal Department can be given. The aim is to develop the voice and cultivate the musical taste of each pupil as carefully, systematically and rapidly as possible, though for the brightest it is slow.

Many breathing and technical exercises are given orally, but the vocalises or studies, and all pieces, whether solo or duet, are read by the teacher and written by the pupil in points, to take with him and study for the next lesson. Some have enough musical feeling and correct enough ears to enable them to study out their written work and sing it without the aid of the instrument. Most of them must play it first on the piano, violin or cello. It depends on the musical ability of the pupil.

A general rule has been that a year's work on the piano must be had before taking up the study of the voice, in order that the points be thoroughly mastered. It is a difficult task for a new pupil learning to read English in points to be trying also to get Arithmetic and Music points, and he cannot play or get correct pitch for Vocal unless he knows the key-board.

Where it is possible or wise, the foreign languages are used, especially Italian and German, but it is not very practicable for many of our pupils, at least at present.

*Orchestra.*

Under the able direction of Mr. Adams, this Department, with 25 per cent of the pupils enrolled (mostly all raw material at the beginning of school), has made rapid strides and we expect to



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*Wisconsin School for the Blind.*

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have some fine concerts during the coming school year. The solo work on violin, flute, cello, clarinet, horn, etc., was excellent.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

H. G. Arnold, Weaving.

J. S. Stephens, Piano Tuning.

Rachel Scott, Domestic Art and Science.

Ralph R. Chinnock, Manual Training.

Albert Roepke, Basket Making and Caning.

The Industrial Department is of general interest to the blind. The principal trades taught are piano tuning, carpet and rug weaving, chair caning, basket making, sewing, crocheting, raffia, ornamental beadwork, manual training and domestic science.

TUNING DEPARTMENT.

The aim and object of the Tuning Department is to fit the students for practical and remunerative positions as piano tuners, regulators and repairers.

At the present time there are twelve students taking the course in Piano Tuning. As a rule, a course of four years is required. We endeavor to give the students a knowledge of the different styles of pianos, from the oldfashioned square to the modern upright and grand pianos.

There is now installed in the school an auto piano player, and the students will be interested in regard to its mechanism. Owing to the rapid distribution of numerous makes of pianos throughout the country, the field for tuners who are well informed in their work is a good one.

As the tuning of a piano is largely a thing of brain, ear and hands, and the regulating largely a matter of touch, the students are capable of handling this work, especially those who have taken the entire course and who have received a tuning diploma.

The Tuners begin their course on the square piano, as those old style instruments are usually equipped with but two strings to a note, and these are more easily unisoned than the three strings of an upright. When the student has had sufficient practice in the art of unisoning, he is put on octave work and then on the temperament.



SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND—PIANO TUNING.







SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND—TYPEWRITING.

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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His repair work is given him along with the tuning, and this includes everything connected with the piano, from the stringing to the mending of the sounding board. In fact, all broken parts of the piano he is taught to mend and anything that requires readjustment about its mechanism.

After the student has acquired sufficient skill on the practice pianos of the Tuning Department, he is allowed to keep the pianos in the music hall tuned, regulated and repaired. This gives him additional experience, as there are a number of pianos in the Music Department, including various makes. After having completed a full course and met all requirements he has a fair working knowledge of the piano, and is capable of handling the work that is required of a tuner engaged in private or custom tuning. He is also equipped to meet the requirements of the piano factories and stores.

#### CARPET AND RUG WEAVING.

A great many of our male pupils take advantage of this department and become proficient in the art, and is the means of their earning a livelihood when they leave school.

#### CHAIR CANING AND WILLOW WORK.

This department was at a standstill for some time on account of the death of our former instructor, but I finally succeeded in securing the services of a young man who is rapidly getting this department back to its former place of high proficiency. Young men who, for any reason, mental or physical, have to leave school before the completion of their literary studies, are so equipped by this branch of industrial work that they can go to the Work Shop for the Blind in Milwaukee and earn a livelihood.

#### MANUAL TRAINING.

In this department the bench work with the boys has been put upon a basis similar to that in the public schools. We have a fine equipment in this department and the pupils take a great interest in their work,



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*Wisconsin School for the Blind.*

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## DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

The aims of Domestic Science and Domestic Art are to develop the child by inculcating habits of attention, logical thinking, usefulness, skill, ability and high ideals of the dignity of labor, to extend the influence of the school to the home. Our aim in the Industrial Department is not merely to produce good men and women, but good men and women good for something.

## PHYSICAL CULTURE.

M. ADA TURNER, Physical Director.

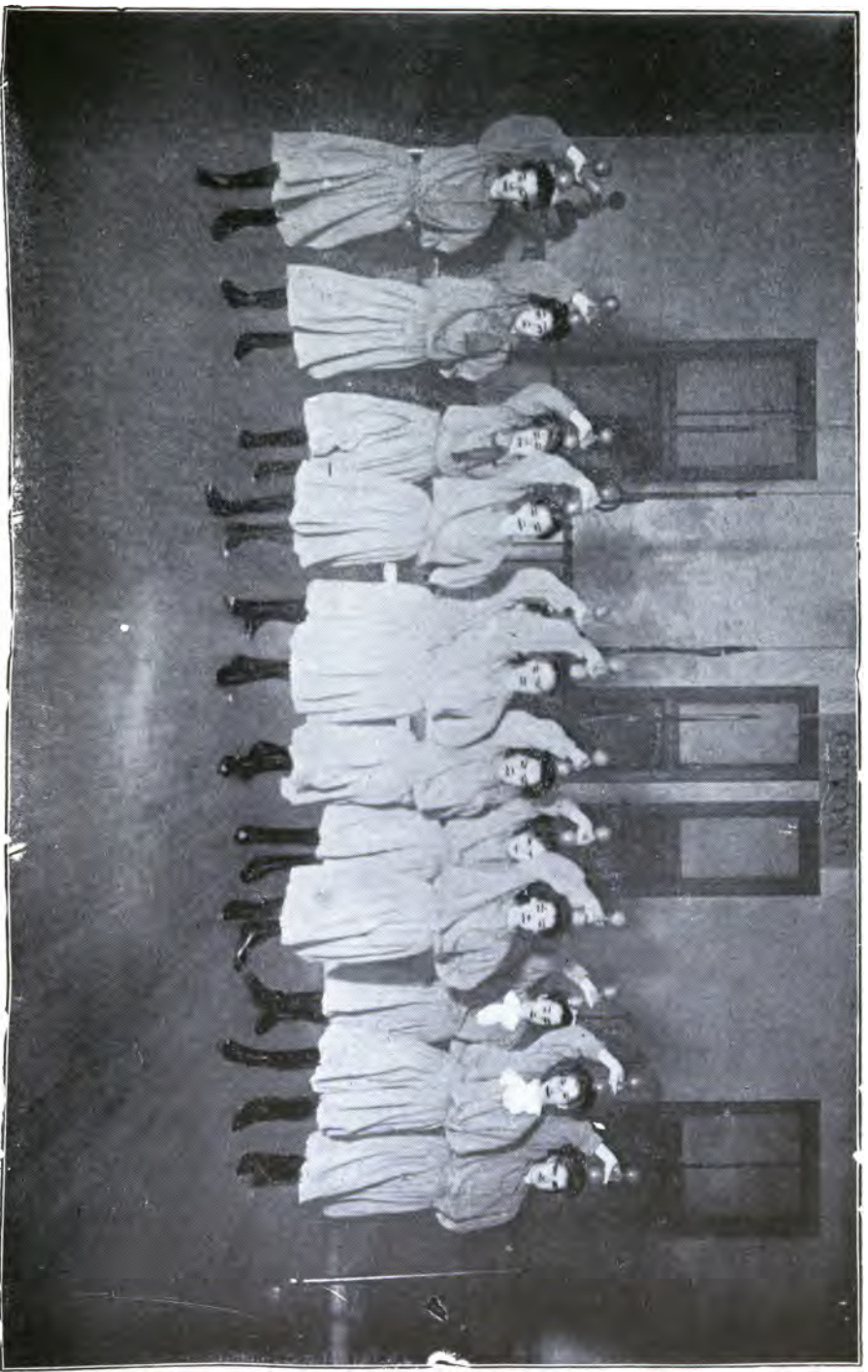
The spirit in this department has greatly improved since the organization of the National Athletic Association of Schools for the Blind in April, 1908, when a new impetus was given the boys in their May Field Day. While not winning a place, our records were not far behind those of some of the larger schools.

In the spring of 1909 a contest for our girls was arranged, and notwithstanding our inability to work out of doors to advantage (because of the late spring), we carried off second honors. Our new natatorium was used for the first time on Arbor Day and was greatly enjoyed. The swimming has not been made compulsory, but a fair percent of both girls and boys are making good progress in the art. Through the medium of the pool we hope to teach many valuable lessons in personal hygiene.

The year 1910 found still another interstate innovation, an indoor track meet for the boys. This was held on Washington's birthday, and in order to give the team sufficient rest between events, the members of the several classes gave drills, marching and club swinging. Here again we failed of honors, but our records compare favorably with those of the sighted boys of the same age.

A great deal of interest centers about both teams, girls and boys, in their practice for the meets of this spring. Where the period given for physical development must of necessity include body building, corrective and recreative work, all that is desired cannot be accomplished.

Our first thought is for poise and breathing, secondly, the over-



SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND-CLASS IN PHYSICAL CULTURE.





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*Superintendent's Report.*

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coming of defective carriage, mannerisms, and abnormal conditions, and thirdly, to stimulate in these children, so prone to inactivity, a real desire for play and competitive sports in which they are taught courteousness and honesty, with all that goes to make for "fair play".

The measurements taken in September and June show a good percentage of gain in chest girths and lung capacity, and the regular out-of-door exercise gives results in fewer colds and faces with added color.

This department has a large gymnasium fully equipped with up to date apparatus, and we are in hopes to have an up to date play ground, with all the necessary apparatus for out door work, before many years.

#### LIBRARY.

Both the Ink Print and Embossed books are being constantly added to, and with the appropriation from the last legislature, we have been able to stock our Library with the best literature in New York Point for our Circulating Library, which is very much appreciated by our increasing number of point readers throughout the state.

"The Outlook for the Blind" is very much appreciated by our teachers and pupils. The Matilda Ziegler Magazine for the Blind in New York Point and Braille is welcomed every month by the pupils.

#### SOCIAL LIFE.

The social life in this Institution is carefully nurtured. We have two flourishing literary societies, the Lincoln Society for the older boys, and the White Rose Society for the older girls. Both societies have given a number of open meetings which displayed a great amount of original work, both literary and musical. Two other societies are doing good work in character formation and right living. The Christian Endeavor for the older pupils, and The Sunshine Club for the little folks.

Every Saturday evening, from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock, is our weekly recreation period, when we all assemble in the gymnasium for music and dancing, excepting during Lent, when we sing, play games, declaim, visit etc.

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*Wisconsin School for the Blind.*

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These social are attended by most of the pupils, teachers and other employes.

#### SUNDAY SERVICES.

These services consist of Sunday School in the morning at 9:00 o'clock, where the children of Protestant parents are organized into a Sunday School in charge of Protestant members of the Faculty, and the children of Catholic parents receive instruction in the Catechism and Church History by Catholic members of the Faculty, and at 7:00 P. M. a general exercise conducted by the Superintendent, but entirely non-sectarian in nature.

#### HEALTH.

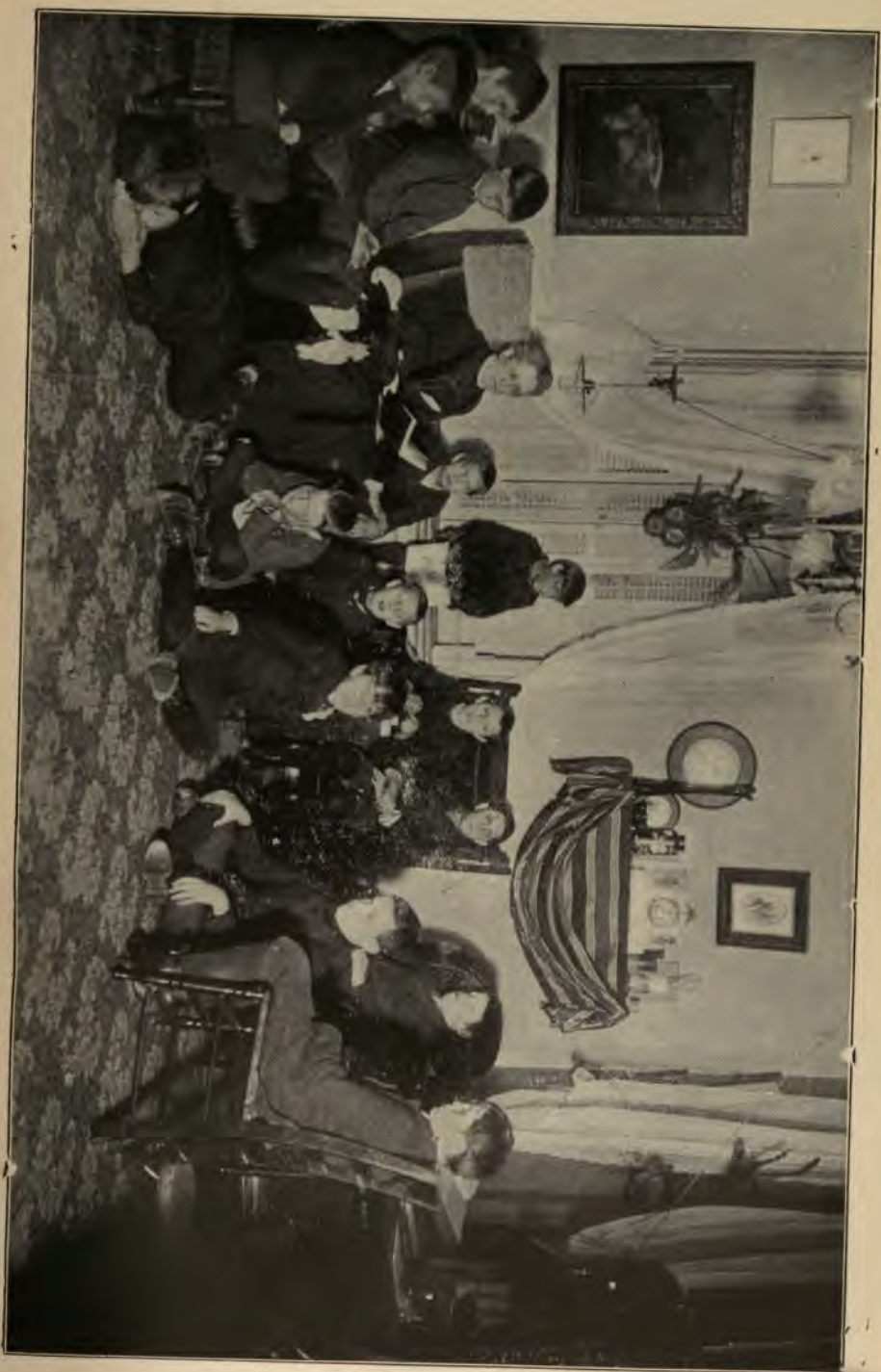
The general health of the school has been far above the average. The prevention of disease among students in the school is the prime aim of a new course of study on general hygiene which I inaugurated at the beginning of the last school year. The relation of the mind to health, the care of the nervous system, infectious diseases and antitoxins, the effects of drugs, alcohol and tobacco, food supplies and their adulteration, exercise and health, water and milk supply. Instructions also were given in the care of the hair, skin, teeth, eyes and ears, bathing and personal hygiene, in which I was ably seconded by Mrs. Mary B. Sanborn, the Matron, and M. Ada Turner, the Physical Director.

#### IMPROVEMENTS AND NEEDS.

A new roof has been put on the west building, a cement walk on State Street running east to the corner of our line, also a cement walk from the east porch of the main building to and around the music building to the green house.

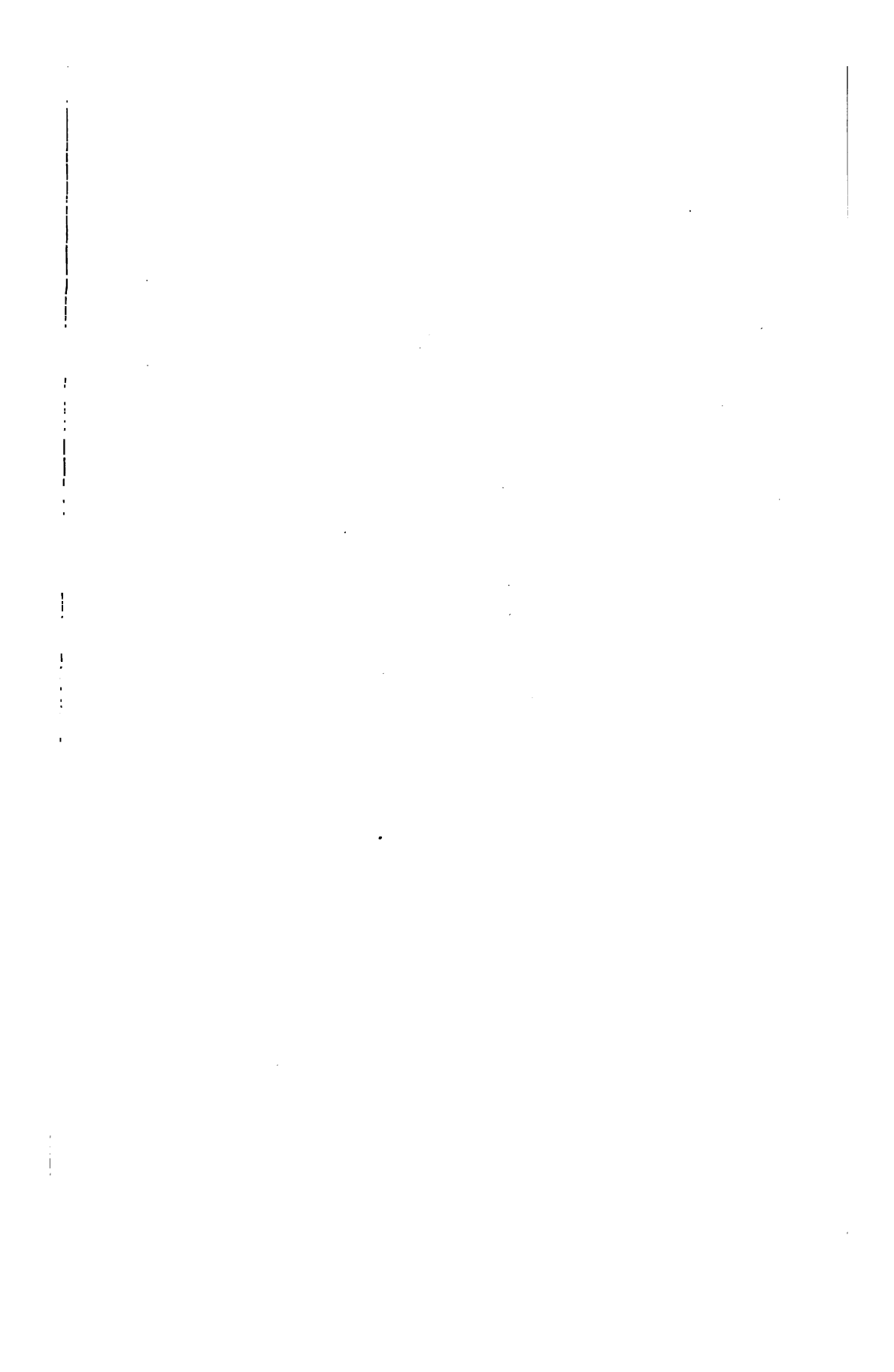
The new music building has been completed, the second story of which is used for the Piano Tuning Department, and a large center room for repair work, making an ideal place for such work.

The first floor is devoted to piano teaching, with five pianos on each side of the large center room, which we use for a Printing Room. In the basement we have a fine swimming tank with four shower baths on each side, one side for the boys and the other for



SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND—READING HOUR.







SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND—LATHE WORK.

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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the girls, with lockers, dressing rooms and toilet. The swimming tank is greatly enjoyed by the pupils and a number of them are learning the art of swimming.

We have also installed a large pump and compressor in our new well, driven by an electric motor, and the efficiency of our electric light current during the vacation months has been improved by the installation of a generator and direct current motor, so that we can use the alternating current supplied by the Electric Light Company for all purposes. We have added on the east end of the power house a cement and brick addition of 16 by 24 feet for our pump house. New supporting iron columns and posts have been installed in the veranda of the east wing, taking the place of the old wooden ones.

Our laundry has been equipped with a new galvanized washer and a body ironer heated by electricity, which gives good satisfaction in that department.

Our Music Department has been benefitted by the addition of a player piano, a concert grand and two upright pianos. A large number of new point books has been added to our circulating library.

The needs of this institution as they appear to me are, in the first place, an increase of appropriation from \$70,000.00 to \$75,000.00, which will barely cover the increased cost of living, and in fact most everything we buy is higher than it was a few years ago. I think it is poor business policy for the state not to give the institution for which it is responsible appropriation enough to be able to keep such institutions in first class condition.

We also need a silo to increase our milk supply, and at the same time cheapen the cost of milk production to us, as the cows can be fed with less expense than in the old way. The benefit of feeding ensilage is so apparent to every practical farmer, that I feel I need not discuss the need of a silo for this institution. A good silo can be built near our present barn for the sum of \$600.00.

I believe with Sir James Crichton Browne, M. D., that light is a preservative of health, and to quote his words: "Light operating through the eye, brain and spinal cord is, I maintain a universal tonic, promoting health and nutrition, and so increasing



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*Wisconsin School for the Blind.*

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resistance to disease. The blind are almost invariably feeble, anemic and prone to illness. No doubt other concomitants of their affliction are partly responsible for their debility, but the deprivation of tropic influence which their sightlessness involves is; I believe, its chief cause."

Light is a sanitary agent of the first order, and right here I wish to bring to your serious consideration the need of a new kitchen and dining room for the use of the pupils, a new kitchen to keep the odors out of our main building and school rooms, and a new dining room, with plenty of light and fresh air, which they cannot get now in their present dining rooms in the basement.

My idea would be to build a two-story building between 25 and 30 feet from the center of the main building on the north side, a building about 60 by 40 feet, with a meat and vegetable kitchen, a pastry kitchen and a store room on the first floor, which would correspond with our present basement, and a dining room on the second floor which would be on a level with our main corridor, and could be connected by an iron passageway so that the boys and girls could enter the dining room from their respective sides. Such a building could, I think, be built to correspond with the present building for a sum not to exceed \$15,000.00.

To recapitulate:

An increase of \$5,000.00 in our biennial appropriation.

A silo not to exceed \$600.00.

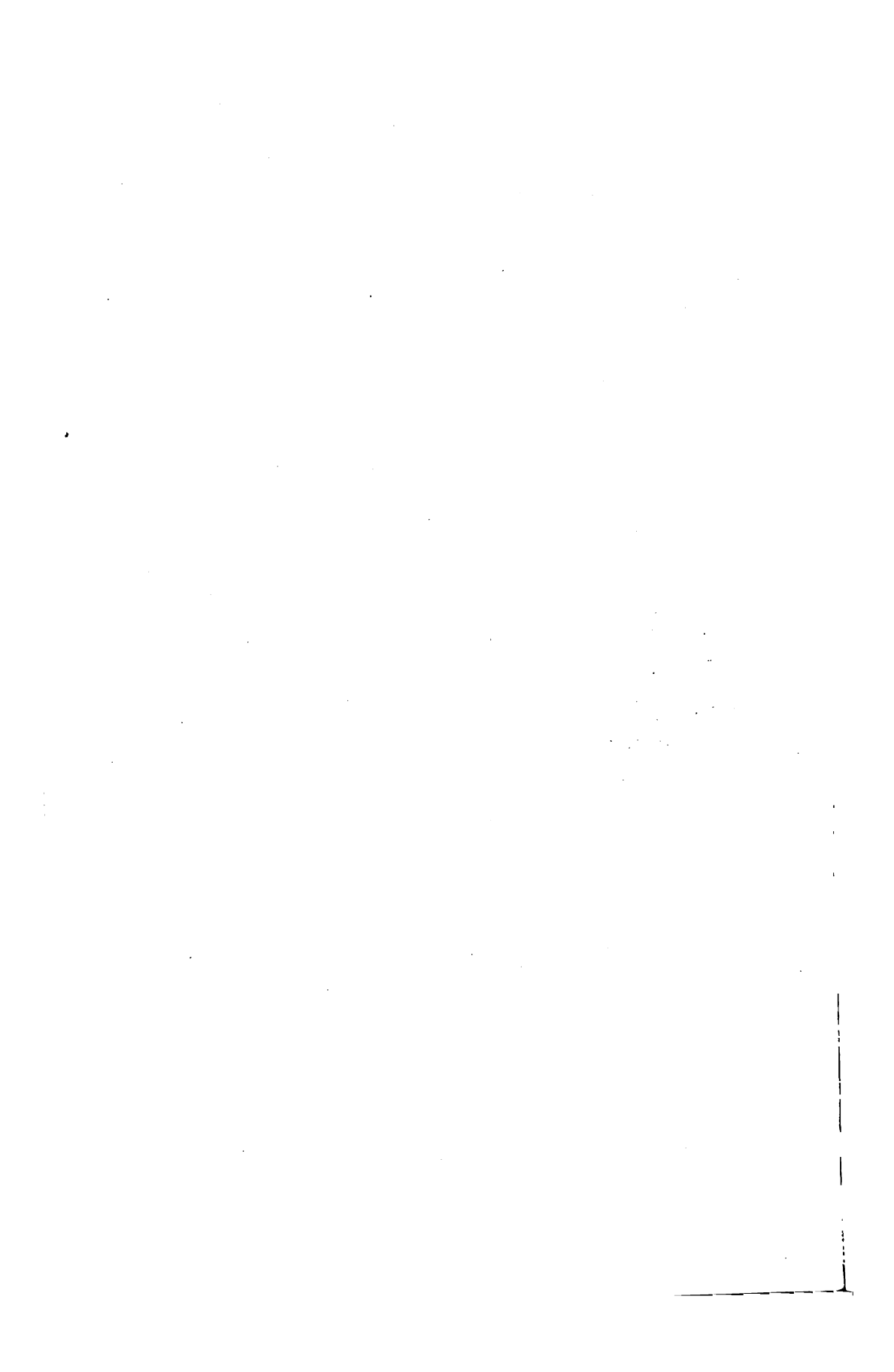
An up-to-date kitchen and dining room not to exceed \$15,000.00.

#### GRADUATES.

The first formal graduating exercises were held in 1885. The total number of graduates to date is eighty-three. They hold honored and respected positions in the communities in which they live. Not all are independent. No one in our complex life is wholly independent. Seeing people must look to one another for support and assistance. Defining independence as that condition of self-support in which one earns a salary sufficient for his needs or does for others as much as others do for him, at least 75% of our graduates are self-supporting. Their record in this respect



SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND—GEOGRAPHY CLASS.







SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND—COOKING CLASS.

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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will compare favorably with the graduates of the high schools for seeing.

In concluding this report I wish to mention our newspapers. We are deeply grateful to the daily newspapers of our city for the valuable service they have rendered us in our work. They have cheerfully and readily published notices of entertainments at this institution free of charge, and have given valuable space for articles regarding the character and purposes of our school. I am in hopes, before long, to see the State of Wisconsin put out some field workers, as I think every school should take an interest and pride in helping her former pupils make a success, and at the same time would bring in many children to enjoy the advantages of an education at this school. I am in hopes also to see a systematic and practical form of home teaching for the adult blind established throughout the state. This work should be directed and controlled by the school, as I think the authorities of the school are best qualified to cope with the problem of the adult blind.

One wish more, and that is, I would like to see Wisconsin with a nice Kindergarten cottage, where we could receive the little ones at an earlier age, as the separation of the little ones from the older pupils has been found from experience to be absolutely necessary.

I wish to thank the matron, teachers, and employes for their courteous co-operation and help, and your Honorable Board for your kind consideration and ready help and advice which is duly appreciated.

Respectfully submitted,

J. F. BROWN,  
*Superintendent and Steward.*

*Wisconsin School for the Blind.*STATEMENT OF  
At the Wisconsin School for the

Classified items.	Inventory June 30, 1908.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.
Barn, farm and garden.....	\$2,804 28	\$1,557 14		\$4,361 42
Board and tuition.....				
Clothing and expense of pupils..	2 60	152 15		154 75
Discount.....	17 50	49 40		66 90
Drug and medical department...	5,262 56	366 45		5,629 01
Engines and boilers.....	209 15			209 15
Fire apparatus.....	350 00	4,210 74		4,560 74
Fuel.....	4,731 42	196 63		4,928 05
Furniture.....	7,267 20	401 63	\$325 00	7,993 83
Gas and other lights.....	6,445 93	950 15	3 40	7,399 48
House furnishings.....	1,153 87	295 58		1,449 45
Laundry.....	228 45	34 96		263 41
Machinery and tools.....	14,228 36	739 57		14,967 93
Means of instruction.....	208 00	939 06		1,147 06
Miscellaneous.....		226 50		226 50
Officers' expenses.....				
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.....	124 27	184 68		308 95
Real estate, including buildings etc.....	209,022 86		12,653 80	221,676 66
Repairs and renewals.....	22 30	1,488 58		1,510 88
Subsistence.....	414 29	6,936 72	2,035 94	9,386 95
Wages and salaries.....		17,082 55		17,082 55
Work department.....	846 91	211 08		1,057 99
Total.....	\$253,345 95	\$36,023 57	\$15,018 14	\$304,387 66
				270,269 48
Less discount and other credits.....		61 33		\$34,118 18
		\$35,962 24		
Deducted by secretary of state for insurance.....		456 30		
Net current expense expen- ditures.....		\$36,418 54		
Net current expenses.....				

*Statistical Tables.*

## CURRENT EXPENSES.

Blind for the year ending June 30, 1909.

Inventory June 30, 1909.	Cash received on this ac- count during the year.	Transferred from this ac- count during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$2,440 54	\$1,046 73	\$2,035 94	\$5,523 21	\$1,161 79	.....
.....	160 00	.....	160 00	160 00	.....
.....	1 75	.....	1 75	.....	\$153 00
.....	.....	36 69	36 69	36 69	.....
17 50	.....	.....	17 50	.....	49 40
5,300 20	2 50	.....	5,302 70	.....	326 81
200 15	.....	.....	200 15	.....	.....
101 28	.....	325 00	426 28	.....	4,140 46
4,851 78	.....	.....	4,851 78	.....	76 27
7,292 22	.....	4 29	7,296 51	.....	697 32
6,739 64	25	7 73	6,747 62	.....	651 86
1,146 42	.....	2 15	1,148 57	.....	300 88
247 95	.....	.....	247 95	.....	15 46
14,362 28	46 10	.....	14,408 38	.....	559 55
227 50	8 38	.....	235 88	.....	911 18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226 50
173 38	.....	.....	173 38	.....	135 57
221,676 66	.....	.....	221,676 66	.....	.....
21 85	173 24	153 80	348 89	.....	1,161 99
205 64	.....	10 47	216 11	.....	9,170 84
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,082 55
839 47	397 60	3 40	1,240 47	182 48	.....
\$265,853 46	\$1,836 55	\$2,579 47	\$270,269 48	\$1,540 96	\$55,659 14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,540 96
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$34,118 18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	456 30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$34,574 48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



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*Wisconsin School for the Blind.*


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STATEMENT OF  
At the Wisconsin School for the Blind

Classifications.	Inventory June 30, 1909.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.
Barn, farm and garden.....	\$2,440 54	\$1,308 15		\$3,748 69
Board and tuition.....				82 61
Clothing and expense of pupils.....		82 61		82 61
Discount.....		43		43
Drug and medical department.....	17 50	41 94		59 44
Engines and boilers.....	5,300 20	1,412 06		6,712 26
Fire apparatus.....	209 15			209 15
Fuel.....	101 28	4,706 21		4,807 49
Furniture.....	4,851 78	46 85		4,898 63
Gas and other lights.....	7,292 22	711 31	400 00	8,403 53
House furnishings.....	6,739 64	636 66		7,376 30
Laundry.....	1,146 42	182 61	420 00	1,749 03
Machinery and tools.....	247 95	19 87		267 82
Means of instruction.....	14,362 28	630 41	1,727 90	16,720 59
Miscellaneous.....	227 50	936 77		1,164 27
Officers' expenses.....		104 10		104 10
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.....	173 38	506 74		680 12
Real estate, including buildings, etc.....	221,676 66		1,504 55	223,181 21
Repairs and renewals.....	21 85	995 01		1,016 86
Subsistence.....	205 64	6,281 99	2,253 67	8,741 30
Wages and salaries.....		16,972 35		16,972 35
Work department.....	839 47	151 00		970 47
Total.....	\$265,853 46	\$35,707 07	\$8,306 12	\$307,866 65
Less discount and other credits.....		42 89		\$275,462 32
Deducted for insurance.....		\$35,664 18		\$32,404 35
Deducted for printing.....		\$491 40		
		31 93		
Net current expenditures.....		\$36,187 51		
Net current expense.....				

*Statistical Tables.***CURRENT EXPENSES**

for the year ending June 30, 1910.

Inventory June 30, 1910.	Cash received on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$2,659 17	\$400 43	\$2,253 67	\$5,313 27	\$1,564 58	
					\$82 61
		38 38	38 38	37 95	41 94
17 50			17 50		535 46
6,165 44	10 40	96	6,176 80		
209 15			209 15		4,149 11
258 38		400 00	658 38		33 76
4,864 87			4,864 87		644 04
7,759 49			7,759 49		35 49
7,340 81			7,340 81		570 33
1,178 70			1,178 70		14 07
253 75			253 75		344 07
16,334 84	42 18		16,376 52		894 77
269 50			269 50		104 10
112 43	65		113 08		567 04
223,181 21			223,181 21		574 21
38 10		404 55	442 65		8,550 18
187 57		3 55	191 12		16,972 35
788 86	288 23		1,077 14	106 67	
\$271,619 27	\$741 94	\$3,101 11	\$275,462 32	\$1,709 20	\$34,113 53
					1,709 20
					\$32,404 33
					\$523 33
					\$32,927 66

*Wisconsin School for the Blind.*

## STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

1908.			
July 1	Balance.....		\$36,910 36
1909.			
June 30	Appropriation, Chapter 447, Laws of 1909.....		70,000 00
June 30	Steward for sundries.....		1,836 55
June 30	Paid on account of current expenses this year.....	\$36,418 53	
June 30	Balance appropriations in State Treasury... \$71,986 97		
June 30	Balance in hands of steward..... 341 40	72,328 37	
		<u>\$108,746 91</u>	<u>\$108,746 91</u>
1909.			
July 1	Balance.....		\$72,328 37
1910.			
June 30	Steward for Sundries.....		741 94
June 30	Paid on account of appropriations this year.....	\$36,187 51	
June 30	Balance appropriation in State Treasury.... \$36,541 40		
June 30	Balance in hands of steward ..... 341 40	36,882 80	
		<u>\$73,070 31</u>	<u>\$73,070 31</u>

## STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS.

*Water Supply, Music Building, etc., Fund.*

1908.			
July 1	Balance.....		\$12,827 61
1910.			
June 30	Expended during the year.....	\$12,827 61	
		<u>\$12,827 61</u>	<u>\$12,827 61</u>

*Cement Walks, Repairs, etc., Fund.*

1909.			
July 1	Appropriation, Chapter 467, Laws of 1909.....		\$5,500 00
1910.			
June 30	Steward for sundries.....		44 50
June 30	Expended during the year.....	\$3,793 58	
June 30	Balance of appropriation in State Treasury .....	1,750 92	
		<u>\$5,544 50</u>	<u>\$5,544 50</u>





WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

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FOURTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR  
BOYS

WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN

FOR THE  
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1910.

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## OFFICERS

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A. J. HUTTON.....SUPERINTENDENT AND STEWARD  
L. F. MURPHY.....ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT AND ASS'T STEWARD  
MRS. A. J. HUTTON.....MATRON  
H. R. RAWSON—F. E. BEACH.....STATE AGENTS  
C. H. FROEMMING.....SCHOOL PRINCIPAL  
J. B. NOBLE.....PHYSICIAN

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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WAUKESHA, WIS., June 30, 1910.

*To the State Board of Control:*

I submit the biennial report of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys for the period ending June 30, 1910.

It gives me pleasure to express once more my appreciation of the courtesy and consideration I have received from the Board and from its members individually.

Since my last report, there has been no very radical change in the conditions under which this institution is caring for such of the "vagrant, incorrigible and criminal" boys of the state as are committed to its charge by the courts. The conditions that produce delinquency in boys have not changed materially. These conditions are more clearly seen than ever before, and they are receiving greater attention. There is good reason for expecting a change for the better.

There is a great army of boys unwilling to work. Their tastes are depraved and their habits vicious. The gratification of these tastes and habits becomes year by year more difficult and expensive. The temptation to larceny and other crimes is very strong, and many boys fall before it. In consequence, juvenile lawlessness and crime are increasing.

There are hopeful signs. The sins of the delinquent boy do not arouse in the minds of his friends, the thought of punishment in a spirit of vengeance, in the old unreasoning way. The better thought,—the reform of the offender through punishment no longer satisfies. The idea of prevention through the removal of causes and the changing of conditions is becoming the dominant thought among intelligent people. That thought is full of hope and promise.

The idea of punishment must survive. The delinquent must never be deceived into believing he can escape punishment. He must be made to see that punishment follows transgression invariably and inevitably. No boy should ever be sent to this School



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*Wisconsin School for the Blind.*

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to "escape punishment." His commitment and detention here are his punishment, and that fact should never be forgotten or obscured. To belittle the offense is not kindness to the offender.

On the other hand, no matter how aggravated his offenses may have been, the offender must be made to see that reform is possible and even easy. He must be shown the better way and made to feel that reform is desirable.

It may be wise to remove the boy from his old environments, and his old associates. So far as possible, he must be prevented from entering upon evil ways and from following them if he has entered upon them. He must be directed until he is wise enough to choose his way. He must be sustained until he is strong enough to stand alone. He must be shielded from temptations he is not able to resist. Undeniably, there are dangers in massing boys together in large numbers, in schools or play grounds or elsewhere. From these dangers, this institution is not exempt. One does not escape danger by shutting his eyes. Neither does he escape danger by being frightened. Boys are gregarious. They go in "gangs." It is not wise to try to change the nature of the boy and make him solitary. He was made to live with his fellows, to be a member of the "gang." He should follow his natural bend, but some one in authority should control the gang. He should know how the gang is made up, what kind of boys the leaders are and the nature of their influence upon the others.

The laws of the state give the courts a certain discretion in sentencing young men over sixteen and under eighteen years of age, convicted of serious crime. Such young men may be sent to the State Prison, to the State Reformatory, or to the Industrial School. I do not say that this discretion should be taken away from the courts. It should be used with care and discrimination. In my judgment, young men just under eighteen convicted of such serious crimes as grand larceny, burglary, rape, and forgery, should not be sent to this institution. In nearly every case, the clemency of the judge is abused. They do not obey heartily and willingly the rules of the School. If not carefully watched, they demoralize the younger boys by boasting of their crimes. This School is without walls or cells, or the other means of maintaining the severe discipline these young men need. This School is

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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meant for the younger and more hopeful boys. The State Reformatory is meant for older and more hardened criminals. Neither institution can do both kinds of service at the same time. The State Reformatory is not charged with the care of the younger offenders. The Industrial School should be relieved from the care of criminals.

The legislature of 1907 made an appropriation for the purchase of a tract of twenty-six acres of land adjoining the lands of the institution. The legislature of 1909 made provision for a new cottage for the younger boys upon this tract. That cottage is now under construction. It is situated at a considerable distance from the other cottages. Two more such cottages should be provided for by the legislature of 1911, to be grouped with the one now being built. As soon as this group of new cottages is completed, a new school house should be built, to accommodate the boys,—one hundred or more,—to be housed in the three cottages. In this way, the younger boys may be segregated from the older boys. They should be housed and fed on their own grounds. They should have their own schoolrooms and playgrounds, for which there is ample room. The whole group should be put in charge of a competent assistant superintendent. The life of the boys in each cottage should be as nearly as possible like the life of a good family. With enlarged accommodations, the boys could be kept in the institution until they finished the 6th grade. While still remaining a part of the main institution, the boys would be subjected to the kind of life and discipline suited to their years and needs.

At present, the institution is overcrowded. There are at all times more boys than beds, so that some boys have to sleep on cots. The incoming boys crowd out the others before they are ready to go.

I send a list of our pressing needs for which the legislature of 1911 should be asked to provide.

A. J. HUTTON,  
*Superintendent.*

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*Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.*

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PRESSING NEEDS FOR WHICH THE LEGISLATURE  
OF 1911 SHOULD PROVIDE.

1. Furniture for new cottage.
2. Telephone system.
3. Tunnel to new cottage.
4. Ventilating system.
5. Remodeling old horse barn.
6. Moving piggery.
7. Moving paint shop.
8. Outdoor gymnasium.
9. Walks.
10. Green house.
11. Two new cottages.
12. New school house.
13. New land—100 acres at least.

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PRINCIPALS' REPORT.

To Prof. A. J. HUTTON,  
*Supt. of Industrial School for Boys,*  
Waukesha, Wis.

I herewith submit to you the biennial report of the department of instruction, for the period ending June 30, 1910.

This department differs in no essential respect from the public or graded schools of the state. The common branches of English are taught. Special attention is given to reading, writing, arithmetic and language. While we do not attempt to teach higher mathematics, natural science, or the classics as they are taught in the high schools, we do teach history, constitution, geography and physiology. We do this by familiar talks and discussions in connection with reading and language work. This method of oral instruction is admirably adapted to a class of boys whose inclinations are against school. They listen with earnestness to a wide awake teacher when the same thought on the printed page would elicit little or no attention. After an interest has been thus aroused, the boys soon desire to read and study books on the subject,

As a rule the boys we get are backward in their school work; they have been truants and fallen behind others of the same age, and the work of interesting them in school is not always easy, yet if they are once interested, their progress is rapid, many times surprisingly so.

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*Principal's Report.*

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The work of our teachers is arduous, their hours being much longer than in ordinary schools. It requires constant vigilance and persistent daily attention, together with unceasing patience, to train these boys into habits of industry, neatness, regularity, and obedience. I believe that patience and kindness are the virtues by which bad habits and evil tendencies can be overcome. There may be other ways to overcome them temporarily, but it is not a temporary cure we desire, but a lasting one.

Our course has been revised and the work of each grade outlined sufficiently and definitely so that each teacher knows what work is to be accomplished during the term.

The new slate blackboards which have been put into every grade room, are a great help in doing more effective teaching.

There are at present thirty boys in the institution who do not attend school. Twenty-four of these have finished our eighth grade work here while the other four have finished the eighth grade work in the public schools. These boys ought to go to school. And I would suggest that another grade be added to our school course, equal to a first year high school course. Many of the boys who have completed our course, are so interested in school work that they would go on further while they are here, if they had the chance.

The library has received an increase in the number of volumes, and the books are read with much interest. Boys are required to report on and tell the substance of the books they read. This is done in connection with the language work and it is doing much toward making that subject more interesting.

Many of the books are becoming badly worn from constant use and should be replaced by new ones. In order to keep up our library in good condition, we need about one hundred and fifty dollars, each year.

Our library is doing much towards leading the boys in good reading habits. Most of them prefer good books to poor ones after they have been led to distinguish between the two. The value of reading good books, must, however, be brought to them in a way that will enable them to comprehend its usefulness. Simply telling them to read such or such a book is not sufficient evidence, from their stand point, that it really is worth reading. Verbal advice is not always convincing proof to a boy. Alger and Henty books lose their charms, if the boy is led to something better.

In conclusion I would say that, if the work in this department is a success to any degree, it is made so largely by the loyal and earnest helpers with whom I am surrounded, and for this helpful service I desire to express to them my gratitude and appreciation.

I wish also to express my gratefulness to the superintendent, for the trust and confidence he has placed in me in the discharge of my duties, and for the kindly advice and the helpful encouragement he has always given.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. FROEMMING.

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*Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.*


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## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To A. J. HUTTON, *Supt., Wis. Industrial School for Boys:*

It gives me great pleasure to report the excellent general health of the institution for the biennial period ending June 30, 1910. During the past two years, there have been no serious sicknesses or epidemics. There was a mild epidemic of measles during the last spring; also, a few cases of diphtheria which was promptly isolated, and by the use of antitoxine, was quickly controlled. All made an uneventful recovery.

All the boys on entering the School are vaccinated, unless they have been successfully vaccinated within two years. I would suggest that the same rule be made to apply to the employees so as to more efficiently guard against a possible outbreak of smallpox.

Thanking you for your unfailing support in my work, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

J. B. NOBLE.

*Nationality of boys received during the biennial period ending June 30, 1910.*

American .....	26	Greek .....	1
American Bohemian .....	1	Indian .....	1
American German .....	4	Italian .....	8
Austrian .....	2	Irish .....	21
Belgian .....	2	Irish French .....	5
Belgian French .....	1	Irish Italian .....	1
Bohemian .....	4	Irish Swede .....	1
Danish .....	3	Irish American .....	1
Dutch .....	2	Jewish .....	2
Dutch Irish .....	2	Lithuanian .....	1
English .....	24	Negro .....	1
Dutch Flemish .....	1	Norwegian .....	13
English Scandinavian .....	1	Polish .....	69
English French .....	1	Polish Bohemian .....	1
English Indian .....	1	Scotch .....	1
French .....	13	Scotch Irish .....	3
French Bohemian .....	1	Swede .....	2
French German .....	6	Swiss .....	2
German .....	81	(Unknown) .....	9
German English .....	3	Welsh .....	1
German Irish .....	4		
German Polish .....	2		
German Welsh .....	1		
			330

*Statistical Tables.**Division of labor at the close of the biennial period.*

Bakery.....	17	Superintendent's house work.....	2
Boys' dining room.....	19	Sewing room.....	16
Carpenter shop.....	4	Sloyd 1st and 4th sessions...	45
Cottage chore boys.....	63	Shoe shop.....	10
Engine room.....	8	Squad, general... ..	15
Garden.....	42	Stock barn.....	9
Laundry.....	17	Teams.....	9
Main kitchen.....	5	Tailor shop.....	33
Main dining room.....	3	Yard squad.....	14
Paint and blacksmith shop..	8	Office boys.....	2
Reception room.....	3	Store.....	1
Printing shop.....	10		
School room squad.....	10	Total .....	365

*Social and domestic relations.*

Both parents living.....	181	Father and stepmother....	17
Father only.....	40	Stepfather and mother.....	14
Mother only.....	33	Illegitimate.....	2
Father insane.....	2	Father in State Prison.....	3
Parents dead.....	11		
Parents separated.....	23		330
Unknown.....	4		

*Birthplace of inmates.*

Austria.....	4	New York.....	4
Canada.....	1	Norway.....	1
Greece.....	1	Ohio.....	2
Germany.....	7	Pennsylvania.....	6
Indiana.....	2	Poland.....	3
Iowa.....	3	Russia.....	2
Italy.....	3	South Dakota.....	2
Illinois.....	17	Sweden.....	1
Kentucky.....	3	Switzerland.....	1
Minnesota.....	6	(Unknown).....	5
Massachusetts.....	2	Wisconsin.....	240
Michigan.....	11	Wales.....	1
Missouri.....	1		
Nebraska.....	1		330

### Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.

*Boys committed from various counties, for what offenses, and their age when committed.*

COUNTIES.	OFFENSE.															AGE OF BOYS WHEN COMMITTED.											
	Assault.	Attempt to rape.	Burglary.	Carrying concealed weapons.	Cruelty to animals.	Delinquency.	Forgery.	Fornication.	Giving liquor to minors.	Incorrigibility.	Larceny.	Malicious destruction of property.	Obstructing ry.	Robbing U. S. mail.	Vagrancy.	Total.	8 years.	9 years.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	Total.
Adams.....										1						1											1
Ashland.....		1								1						6											6
Bayfield.....										1	1					2											2
Brown.....			2							4	7					14											14
Chippewa.....							1			6						7											7
Clark.....										1	1					3											3
Columbia.....				1						1	1					3											3
Crawford.....										1	1					3											3
Dane.....			28							2	3		1			8											8
Door.....										1						1											1
Douglas.....							9			1	1					10											10
Eau Claire.....			1		1		1			1						4											4
Fond du Lac.....										1						1											1
Forest.....										1						3											3
Grant.....										3						3		1									3
Green.....											2					2											2
Green Lake.....										1	1					2											2
Iron.....																1											1
Jackson.....										3						3											3
Jefferson.....			1							5						6			1								6
Juneau.....										3						3											3
Kenosha.....											5					7				2							7
La Crosse.....			1							1	2					3											3
Lafayette.....												2				2											2
Langlade.....										1						3											3
Lincoln.....											4					7											7
Manitowoc.....										1						1											1
Marathon.....										3	1					5											5
Marinette.....					1					2	1					3											3
Milwaukee.....			2			97					4			1	6	110	2	8	9	10	24	22	25	9	1	110	
Monroe.....										4						6											6
Oconto.....			1								1					1											1
Oneida.....							1			1	1					3											3
Outagamie.....			1							6						7											7
Ozaukee.....										1						2											2
Portage.....				6				1			2		2			12			1	1	2						12
Price.....										3						3											3
Racine.....			1	5						2	2					11											11
Richland.....				2						1						3											3
Rock.....				1							6					9											9
Rusk.....											3					3											3
Sauk.....												1		1		2											2
Sawyer.....										1						1											1
Sheboygan.....		1								1	3					5											5
Taylor.....										2						2											2
United States.....														1		1											1
Vernon.....											1					1											1
Vilas.....											1					1											1
Walworth.....											1					2											2
Washburn.....											2				1	3											3
Washington.....																1											1
Waukesha.....											3					4											4
Waupaca.....											1					1											1
Winnebago.....			1				1			6			1			9	1										9
Wood.....										7	2					9											9
Total.....	1	3	35	1	1	107	4	2	4	91	65	7	1	1	11	330	3	8	16	25	34	54	66	74	31	19	330

*Statistical Tables.**Number of inmates received each year from opening of the school.*

FOR THE YEAR ENDING—	No. com- mitted.		Total from be- ginning.	No. re- turned.		Total received during year.	No. present at close of year.			Whole number for year.
	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Dec. 31, 1880.....	33	7	40	.....	.....	40	33	7	40	40
Sept. 30, 1881.....	34	7	81	.....	.....	41	35	5	40	81
Sept. 30, 1882.....	37	3	121	.....	.....	40	51	4	55	80
Sept. 30, 1883.....	32	10	163	.....	1	42	59	13	72	98
Sept. 30, 1884.....	74	9	246	.....	.....	83	117	20	137	155
Sept. 30, 1885.....	85	22	353	1	.....	108	134	21	155	245
Sept. 30, 1886.....	45	2	400	4	3	54	118	16	131	209
Sept. 30, 1887.....	68	.....	468	4	11	83	143	12	155	217
Sept. 30, 1888.....	50	3	521	14	5	72	149	14	163	297
Sept. 30, 1889.....	59	4	584	5	2	70	163	13	176	233
Sept. 30, 1870.....	114	.....	698	3	.....	117	204	12	206	293
Sept. 30, 1871.....	75	.....	773	6	1	82	237	2	239	288
Sept. 30, 1872.....	107	.....	880	1	.....	198	278	.....	.....	347
Sept. 30, 1873.....	80	.....	960	4	.....	84	281	.....	.....	362
Sept. 30, 1874.....	115	.....	1,075	6	.....	121	301	.....	.....	402
Sept. 30, 1875.....	103	.....	1,178	8	.....	111	370	.....	.....	412
Sept. 30, 1876.....	107	.....	1,285	8	.....	115	318	.....	.....	415
Sept. 30, 1877.....	140	.....	1,425	13	.....	153	364	.....	.....	471
Sept. 30, 1878.....	151	.....	1,576	12	.....	163	419	.....	.....	527
Sept. 30, 1879.....	117	.....	1,693	8	.....	125	431	.....	.....	543
Sept. 30, 1880.....	108	.....	1,801	10	.....	118	430	.....	.....	549
Sept. 30, 1881.....	90	.....	1,891	5	.....	95	372	.....	.....	525
Sept. 30, 1882.....	88	.....	1,979	7	.....	95	299	.....	.....	467
Sept. 30, 1883.....	95	.....	2,074	8	.....	103	278	.....	.....	402
Sept. 30, 1884.....	113	.....	2,187	7	.....	120	297	.....	.....	398
Sept. 30, 1885.....	89	.....	2,276	8	.....	97	293	.....	.....	394
Sept. 30, 1886.....	121	.....	2,397	6	.....	127	325	.....	.....	420
Sept. 30, 1887.....	127	.....	2,524	6	.....	133	340	.....	.....	461
Sept. 30, 1888.....	135	.....	2,659	7	.....	142	376	.....	.....	483
Sept. 30, 1889.....	157	.....	2,817	7	.....	164	496	.....	.....	540
Sept. 30, 1890.....	162	.....	2,979	13	.....	175	423	.....	.....	581
Sept. 30, 1891.....	181	.....	3,160	77	.....	198	342	.....	.....	621
Sept. 30, 1892.....	173	.....	3,333	15	.....	188	303	.....	.....	530
Sept. 30, 1893.....	184	.....	3,517	13	.....	197	313	.....	.....	500
Sept. 30, 1894.....	198	.....	3,715	26	.....	224	351	.....	.....	537
Sept. 30, 1895.....	209	.....	3,924	30	.....	239	345	.....	.....	590
Sept. 30, 1896.....	178	.....	4,102	53	.....	231	328	.....	.....	576
Sept. 30, 1897.....	169	.....	4,271	43	.....	212	344	.....	.....	570
Sept. 30, 1898.....	137	.....	4,408	34	.....	171	305	.....	.....	515
Sept. 30, 1899.....	134	.....	4,542	26	.....	150	304	.....	.....	474
Sept. 30, 1900.....	160	.....	4,702	30	.....	190	328	.....	.....	498
Sept. 30, 1901.....	150	.....	4,852	28	.....	178	330	.....	.....	506
June 30, 1902.....	122	.....	4,974	21	.....	143	325	.....	.....	473
June 30, 1903.....	155	.....	5,129	22	.....	177	286	.....	.....	502
June 30, 1904.....	178	.....	5,307	43	.....	221	327	.....	.....	507
June 30, 1905.....	176	.....	5,483	48	.....	224	313	.....	.....	551
June 30, 1906.....	141	.....	5,624	45	.....	186	305	.....	.....	499
June 30, 1907.....	151	.....	5,775	41	.....	192	310	.....	.....	497
June 30, 1908.....	216	.....	5,991	44	.....	260	356	.....	.....	570
June 30, 1909.....	175	.....	6,166	62	.....	237	362	.....	.....	593
June 30, 1910.....	155	.....	6,321	72	.....	227	365	.....	.....	599



*Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.*STATEMENT OF  
At the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys

Classified Items.	Inventory June 30, 1908.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.
Amusements .....	\$274 95	\$231 50		\$506 45
Agents' expenses .....		1,067 30		1,067 30
Barn, farm and garden .....	11,518 95	3,627 61	\$42 50	15,189 06
Clothing .....	8,100 71	4,175 60	1,710 00	13,986 31
Discount .....				
Drug and medical department .....	217 40	769 90		987 30
Elopers .....		26 15		26 15
Engines and boilers .....	11,496 74	480 30		11,977 04
Fire apparatus .....	444 90	253 79		698 69
Freight and express .....				
Fuel .....	795 20	7,705 21		8,500 41
Furniture .....	7,662 59	175 62	113 90	7,952 11
Gas and other light .....	1,222 49	330 87	1,500 00	3,053 36
Hides and pelts .....			1 20	1 20
House furnishing .....	12,783 60	2,593 05	45 28	15,421 93
Laundry .....	2,370 05	490 41		2,860 46
Library .....	1,014 00	225 95		1,239 95
Machinery and tools .....	1,430 64	121 68		1,552 32
Means of instructions .....	6,539 23	947 33		7,486 56
Miscellaneous .....	161 45	785 65		947 10
Officers' expenses .....		123 66		123 66
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph .....	1,130 15	563 30		1,693 45
Real estate, including buildings, etc. ....	315,755 51		9,575 28	325,330 79
Repairs and renewals .....	2,390 78	4,377 53		6,768 31
Scraps .....			70 71	70 71
Shoe shop .....	1,244 24	1,833 44	1 50	3,079 18
Subsistence .....	1,614 07	14,858 54	5,209 35	21,682 96
Wages and salaries .....		31,540 02		31,540 02
Total .....	\$388,157 65	\$77,304 41	\$18,269 72	\$483,731 78
Less discount and other credits .....		274 54		413,455 55
		\$77,029 87		69,746 23
Deducted by secretary of state for insurance .....	\$737 10			
Deducted by secretary of state for printing .....	23 57	\$770 67		
Net current expense expendi- tures .....		\$77,800 54		
Net current expenses .....				

*Statistical Tables.*

## CURRENT EXPENSES

for the year ending June 30, 1909.

Inventory June 30, 1909.	Cash received on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$309 65			\$309 65		\$196 80
13,340 21	1,428 27	\$5,059 35	\$19,827 83	\$4,638 77	1,067 30
8,906 75		113 47	9,020 22		4,966 09
		145 72	145 72	145 72	
255 90			255 90		731 40
11,601 69	7 50		11,609 19		26 15
657 30			657 30		367 85
					41 39
906 90	4 50	1,500 00	2,411 40		6,089 01
7,941 52			7,941 52		10 59
1,103 82			1,103 82		1,949 54
	1 20		1 20		
13,357 23		4 13	13,361 36		2,080 57
2,394 52		1 50	2,396 02		464 44
1,080 88			1,080 88		159 07
1,478 63			1,478 63		73 69
6,642 38	1 75	143 28	6,787 41		699 15
147 85	323 45	150 00	621 30		325 80
					123 66
839 36	15 00		854 36		839 09
325,330 79			325,330 79		
2,573 09	106 01	2,500 63	5,179 73		1,578 58
	70 71		70 71		
980 94		1,752 40	2,683 34		395 84
671 54	173 20	10 92	855 66		20,826 30
	1 61		1 61		31,538 41
\$400,470 95	\$2,133 20	\$11,381 40	\$413,985 55	\$4,784 49	\$74,530 72
					4,784 49
					\$69,646 23
					\$770 67
					\$70,516 90

*Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.*

STATEMENT OF  
At the Wisconsin Industrial School

Classifications.	Inventory June 30, 1909.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this ac- count dur- ing year.	Total.
Amusements .....	\$309 65	\$369 23		\$678 88
Agents' expenses .....		157 39		157 39
Barn, farm and garden .....	13,340 21	2,655 40	\$28 50	16,024 11
Clothing .....	8,906 75	3,478 68	1,584 00	13,969 43
Discount .....				
Drug and medical department .....	255 90	851 31		1,107 21
Elopers .....		289 43		289 43
Engines and boilers .....	11,601 69	618 98		12,220 67
Fire apparatus .....	657 30	59 75		717 05
Freight and express .....				
Fuel .....	906 90	6,644 64		7,551 54
Furniture .....	7,941 52	170 05	18 90	8,130 47
Gas and other lights .....	1,103 82	531 13	1,500 00	3,134 95
Hides and pelts .....			1 50	1 50
House furnishing .....	13,357 23	2,504 82	3 08	15,865 13
Laundry .....	2,394 52	423 46		2,817 98
Library .....	1,080 88	374 38		1,455 26
Machinery and tools .....	1,478 63	228 46		1,707 09
Means of instruction .....	6,642 38	734 80		7,377 18
Miscellaneous .....	147 85	873 67		1,021 52
Officers' expenses .....		110 80		110 80
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph .....	839 36	1,188 24		2,027 60
Real estate, including bldgs., etc.	325,330 79			325,330 79
Repairs and renewals .....	2,573 09	2,389 28		4,962 37
Scraps .....			53 57	53 57
Shoe shop .....	930 94	1,906 00		2,836 94
Subsistence .....	671 54	17,782 24	7,256 39	25,710 17
Wages and salaries .....		30,238 17		30,238 17
Printing office .....		123 25	2,903 40	3,026 65
Total .....	\$400,470 95	\$74,683 56	\$13,349 34	\$488,503 85
Less discount and other credits .....		319 19		418,021 03
		\$74,364 37		\$70,482 82
Deducted for insurance .....		768 69		
Deducted for printing .....		25 22		
Net current expense expenditures .....		\$75,158 28		
Net current expenses .....				

## CURRENT EXPENSES

for Boys for the year ending June 30, 1910.

Inventory June 30, 1910.	Cash received on this ac- count during the year.	Transferred from this ac- count during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$397 70			\$397 70		\$281 18
12,578 47	\$651 31	\$7,086 39	20,326 17	\$4,302 06	157 39
8,680 94		12 75	8,693 69		5,275 74
245 90		178 76	178 76	178 76	861 31
11,541 02		2 40	11,544 02		269 43
648 50			648 50		676 65
1,780 03	80 13	1,500 00	3,360 16		68 55
8,043 66			8,043 66		4,191 39
1,105 64			1,105 64		86 81
13,780 40	1 50		1 50		2,029 31
2,752 76	29		13,780 69		2,084 44
1,150 38	11 76		2,764 52		53 46
1,675 28		1 25	1,150 38		304 88
6,457 30		69 92	1,676 53		30 56
167 25	219 00	160 00	6,527 22		849 96
			546 25		475 27
					110 80
969 25	22 50	65 00	1,056 75		970 86
325,330 79			325,330 79		
2,823 14	84 80	58 70	2,906 64		1,995 73
1,152 09	53 57	1,612 50	53 57		72 35
1,428 04	550 90	7 46	2,764 59		23,723 77
2,842 93	15 27		1,986 40		30,222 90
	12 80		15 27		170 92
			2,855 73		
\$405,552 07	\$1,703 83	\$10,765 13	\$418,021 03	\$4,480 82	\$74,963 64
					4,480 82
					\$70,482 82
					793 91
					\$71,276 73

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*Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.*


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## STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

1908.				
July 1	Balance.....			\$50,600 73
1909.				
Jan. 1	From counties.....			17,213 62
June 15	Appropriation Chapter 443, Laws of 1909.....			8,000 00
June 30	Appropriations Chapter 447, Laws of 1909.....			115,000 00
June 30	Steward for sundries.....			2,133 20
June 30	Paid on account of current expenses this year.....	\$77,800 54		
June 30	Balance of appropriation in State Treasury.... \$114,902.16			
June 30	Balance in hands of steward.....	115,156 01		
	253 85			
		\$192,956 55		\$192,956 55
1909.				
July 1	Balance.....			\$115,156 01
1909.				
Jan. 1	From counties.....			18,961 06
June 30	Steward for sundries.....			1,703 83
June 30	Paid on account of current expenses this year.....	\$75,158 28		
June 30	Balance appropriation in State Treasury.... \$60,408 77			
June 30	Balance in hands of steward.....	253 85		
		\$60,662 62		
		\$135,820 90		\$135,820 90

## STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUND.

*Front and Farm Fences Fund.*

1908.				
July 1	Balance.....			\$651 11
1909.				
June 30	Expended during this year.....	\$29 55		
June 30	Balance of appropriation in State Treasury.....	621 56		
		\$651 11		\$651 11
1909.				
July 1	Balance.....			\$621 56
1910.				
June 30	Expended this year.....	74 99		
June 30	Balance of appropriation in State Treasury.....	546 57		
		\$621 56		\$621 56

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*Statistical Tables.*

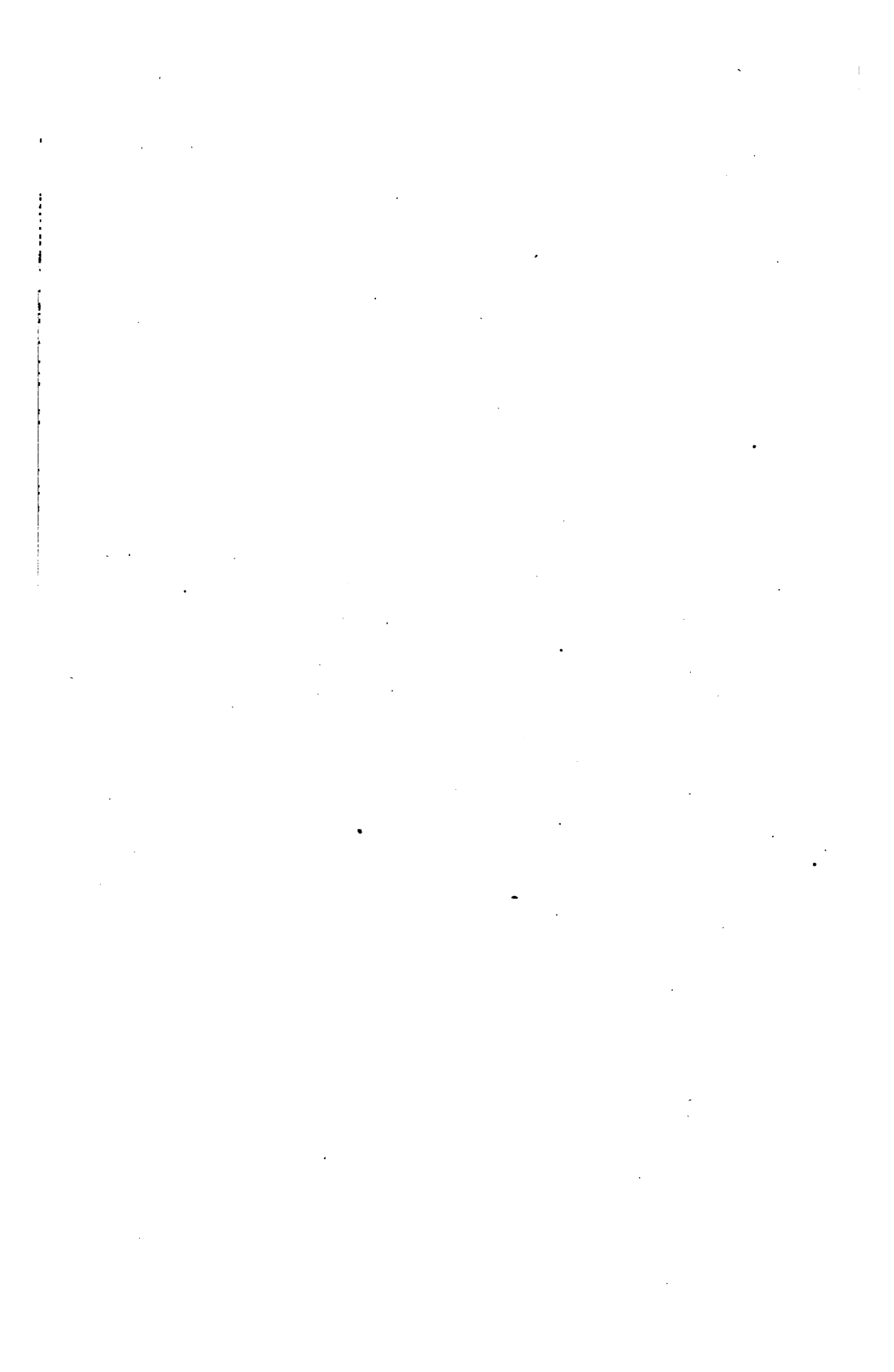

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*Barn, Coal Shed, Printing Office, etc., Fund.*

1908.			
July 1	Balance.....		\$9,600 00
1909.			
June 30	Expended during this year.....	\$4,824 07	.....
June 30	Balance of appropriation in State Treasury.....	4,775 93	.....
		<u>\$9,600 00</u>	<u>\$9,600 00</u>
1909.			
July 1	Balance.....		\$4,775 93
1910			
June 30	Expended during this year.....	\$1,655 57	.....
June 30	Balance of appropriation in State Treasury.....	3,120 36	.....
		<u>\$4,775 93</u>	<u>\$4,775 93</u>

*Dormitory, Creamery, etc., Fund.*

1909.			
July 1	Appropriation Chapter 467, Laws of 1909.....	.	\$31,000 00
1910			
June 30	Expended during the year.....	\$4,892 09	.....
June 30	Balance of appropriation in State Treasury.....	26,107 91	.....
		<u>\$31,000 00</u>	<u>\$31,000 00</u>



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**FOURTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**WISCONSIN STATE PRISON**

**FOR THE**

**BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1910.**

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## OFFICERS.

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HENRY TOWN.....	WARDEN
J. N. BAUMEL.....	DEPUTY WARDEN
JACOB FUSS.....	CLERK
G. A. BENSON.....	RECORD CLERK
REV. S. J. DOWLING.....	GENERAL CHAPLAIN
L. R. SLEYSTER, M. D.....	PHYSICIAN
MRS. M. H. SCHILLING.....	MATRON WOMAN'S PRISON

## WARDEN'S REPORT.

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WAUPUN, WIS., July 1, 1910.

*To the Honorable State Board of Control:*

I take pleasure in submitting for your consideration the biennial report of this institution, covering the period beginning July 1st, 1908, and ending June 30, 1910.

It is very gratifying for me to be able to say that all the departments of the institution are in a healthy and prosperous condition. During the past two years the usual repairs have been made, and the physical and sanitary conditions are as near perfect as it is able to make them in the various buildings. Our industries during the period have produced results surpassing all former years. The cash receipts from contract labor for the year 1908-9 were \$89,770.99 and in 1909-10 \$95,176.89, as against \$76,498.39 in 1906-07 and \$80,392.27 in 1907-08. In addition to this the convicts have earned for themselves, by over-time work in 1908-9, the sum of \$12,898.79, and in 1909-10—\$16,426.37.

The average population for the past year was 708 and for the year ending June 30th, 1909,—676. The highest number during the biennial period was 735 on July 27th, 1909, and the lowest number 637 on August 29th, 1908. The population on June 30th, 1910, was 676; 660 males and 16 females. 81 of this number were serving life sentences.

Improvements and changes made in the past two years have been as follows:

### NEW CELL ROOM.

The progress of the work on this building has been recorded in previous reports. On April 5th, 1909,—200 convicts were transferred to this building. The total cost of the building complete was a little over \$75,000.00, exclusive of convict labor.

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*Wisconsin State Prison.*

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**BINDING TWINE PLANT.**

The building constructed for the purpose of manufacturing binding twine is 240 feet long, 90 feet wide, two stories, of reinforced concrete construction. Provision has been made so that another story can be added, and excavations can be made which will provide a well lighted basement. Through the center of the building are thirteen massive concrete columns, which are the only center supports for the entire building. All the girders, floors, and stairways are of concrete construction, making the building absolutely fireproof. The construction is of the skeleton type to provide the greatest possible light. There are 28 windows on each side and four at each end, each window is 10 feet by 11 feet. Ribbed glass is used in all windows. The building is heated by hot blast, and the most improved ventilating systems have been installed. The additions to the Prison power plant for this industry was fully covered in your report of two years ago.

**WATER SUPPLY.**

In the month of August, 1909, the water supply from the old Prison well became polluted, and after an analysis was pronounced unfit for use for drinking purposes. We immediately arranged with the city of Waupun to supply the institution with water. It was fortunate that a new well had been drilled in connection with the twine plant. A concrete pump house was erected over the well, a new pump ordered, connections made, and in a short time we were using water from the new well. We now have an abundant supply of good, pure water. The new well is 846 feet deep, 13 inches at the top and 10 inches at the bottom.

**ADDITION TO WOMAN'S PRISON.**

This addition was recently completed and furnished. Fifteen cells have been added, bath and toilet rooms, storage rooms, a well lighted sewing room 35 x 40 feet. The laundry also 35 x 40 feet has been completely equipped with all modern appliances. Pleasant living rooms, completely furnished, have been provided for the matron and assistant matron.

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*Warden's Report.*

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**EXTENSION OF PRISON WALL.**

The Legislature of 1909 appropriated \$25,000.00 to enclose a part of the prison property heretofore used as a garden. The part of the grounds to be enclosed necessitated the building of approximately 2,100 feet of wall; and four watch towers. During the fall and winter months, and at irregular intervals a squad of convicts have been engaged quarrying stone on the Prison farm. This has been carted to the grounds, crushed and distributed at various places along the proposed extension. The construction is of re-inforced concrete. Foundations have been dug to the rock varying from four feet to fourteen feet. This foundation is four feet wide. The wall is 22 feet high above the ground, 2½ feet thick at the base, and 18 inches at the top. The top is rounded on both sides. The construction is done by a movable steel form, 25 feet of completed wall being constructed at one time. There will be no further expense for forms in the construction of the entire wall. The concrete mixer, with elevator and hoisting apparatus runs on a track parallel to the wall. A bucket receives the concrete from the mixer, is hoisted, and then discharges the concrete into the wall. Work is progressing rapidly, a squad of 30 inmates, under the skillful supervision of Superintendent of Construction, Thomas Green, are doing all the work. Actual work commenced May 1st of this year, and nearly 800 feet of wall, including one of the watch tower, has been completed. The working of a number of prisoners in the quarry and on the wall necessitated the employing of three additional guards, but this and the salary of the Superintendent of construction, and the Prison Carpenter, have been the only expenses, except the amount expended for sand, cement and machinery.

**FARM.**

Under the able management of W. E. Rockhill, the prison farm during the past two years has shown satisfactory results. The buildings have been well kept, the machinery well housed, and everything systematically arranged so that the farm presents a neat, clean appearance. Minor improvements have been made as follows, Construction of

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*Wisconsin State Prison.*


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An open cow shed.....	\$200 00
Stable and paddock.....	190 00
Wagon shed.....	400 00
Hog pen and fence.....	125 00

Work on a ditch to drain the low wet land has been in progress at irregular intervals the past two years. When completed the main ditch will be nearly a mile long.

Much has also been added to the farm equipment, some of the old horses have been sold and new ones purchased. We now have a fine herd of registered Holstein cattle, and a number of pure bred Poland China pigs. Last year the yield of farm and garden produce was good and supplied us with many necessities for general maintenance.

Experiments with alfalfa, seed corn, corn breeding, fruit trees, hemp raising, pure bred barley and oats, have been conducted in the past two years. In this work we have been assisted by Prof. C. P. Norgord, of the University Agricultural Experiment Station.

#### PRISON SCHOOL.

A high standard has been maintained in the prison schools, held three evenings each week during the six winter months. The average attendance last winter was 150. The beneficial results to the inmates has been far reaching both for their present and future good. All prisoners who have attended have manifested a great interest in their studies, and the efforts we have made to better their moral and mental condition.

#### AMUSEMENT AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Prison brass band was organized about a year ago. The band numbers about thirty, and opportunity has been provided for rehearsal each day, under the direction of a skilled leader. The music the organization now renders is very credible.

In the past two years a total of 15 entertainments, concerts or lectures have been provided. The talent selected was of a high grade and its effect on the prisoners was noticeable. On February 22nd of this year a "home talent" minstrel show was presented in the Prison chapel. The success of the entertainment reflects great credit on the ability of our Chaplain, Rev. S. J. Dowling

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*Warden's Report.*

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who spent many hours drilling the men, arranging the costuming, and bringing forth the best efforts of the available talent.

The influence of the musical organizations, the band, orchestra and choir, as well as the entertainments provided, has been very manifest. To the men it means light and cheer, and drives away the darker shadows of Prison life, so productive to melancholy, disobedience, revolt and punishment.

#### PAROLES.

Legislation providing for the parole of prisoners from the State Prison was enacted by the Legislature in 1907. In 1909 the laws were amended so as to include those previously convicted, and life prisoners who had served thirty years. Deducting allowance for good behaviour, life prisoners are eligible when they have served 16 years and 3 months. Term men become eligible when they have served one half of the full term for which they were sentenced. The results obtained have been very satisfactory, as is shown by the following tables.

Since the first meeting for the consideration of paroles in August, 1907.

267 applications have been considered,

147 were granted,

2 were granted, but were not discharged on account of not having suitable employment,

13 were continued,

105 were denied,

of the 147 granted:

91 have received their final discharge,

42 are making daily reports at the present time,

11 defaulted,

3 died.

of the 11 who defaulted:

6 where returned to prison,

4 escaped,

1 is now in another prison, and will be returned at expiration of his term.

#### APPLICATIONS OF LIFE PRISONERS.

Total number considered.....	19
Granted.....	8
Denied.....	8
Under Investigation.....	3

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*Wisconsin State Prison.*

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Of the 8 granted:

1 died,

7 are reporting regularly and are doing well.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

##### *New Cell Room.*

We have at this prison 764 cells,—564 of which were constructed some 40 years ago. Of these 284 are in one cell room and 280 in the other. These 564 cells are relics of the by-gone prison era, when the ideas of prison construction and prison management were to make life for those confined therein as miserable as possible. These cells are seven feet long, four feet wide and seven feet high. Stone flagstones form the floor, in which water and dirt accumulate. Soil buckets are used, and the atmosphere from these cells no matter what care is used, cannot help being offensive. The cells contain no plumbing, have little means of ventilation, are dark and gloomy, unsightly, unsanitary, and utterly unfit for use. The improved conditions in the new cell room only emphasize the injustice and unsanitariness of these old cells, where over 500 men are obliged to spend over one-half of their time. The contrast between the old cell rooms and the new is such as to cause extended comment from every person who visits the institution.

I recommend that an appropriation of \$75,000.00 be asked from the next legislature for the construction of a new cell room. It is only a question of a few years before we will have a population greater than the present capacity. If constructed now the building could be utilized while the old, ancient, out-of-date cell rooms are remodeled.

##### NEW DINING ROOM.

Our dining room has a seating capacity of 528. This necessitates the feeding of about 150 prisoners elsewhere. I would recommend that the front portion of the dining room be partitioned off and used for a school room, and the rear portion extended in a northerly direction and made sufficiently large for future needs. We are greatly in need of a school-room, as we have a large number of illiterates who should be given opportunity of attending school a portion of each working day in the year.

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*Warden's Report.*

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## WAREHOUSE.

I would recommend that an appropriation be asked for the construction of a warehouse. There is not a single place about the entire institution that could be used for storage purposes. The loss to the institution by being obliged to leave pipe, fittings, tools and small machinery out of doors during the winter months is no small item. The necessity of this appropriation should be apparent without extended comment.

A salary increase based on length of service has been granted all officers and guards. The graduated increase is at the rate of \$2.50 per month at the end of each year for four years. It is only fair that the officer who has served loyally and faithfully for a term of years should receive a larger salary than the beginner. It gives the new guard something to look forward to, and serves as an incentive for him to remain in the service.

The reports of the Chaplain and Prison Physician are transmitted herewith. I invite your attention to the recommendations they make.

In conclusion I desire to express my thanks to my assistants for the valuable services they have rendered, and to all officers I give thanks for their attention to duty, and help given me in maintaining the discipline of the institution. To the members of the Board of Control for their intelligent and timely advice, and many courtesies, I tender my most grateful acknowledgment.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY TOWN,  
*Warden.*



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*Wisconsin State Prison.*

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**HUMANE TREATMENT OF CONVICTS OF THE WISCONSIN STATE PRISON AT WAUPUN.**

During recent years a campaign of education has been carried on dealing with the criminal problem. As a result there has been a marked change in the treatment of the unfortunates behind prison bars. At the Wisconsin State Penitentiary, under the administration of Warden Henry Town, some radical changes and marked advances have taken place in recent years. The lock step was abolished some years ago; striped clothing is no longer used except in cases where the convict has violated the rules and regulations; opportunity is provided, through an overtime system, for each prisoner employed in the workshops to earn a small sum for himself. Many convicts have been discharged with from one hundred to two hundred dollars that has been earned at the prison. There is on deposit at the warden's office to the credit of inmates the sum of \$13,000.00. A night school is held three evenings in the week with an average attendance of 150 which furnishes ample opportunity for obtaining a rudimentary education; a magazine library consisting of 10 copies of each of twenty of the leading magazines is constantly in circulation giving the prisoners an abundant quantity of current reading matter; a brass band of thirty pieces has recently been organized, practicing daily under the direction of a skilled musician. Chapel services are held every Sunday and about once every five weeks an entertainment of some kind is provided. On Feb. 22nd a home talent minstrel show was presented in which about 40 prisoners took part.

The spirit of degradation and cruelty have no place with the prison management. Warden Town impresses upon his subordinate officers that every convict must have a square deal and each and every prisoner in the institution realizes that the treatment received will be in accordance with his or her conduct. Corporal punishment is not permitted. Punishments, when administered, are deprived of all spirit of vindictiveness but are sufficiently severe to maintain a high order of discipline. When the prisoner, by meritorious conduct, advances from the lower grade to the position he occupied prior to the punishment he is informed that the penalty has been paid and the "slate is clean".

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*Warden's Report.*

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## CHANGES IN BUILDINGS.

Radical changes have also been made in the prison buildings since Warden Town took charge in the fall of 1902.

The dining room has been enlarged and improved so that all prisoners are served at tables. The floors and tables in the dining rooms are scrubbed and cleaned after each and every meal. In connection with the dining room there has been added in recent years a large, airy, well lighted bakery, cold storage rooms, refrigerating system and meat market.

A chapel large enough to accommodate 900 persons was constructed in recent years. The room is equipped with theater chairs of wood veneer of comfortable design. The floors are inclined at a pitch which assures an uninterrupted view of the platform from every seat.

A new cell room containing 200 cells was completed about a year ago. This building has been pronounced by experts as one of the most modern cell buildings in the United States. The cells are large and each one is furnished with a closet and lavatory. The heating and ventilating systems are as near perfect as can be obtained.

Additional farm land was purchased about a year ago so that there is now a farm of over 300 acres. Farm products are brought to the prison in such quantities as are required for immediate use, and healthful employment provided for prisoners who have work there.

A new addition has just been completed at the Woman's prison. A number of cells, a sewing room and a large well lighted laundry have been added.

## REFORMATORY MEASURES.

A committee of penologists in a report at the last meeting of the American Prison Association, made this statement, "The surest way to reduce crime is through prevention and reformatory measures rather than the old retaliatory course based on cruelty and retribution." The management of the Wisconsin State Prison does not look upon the convict merely as a slave of the state to be held a certain number of years but instead they try and teach him to overcome brutal passions and low impulses and eventually pre-

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*Wisconsin State Prison.*

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pare him for freedom. The reformatory idea has supplanted the punitive idea. Moral, industrial and educational agencies are employed to develop in the prisoner habits of industry, principles of honesty higher aspirations and a correct view of life.

With this idea in mind the prison management urged the adoption of a parole law. The law as passed provides for the parole of term prisoners by the State Board of Control with the approval of the Governor, after they have served one half of the full term for which they were sentenced and in the cases of life prisoners after they have served 16 years and three months. The experience in three years has been such as to convince the management that the system is of priceless benefit to the men in returning them to manhood. In all cases it has been the object to select the malefactors susceptible of reformation.

As a rule a man who has served one half of his term has been in prison long enough to satisfy reasonable demands of justice. The board listens to the report of the warden on the prisoner's conduct and such facts pertaining to his life as can be ascertained. The advice and opinion of the trial judge and prosecuting attorney are sought and any person can submit in writing any statement for or against a parole application. No parole is granted unless the majority of the board are convinced that the prisoner will live an honest and upright life, obey the laws and his release in no way be incompatible with the welfare of society nor perverting the ends of justice. Before the prisoner is released he must have a bondsman who promises not only to supply the convict with employment but agrees to guide him in that which is right and good. Monthly reports showing the prisoner's industry and conduct for the month are required from both the prisoner and his bondsman. A parole agent is employed by the state whose duty it is to visit the men out on parole at irregular intervals, ascertain what their conduct is and make a report of all the facts as he finds them to the prison authorities. The first meeting for the consideration of paroles was held in August 1907. Since that meetings have been held by the board every three months. They have considered 238 applications and granted 127 paroles. Of the 127 paroled 7.1% have defaulted. In several of the adjoining states where parole laws are in operation the percent of violations has been from 15 to 32%.

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*Warden's Report.*

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The parole law is mis-understood by many, even lawyers are not fully versed in its provisions. The prisoner cannot be paroled until he has served one half of the full term for which he was sentenced. Deducting allowances for good behavior the longest time any convict can be on parole is 1 year and three months. For example a man sentenced for 10 years. His term if he obeyed the rules and regulations of the prison, would expire in six years and three months. He could be paroled after he had served five years. It will thus be seen that the parole system, as applied in Wisconsin, is not perverting the ends of justice.

The aim of the trial judges in sentencing prisoners convicted of crime has always been to attempt to adjust punishment to the estimated enormity of the offense. Ideas differ as to what the punishment for a specific offense should be. The Prison records show that the widest variance exists in gauging the penalty to the offense. The judge is called upon a meagre acquaintance with the prisoner, without knowing much of his motive, temperament, training or opportunities to determine how much imprisonment will cure him of his criminal tendencies. Some judges are sympathetic and inclined to mercy, others severe and harsh in their judgment of men. Some incline to the maximum, and others to the minimum. If a Board of experienced persons, after careful inquiry, are convinced of a man's intention to lead an honest life, is it not better to release him for a time under legal restraints?

Under the old retributive theory a man who had served his full sentence had atoned for his crime. He left the Prison without any restrictions. Is it not an injustice to the man, and a danger to society? The protection of society is what justifies imprisonment of some of its members. The public is protected while a man is in confinement. Permanent protection can only be obtained by restoring the man to his right mind and to his lost manhood. Prison penologists unanimously agree that the parole system does much to bring this about, and that it means much to society in safe-guarding and protecting the general public.

*Wisconsin State Prison.*

TABLE No. 1.

*Admissions and discharges.*

Admissions.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Number confined June 30, 1908.....		632	23	655
Received during year ending June 30, 1909.....		360	9	369
Returned from Insane Hospital during year ending June 30, 1909.....		3	0	3
Returned for Violation of Parole year ending June 30, 1909.....		2	0	2
Transferred from State Reformatory year ending June 30, 1909.....		2	0	2
Received during year ending June 30, 1910.....		319	11	330
Returned for Violation of Parole year ending June 30, 1910.....		4	0	4
Transferred from State Reformatory year ending June 30, 1910.....		8	0	8
Total.....		1,330	43	1,373
Discharges.		Male.	Female.	
During year ending June 30, 1909.				
On reduction of time.....	240	9		
On expiration of time.....	1	0		
Died.....	6	0		
Transferred to Hospital for Insane.....	6	1		
Transferred to State Reformatory.....	1	0		
Remanded for new trial, order of Court..	2	1		
Governor's Pardon.....	4	0		
Governor's Parole.....	2	0		
Governor's Commutation of Sentence...	1	0		
Governor's Commutation and Paroled by Parole Board.....	1	0		
Released on Parole by Parole Board.	34	4		
During year ending June 30, 1910.				
On reduction of time.....	272	5		
Died.....	5	0		
Transferred to Hospital for Insane.....	8	0		
Transferred to State Reformatory.....	6	0		
Governor's Pardon.....	2	0		
Governor's Parole.....	5	0		
Governor's Commutation of Sentence...	1	0		
Governor's Commutation and Paroled by Parole Board.....	4	0		
Released on Parole by Parole Board...	69	7		
Remaining June 30, 1910.....		660	16	676

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*Statistical Tables.*


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*Average number confined during the year:*

ending September 30th, 1885.....	443
ending September 30th, 1886.....	458
ending September 30th, 1887.....	448
ending September 30th, 1888.....	441
ending September 30th, 1889.....	463
ending September 30th, 1890.....	523
ending September 30th, 1891.....	535
ending September 30th, 1892.....	519
ending September 30th, 1893.....	537
ending September 30th, 1894.....	609
ending September 30th, 1895.....	625
ending September 30th, 1896.....	606
ending September 30th, 1897.....	598
ending September 30th, 1898.....	645
ending September 30th, 1899.....	592
ending September 30th, 1900.....	532
ending September 30th, 1901.....	511
ending June 30th, 1902.....	574
ending June 30th, 1903.....	552
ending June 30th, 1904.....	577
ending June 30th, 1905.....	607
ending June 30th, 1906.....	640
ending June 30th, 1907.....	640
ending June 30th, 1908.....	626
ending June 30th, 1909.....	676
ending June 30th, 1910.....	708

*Wisconsin State Prison.*

TABLE NO. 2.

*The whole number of days spent in prison.*

Whole number of days during the year.	Year ending June 30, 1909.		Year ending June 30, 1910.	
Male .....	239,828		253,101	
Female.....	7,059	246,887	5,520	258,621
<b>Lost time:</b>				
Sick in hospital .....	2,091		2,273	
Excused sick .....	1,081		1,261	
In punishment.....	302		145	
Out on order of court.....	30		16	
Insane and observation as to insanity	382		722	
Unassigned.....	102		98	
Old men (not working).....	2,412		1,778	
Locked up (dead lock).....	491		57	
Sundays and holidays.....	37,020		37,687	
Idle men.....			123	
		43,911		44,160
<b>Labor not directly productive:</b>				
Hospital attendants.....	1,468		1,461	
Tier-tenders.....	5,267		6,119	
Main building.....	1,814		2,045	
Barbers.....	606		612	
Tobacco shop.....	606		587	
Tailor and mending shop.....	5,199		5,328	
Kitchen, dining room, bakery and butcher shop.....	10,316		11,364	
Storeroom.....	1,212		1,221	
Laundry.....	2,619		2,432	
Photographer.....	303		306	
Clerks.....	606		612	
Various places about yard, coal men, gate men, front yard, etc.....	7,742		5,950	
Choremen—shops.....	3,110		4,208	
Coachman.....	367		349	
Female prisoners.....	7,059		5,520	
Farm and garden.....	4,843		5,104	
Farm ditching gang.....	1,967		1,394	
		55,104		54,612
<b>Productive labor:</b>				
Knitting shop contract.....	138,699		148,605	
Engine and boilers.....	4,064		4,367	
Erection of new building and new wall.....			3,941	
Masons.....	3,318		192	
Miscellaneous repairs.....	1,791	147,872	2,744	159,849
<b>Total.....</b>		246,887		258,621

TABLE NO. 3.

*Cash receipts from contract labor.*

Contract (Day Plan) 65 cents per day for each man.	Year ending June 30, 1909.		Year ending June 30, 1910.	
	Average number employed.	Total receipts.	Average number employed.	Total receipts.
10 hours work.....	458	\$89,770 99	487	\$95,176 89

*Statistical Tables.**Consolidated statement of contract labor for the year ending June 30th, 1909.*

## DAY PLAN.

Month.	Number of days work.	Average number per day.	Total number of hours.		Total number of days.			Am'ts.
			Hours	Min.	Days	Hrs.	Min.	
1908.								
July.....	11, 116	427	110, 789	30	11, 078	9	30	\$7, 201 31
August.....	11, 258	433	112, 281	55	11, 228	1	55	7, 298 33
September.....	10, 227	426	101, 885	10	10, 188	5	10	6, 622 54
October.....	11, 884	440	118, 564	45	11, 856	4	45	7, 706 72
November.....	10, 437	454	103, 912	10	10, 391	2	10	6, 754 29
December.....	11, 954	460	119, 184	35	11, 918	4	35	7, 747 00
1909.								
January.....	11, 585	463	115, 375	35	11, 537	5	35	7, 499 41
February.....	10, 271	467	102, 436	20	10, 243	6	20	6, 658 36
March.....	12, 684	469	126, 378	20	12, 637	8	20	8, 214 59
April.....	12, 250	471	121, 984	20	12, 198	4	20	7, 928 98
May.....	12, 124	485	120, 714	00	12, 071	4	00	7, 846 41
June.....	12, 909	496	127, 585	20	12, 758	5	20	8, 293 05
	136, 599	458	1, 381, 092	00	138, 108	2	00	\$89, 770 89

*Consolidated statement of contract labor for the year ending June 30, 1910.*

## DAY PLAN.

Month.	No. of days work.	Average number per day.	Total number of hours.		Total number of days.			Am'ts.
			Hours.	Min.	Days.	hrs.	min.	
1909.								
July.....	13, 401	515	132, 528	30	13, 252	8	50	\$8, 614 35
August.....	12, 929	497	125, 667	05	12, 566	7	05	8, 168 35
September.....	12, 142	485	119, 621	40	11, 962	1	40	7, 775 40
October.....	12, 582	483	123, 865	15	12, 386	5	15	8, 051 24
November.....	12, 257	490	121, 141	10	12, 114	1	10	7, 874 18
December.....	12, 800	512	126, 533	50	12, 653	3	50	8, 224 70
1910.								
January.....	12, 660	506	125, 358	10	12, 535	8	10	8, 148 28
February.....	11, 213	487	110, 823	45	11, 082	3	45	7, 203 54
March.....	12, 850	475	126, 882	40	12, 688	2	40	8, 247 37
April.....	10, 405	477	121, 975	35	12, 197	8	35	7, 928 61
May.....	11, 522	460	113, 266	30	11, 326	6	30	7, 362 32
June.....	11, 844	455	116, 593	10	11, 659	3	10	7, 578 55
	146, 605	487	1, 464, 260	20	146, 426	0	20	\$95, 176 89



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*Wisconsin State Prison.*


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TABLE NO. 4.

*Summary of Receipts.*

County where from.

Counties.	1909.	1910.	Counties.	1909.	1910.
Ashland.....	9	7	Oconto.....	3	2
Barron.....	3	1	Oneida.....	7	8
Bayfield.....	4	7	Outagamie.....	3	1
Brown.....	13	4	Ozaukee.....	3	1
Buffalo.....	2	4	Pierce.....	3	2
Burnett.....	1	.....	Polk.....	1	.....
Calumet.....	1	.....	Portage.....	4	4
Chippewa.....	3	2	Price.....	4	8
Clark.....	3	3	Racine.....	15	8
Columbia.....	.....	2	Richland.....	1	2
Crawford.....	1	2	Rock.....	20	16
Dane.....	17	11	Rusk.....	.....	4
Dodge.....	3	2	Sauk.....	2	3
Door.....	1	.....	Sawyer.....	1	4
Douglas.....	17	20	Shawano.....	4	7
Dunn.....	1	2	Sheboygan.....	3	4
Eau Claire.....	7	5	St. Croix.....	4	4
Florence.....	1	.....	Taylor.....	0	4
Fond du Lac.....	1	8	Trempealeau.....	0	2
Forest.....	2	1	Vernon.....	6	1
Grant.....	2	3	Vilas.....	7	.....
Green.....	3	2	Walworth.....	1	.....
Iron.....	12	11	Washburn.....	2	.....
Jackson.....	5	4	Washington.....	.....	3
Jefferson.....	5	1	Waukesha.....	11	9
Juneau.....	1	5	Waupaca.....	2	3
Kenosha.....	16	13	Waushara.....	.....	3
La Crosse.....	26	10	Winnebago.....	6	6
Lafayette.....	2	.....	Wood.....	13	9
Langlade.....	4	4	Returned from Insane	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	5	16	Asylum.....	3	.....
Manitowoc.....	7	7	Returned for viola-	.....	.....
Marathon.....	9	13	tion of parole.....	2	4
Marinette.....	7	9			
Milwaukee.....	49	33	Total.....	376	342
Monroe.....	2	8			

*Statistical Tables.**Residence when arrested.*

Counties.	1909.	1910.	Counties.	1909.	1910.
Ashland.....	4	5	Vernon .....	6	3
Barron.....	1	1	Vilas .....	5	.....
Bayfield .....	2	5	Walworth .....	1	.....
Brown.....	7	4	Washburn .....	1	.....
Burnett.....	2	.....	Washington .....	2	4
Calumet .....	1	.....	Waukesha .....	5	4
Chippewa.....	.....	2	Waupaca .....	1	2
Clark.....	.....	1	Waushara .....	.....	1
Crawford .....	2	1	Winnebago.....	6	7
Dane.....	10	5	Wood .....	9	6
Dodge .....	1	2			
Door.....	1	.....	Total.....	224	188
Douglas .....	5	6			
Dunn.....	2	1	States.		
Eau Claire.....	6	2	Arkansas .....	2	.....
Fond du Lac.....	5	4	California .....	1	2
Grant .....	1	3	Connecticut .....	.....	1
Iowa.....	.....	3	Georgia.....	.....	1
Iron.....	5	2	Idaho .....	1	1
Jackson.....	4	2	Illinois .....	26	20
Jefferson.....	1	.....	Indiana.....	3	2
Juneau.....	1	3	Iowa.....	4	.....
Kenosha .....	10	5	Kentucky.....	1	.....
Kewaunee.....	1	.....	Maine .....	.....	2
La Crosse.....	10	3	Maryland.....	.....	1
Lafayette.....	1	1	Massachusetts .....	3	4
Langlade .....	2	4	Michigan.....	12	9
Lincoln.....	2	9	Minnesota.....	11	15
Manitowoc.....	4	2	Missouri.....	4	4
Marathon.....	5	7	Montana.....	.....	3
Marinette.....	5	9	Nebraska.....	3	1
Milwaukee .....	44	24	New Hampshire.....	1	.....
Monroe.....	1	2	New York.....	8	9
Oconto.....	2	.....	New Jersey.....	1	.....
Oneida.....	1	3	Oregon.....	1	.....
Outagamie .....	3	6	Ohio .....	2	8
Pierce.....	1	2	Oklahoma.....	1	1
Polk.....	1	.....	Pennsylvania .....	7	8
Portage.....	4	4	So. Dakota.....	.....	1
Price.....	2	2	Texas.....	.....	1
Racine.....	8	3	Vermont.....	.....	1
Richland .....	1	2	Wisconsin .....	2	.....
Rock .....	14	9	No home.....	48	53
Rusk.....	1	.....	Canada.....	4	1
St. Croix.....	1	.....	Foreign.....	4	1
Sauk.....	.....	2	Returned for violation		
Sawyer.....	.....	2	of parole.....	2	4
Shawano .....	1	2			
Sheboygan.....	2	3	Total.....	376	342
Taylor.....	.....	1			
Trempealeau.....	.....	2			

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*Wisconsin State Prison.*


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	1909.	1910.		1909.	1910.
<i>Sex.</i>					
Male.....	367	331	Eighth conviction.....	1	.....
Female.....	9	11	Reform school.....	5	7
Total.....	376	342	Total.....	376	342
<i>Age.</i>			<i>Religious instruction.</i>		
Under 20 years.....	13	11	Protestant.....	146	144
From 20 to 30 years...	174	127	Catholic.....	145	134
From 31 to 40 years...	120	112	Lutheran.....	49	36
From 41 to 50 years...	44	61	Hebrew.....	3	4
From 51 to 60 years...	18	22	Moravian.....	1	.....
From 61 to 70 years...	7	8	No religion.....	32	24
From 71 to 80 years...	.....	1	Total.....	376	342
Total.....	376	342	<i>Conjugal relations.</i>		
<i>Habits.</i>			Married.....	115	104
Intemperate.....	143	151	Single.....	229	194
Moderate.....	181	148	Widowers.....	14	25
Temperate.....	52	43	Divorced.....	5	8
Total.....	376	342	Separated.....	13	11
<i>How often sentenced.</i>			Total.....	376	342
First conviction.....	310	287	<i>Color.</i>		
Second conviction.....	37	29	White.....	346	333
Third conviction.....	15	14	Black.....	14	1
Fourth conviction.....	3	3	Mulatto.....	4	1
Fifth conviction.....	3	1	Indian.....	10	6
Sixth conviction.....	2	.....	Half Indian.....	2	1
Seventh conviction...	.....	1	Total.....	376	342

*Statistical Tables.*

<i>Education.</i>	1909.	1910.
Read and write English.....	312	261
Read and write German only.....	12	14
Read and write Polish only.....	7	8
Read and write Italian only.....	1	7
Read and write Swedish only.....	3	.....
Read and write Finnish only.....	6	6
Read and write Danish only.....	1	2
Read and write Bohemian only.....	1	2
Read only.....	1	3
Read and write Hungarian only.....	.....	2
Read and write Norwegian only.....	.....	2
Read and write Austrian only.....	.....	4
Read and write Spanish only.....	1	.....
Neither read nor write.....	28	29
Read and write French only.....	1	.....
Read and write Swiss only.....	1	.....
Read and write Russian only.....	1	2
Total.....	376	342

*Term of sentence.*

	1909.	1910.		1909.	1910.
During life.....	5	8	2 years and 6 months.....	6	7
30 years.....	2	.....	2 years.....	56	31
25 years.....	2	1	1 year and 9 months.....	1	.....
21 years.....	1	.....	1 year and 8 months.....	2	3
20 years.....	1	2	1 year and 6 months.....	37	19
18 years.....	.....	1	1 year and 5 months.....	.....	1
15 years.....	2	2	1 year and 4 months.....	.....	1
14 years.....	2	2	1 year and 3 months.....	8	5
12 years.....	5	2	1 year and 2 months.....	3	1
11 years.....	2	1	1 year and 1 month.....	1	1
10 years.....	14	6	1 year.....	121	130
9 years.....	2	1	11 months.....	.....	1
8 years.....	3	6	10 months.....	1	1
7 years and 6 months.....	.....	1	9 months.....	7	6
7 years.....	4	4	8 months.....	2	4
6 years.....	2	4	7 months.....	.....	2
5 years and 6 months.....	.....	1	6 months.....	14	13
5 years.....	21	15	5 months.....	.....	1
4 years and 6 months.....	1	.....	General term.....	.....	1
4 years.....	8	19	Returned from Insane		
3 years and 6 months.....	4	2	Asylum serving life		
3 years and 3 months.....	1	.....	term.....	2	.....
3 years.....	28	30	Twenty year term.....	1	.....
2 years and 10 months.....	1	1	Returned for violation		
2 years and 9 months.....	.....	1	of parole.....	2	4
2 years and 8 months.....	1	.....	Total.....	376	342

*Wisconsin State Prison.**Crime.*

	1909.	1910.		1909.	1910.
Abandonment .....	7	14	Larceny .....	62	57
Adultery .....	18	14	Larceny from the person .....	17	18
Aiding prisoners to escape .....	1	.....	Murder, first degree ..	7	8
Arson .....	5	8	Murder, second degree ..	5	6
Assault with intent to kill and murder ....	6	10	Murder, third degree ..	2	2
Assault with intent to do great bodily harm ..	15	15	Manslaughter, first degree ..	1	.....
Assault with intent to commit rape .....	7	6	Manslaughter, second degree ..	.....	3
Assault with intent to rob .....	17	8	Manslaughter, third degree ..	.....	1
Assault and battery ..	.....	1	Manslaughter, fourth degree ..	1	2
Assault and theft .....	1	1	Non-support .....	1	5
Assault regardless of human life .....	1	2	Obtaining money under false pretenses ..	6	14
Assault, previous conviction .....	1	.....	Obstructing R. R. tracks .....	1	.....
Assault and robbery ..	.....	6	Polygamy .....	1	.....
Attempted burglary ..	4	1	Perjury .....	.....	2
Burglary .....	105	66	Procuring fraudulent voting .....	1	.....
Bigamy .....	2	2	Rape .....	12	6
Detaining minors for purpose of prostitution ..	1	.....	Receiving stolen property .....	7	2
Desertion .....	1	1	Robbery .....	2	1
Demolishing locomotive .....	1	.....	Setting set gun .....	1	.....
Drunkenness .....	1	3	Sodomy .....	3	4
Embezzlement .....	2	4	Taking indecent liberties .....	4	2
Escaping from jail .....	1	.....	Threatening to injure ..	1	.....
Forgery .....	19	22	Uttering a forgery .....	.....	3
Fornication .....	3	2	Vagrancy .....	1	2
Having burglar tools in possession .....	3	2	Violating state banking laws .....	1	1
Highway robbery .....	1	2	Violating parole .....	2	4
Horsestealing .....	9	3			
Incest .....	4	5			
Keeping house of ill fame .....	1	1	Total .....	376	342

*Statistical Tables.**Professions or trades.*

	1909.	1910.		1909.	1910.
Agents.....	3	2	Housekeepers.....	9	10
Bankers.....	1	1	Horse dealers.....	1	.....
Barbers.....	7	6	Jewelers.....	1	.....
Bartenders.....	1	2	Laborers.....	172	177
Bakers.....	3	2	Lawyers.....	1	.....
Bookeepers.....	7	7	Machinists.....	10	8
Brakemen.....	4	2	Marble cutters.....	.....	2
Boilermakers.....	.....	1	Masons.....	1	5
Bricklayers.....	.....	2	Miners.....	.....	3
Butchers.....	4	2	Moulders.....	3	5
Blacksmiths.....	10	2	Motormen.....	1	.....
Carpenters.....	13	5	Musicians.....	2	.....
Cement workers.....	1	3	News agents.....	1	.....
Chauffeurs.....	.....	1	Painters.....	16	1
Clerks.....	2	4	Physicians.....	1	1
Coachmen.....	1	2	Policemen.....	.....	1
Conductors R. R.....	.....	1	Private Detective.....	.....	1
Cooks.....	10	9	Sailors.....	6	1
Coopers.....	1	.....	Saloon keepers.....	1	1
Coremakers.....	2	2	Salesmen.....	1	6
Cigarmakers.....	5	.....	Students.....	1	1
Electricians.....	9	2	Sawfilers.....	.....	1
Engineers.....	8	4	Showmen.....	.....	1
Farmers.....	10	8	Shoemakers.....	5	4
Farm Laborers.....	8	24	Tailors.....	6	5
Firemen.....	20	9	Waiters.....	4	2
Harnessmakers.....	3	1			
Hatters.....	.....	1	Total.....	376	342
Hostlers.....	.....	1			

*Wisconsin State Prison.**Nativity.*

States.	1909.	1910.	Foreign.	1909.	1910.
Arkansas.....	2	1	Austria.....	2	9
California.....	1	1	Bohemia.....	2	1
Connecticut.....	1	.....	Canada.....	15	11
Georgia.....	1	2	Denmark.....	4	1
Iowa.....	6	4	England.....	5	8
Illinois.....	16	13	Finland.....	8	8
Indiana.....	7	5	France.....	1	1
Kansas.....	1	2	Germany.....	39	32
Kentucky.....	2	3	Greece.....	.....	1
Maine.....	.....	5	Holland.....	2	.....
Massachusetts.....	2	5	Hungary.....	.....	2
Maryland.....	.....	3	Ireland.....	6	3
Michigan.....	20	15	Italy.....	4	8
Minnesota.....	11	8	New Foundland.....	1	.....
Missouri.....	4	5	Norway.....	5	7
Mississippi.....	1	.....	Poland.....	9	9
Nebraska.....	1	1	Russia.....	3	8
New Jersey.....	4	1	Scotland.....	3	3
New York.....	20	18	Sweden.....	4	3
North Carolina.....	.....	2	Switzerland.....	4	1
Ohio.....	6	8	Wales.....	2	.....
Pennsylvania.....	8	4	Total.....	376	342
Tennessee.....	2	1			
Utah.....	.....	1			
Vermont.....	1	.....			
Virginia.....	1	.....			
Wisconsin.....	139	116			
At sea.....	.....	1			
Does not know.....	.....	1			

*Nativity of parents.*

	1909.	1910.
Parents born in the United States.....	100	111
Parents born in foreign countries.....	248	204
Father born in the United States, mother foreign.....	15	14
Mother born in the United States, father foreign.....	13	9
Not known.....	.....	4
Total.....	376	342

*Statistical Tables.*TABLE No. 5.  
*Prisoners discharged.*

	1909.	1910.
Reduction of time.....	249	277
Expiration of time.....	1	.....
Governor's pardon.....	4	2
Governor's commutation of sentence.....	1	1
Remanded for new trial, order of Supreme Court.....	3	.....
Transferred to Hospital for Insane.....	7	8
Transferred to Reformatory.....	1	6
Died.....	6	5
Released on parole.....	38	76
Governor's parole.....	2	5
Governor's commutation and paroled by parole board.....	1	4
Total.....	313	384

Per cent. of pardons granted for the year ending	To average population.	To number discharged.
September 30, 1885.....	3.16	6.70
September 30, 1886.....	3.73	7.65
September 30, 1887.....	2.90	6.31
September 30, 1888.....	2.94	6.46
September 30, 1889.....	4.10	8.56
September 30, 1890.....	4.02	8.53
September 30, 1891.....	3.94	7.75
September 30, 1892.....	3.66	5.00
September 30, 1893.....	2.79	5.72
September 30, 1894.....	2.63	5.93
September 30, 1895.....	4.96	8.49
September 30, 1896.....	3.13	5.31
September 30, 1897.....	2.84	5.29
September 30, 1898.....	3.41	5.91
September 30, 1899.....	2.47	4.38
September 30, 1900.....	2.63	4.53
September 30, 1901.....	1.57	3.45
June 30, 1902.....	0.52	1.90
June 30, 1903.....	0.18	0.37
June 30, 1904.....	0.17	0.43
June 30, 1905.....	0.49	0.98
June 30, 1906.....	0.47	1.13
June 30, 1907.....	1.09	2.37
June 30, 1908.....	0.95	2.01
June 30, 1909.....	1.18	2.55
June 30, 1910.....	1.69	3.12



*Wisconsin State Prison.**Color.*

White.....	641	Indian.....	14
Black.....	13	Half Indian.....	4
Mulatto.....	3	Yellow.....	1

TABLE NO. 6.

*Life prisoners.*

Number confined June 30, 1908.....	83
Received during year ending June 30th, 1909.....	5
Returned from Asylum year ending June 30th, 1909.....	2
Received during year ending June 30th, 1910.....	8
	98
Died.....	3
Transferred to Hospital for Insane.....	3
Governor's commutation.....	2
Governor's parole.....	1
Paroled by Parole Board.....	7
Remanded for new trial order Supreme Court.....	1
Remaining June 30, 1910.....	81

*Counties where from.*

Ashland.....	2	Marathon.....	4
Barron.....	2	Marquette.....	1
Bayfield.....	1	Milwaukee.....	17
Calumet.....	1	Oconto.....	2
Clark.....	1	Oneida.....	1
Columbia.....	1	Outagamie.....	2
Crawford.....	1	Ozaukee.....	1
Dane.....	2	Price.....	1
Dodge.....	1	Racine.....	2
Douglas.....	2	St. Croix.....	1
Dunn.....	1	Sawyer.....	1
Eau Claire.....	3	Shawano.....	1
Fond du Lac.....	1	Taylor.....	1
Green.....	1	Trempealeau.....	2
Green Lake.....	2	Walworth.....	1
Iowa.....	1	Washburn.....	1
Iron.....	2	Waukesha.....	1
Jackson.....	1	Waupaca.....	3
Jefferson.....	1	Waushara.....	3
Kenosha.....	3	Wood.....	1
Langlade.....	1		2
Manitowoc.....	1	Total.....	81

*Statistical Tables.*

<i>Color.</i>		<i>Sex.</i>	
White.....	75	Male.....	78
Black.....	1	Female.....	3
Indian.....	3		
One half Indian.....	2	Total.....	81
Total.....	81		

<i>Ages.</i>		<i>Conjugal Relations.</i>	
From 20 to 30 years.....	14	Married.....	19
From 31 to 40 years.....	20	Single.....	38
From 41 to 50 years.....	21	Widows.....	1
From 51 to 60 years.....	14	Widowers.....	22
From 61 to 70 years.....	6	Divorced.....	1
From 71 to 80 years.....	5		
From 91 to 100 years.....	1	Total.....	81
Total.....	81		

*Nativity.*

		Canada.....	3
Native.		Denmark.....	1
Connecticut.....	1	England.....	2
Illinois.....	1	France.....	1
Indiana.....	2	Germany.....	13
Iowa.....	1	Holland.....	2
Maine.....	3	Hungary.....	1
Michigan.....	4	Italy.....	2
Minnesota.....	1	Norway.....	1
New Jersey.....	1	Poland.....	2
New York.....	2	Russia.....	3
Pennsylvania.....	1	Servia.....	1
Virginia.....	2	Sweden.....	2
Wisconsin.....	26	Switzerland.....	1
Foreign:			
Bohemia.....	1	Total.....	81

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*Wisconsin State Prison.*


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*Total number of life prisoners since the organization of the prison.*

Murder—First Degree .....	265	.....
Murder—Second Degree .....	11	.....
Desertion .....	1	.....
Rape .....	5	282
		<hr/>
Discharged on Governor's pardon, commutation or parole...	75	.....
Writ of Habeas Corpus .....	5	.....
Order Secretary of War .....	1	.....
Order Supreme Court .....	3	.....
Remanded for new trial order Supreme Court .....	24	.....
Removed to Hospital for Insane .....	21	.....
Died .....	59	.....
Committed Suicide .....	4	.....
Escaped .....	2	.....
Paroled by Parole Board .....	7	201
		<hr/>
Remaining, June 30, 1910 .....		81

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## Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 7.

*Prison population, number of female prisoners and life members at the close of each fiscal year since the organization of the prison. Number pardoned, died, committed suicide and escaped during the year.*

Date.	Prison population.	Fe-males.	Life prisoners.	Par-doned.	Died.	Sui-cide.	Es-caped.
April 1, 1852.....	15						
December 31, 1852.....	28	2					1
December 31, 1853.....	61	5			1		
December 31, 1854.....	71	5		13			
December 31, 1855.....	72	4		8	1		
December 31, 1856.....	108		12	13	1	1	
December 31, 1857.....	160						
December 31, 1858.....	202			16			
December 31, 1859.....	182			29	2		
September 30, 1860.....	170	12		25	1		1
September 30, 1861.....	137	12		26			
September 30, 1862.....	116	4	16	5			
September 30, 1863.....	131	8	20	14			2
September 30, 1864.....	120	14	22	9			2
September 30, 1865.....	97	6	24	15	2		2
September 30, 1866.....	169	10	27	13	1	1	
September 30, 1867.....	206	15	30	16			
September 30, 1868.....	184	8	33	11	1		
September 30, 1869.....	180	3	31	13	1		
September 30, 1870.....	185	2	35	5			
September 30, 1871.....	191	2	35	12		1	
September 30, 1872.....	187	7	36	13	2		2
September 30, 1873.....	180	5	36	14	1		
September 30, 1874.....	230	7	40	18	1		
September 30, 1875.....	248	12	37	19	2		
September 30, 1876.....	266	13	40	22	2	1	
September 30, 1877.....	290	10	42	27	2	2	
September 30, 1878.....	346	6	45	19	2		1
September 30, 1879.....	309	7	48	11	1		
September 30, 1880.....	277	7	47	13	3	1	
September 30, 1881.....	305	7	49	6	6		
September 30, 1882.....	348	7	44	13	3		2
September 30, 1883.....	366	9	48	16	3		1
September 30, 1884.....	410	9	50	14	5	1	
September 30, 1885.....	441	12	49	14	7		
September 30, 1886.....	450	13	51	17	2		3
September 30, 1887.....	428	13	52	13	1		
September 30, 1888.....	438	14	60	13	2		5
September 30, 1889.....	507	15	64	19	4		1
September 30, 1890.....	532	17	68	19	10		4
September 30, 1891.....	529	15	74	23	7		2
September 30, 1892.....	498	17	77	19	4	2	
September 30, 1893.....	536	24	77	15	2		
September 30, 1894.....	662	24	81	16	6		
September 30, 1895.....	615	24	79	31	5		
September 30, 1896.....	582	19	77	19	5		
September 30, 1897.....	610	13	72	15	4		
September 30, 1898.....	601	21	78	22	7		2
September 30, 1899.....	567	17	86	14	4	1	1
September 30, 1900.....	496	18	83	14	8	1	1
September 30, 1901.....	523	12	84	8	5		1
June 30, 1902.....	582	13	81	3	5		
June 30, 1903.....	558	11	84	1	6	1	
June 30, 1904.....	621	13	88	1	7	1	
June 30, 1905.....	607	12	86	3	13	1	
June 30, 1906.....	639	22	87	3	6	1	
June 30, 1907.....	636	23	84	7	12	1	1
June 30, 1908.....	655	23	83	6	8	1	
June 30, 1909.....	718	17	85	8	6		
June 30, 1910.....	676	16	81	12	5		
Total.....			935	187	178	20	36

*Wisconsin State Prison.*STATEMENT OF  
At the Wisconsin State Prison

Classified Items.	Inventory June 30, 1908.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.
Armory.....	\$428 38	\$6 75		\$433 13
Barn, farm and garden.....	12,123 22	7,323 99	\$58 40	19,505 61
Clothing.....	6,375 28	5,972 28		12,347 56
Convicts discharged.....		3,677 08		3,677 08
Convicts' earnings.....		271 54		271 54
Discounts.....		43		43
Drug and medical department.....	1,222 42	799 93		2,022 35
Engine and boilers.....	18,843 83	1,183 19	600 00	20,627 02
Fire apparatus.....	2,744 60			2,744 60
Fuel.....	5,091 90	22,341 50		27,433 40
Furniture.....	7,239 70	212 40	925 80	8,377 90
Gas and other lights.....	1,732 16	870 49	2,000 00	4,602 65
House furnishings.....	12,842 48	2,895 97	56 32	15,794 77
Indebtedness.....		306 69		306 69
Laundry.....	1,908 35	655 65	86 44	2,650 44
Library.....	2,217 63	45 53		2,263 16
Machinery and tools.....	1,969 40	211 82		2,181 22
Means of instruction.....	2,105 73	156 73		2,262 46
Miscellaneous.....	1,821 66	859 18	206 59	2,887 43
Officers' expenses.....		334 32		334 32
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.....	791 46	914 72		1,706 18
Real estate, including buildings, etc.....	552,617 35		84,901 48	637,518 83
Repairs and renewals.....	4,348 21	15,913 31		20,261 52
Scraps.....			185 03	185 03
Subsistence.....	1,869 04	31,411 41	3,593 94	36,874 39
Tobacco.....	135 22	838 52		973 74
United States.....				
Wages and salaries.....		42,625 17		42,625 17
Agents' expenses.....		201 10		201 10
Convicts escaped.....		16 00		16 00
Total.....	\$638,486 02	\$140,046 52	\$92,614 00	\$871,146 54
Less discount and other credits.....		1,214 19		749,098 90
		\$138,832 33		\$122,047 64
Deducted by secretary of state for insurance.....	\$1,228 50			
Deducted by secretary of state for printing.....	78 92	1,307 42		
Net current expenditures.....		\$140,139 75		
Net current expenses.....				

*Statistical Tables.*

## CURRENT EXPENSES.

for the year ending June 30, 1909.

Inventory June 30, 1909.	Cash received on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$405 83			\$405 83		\$27 30
17,602 62	\$1,468 85	\$3,861 05	\$22,932 52	\$3,426 91	6,650 19
5,693 51	3 84		5,697 35		3,677 08
					271 54
		261 93	261 93	261 50	
1,224 95			1,224 93		797 42
20,074 72	86 05	88	20,161 65		465 37
2,745 04			2,745 04		40
1,008 75		2,000 00	3,008 75		24,424 65
8,321 28			8,321 28		56 62
1,754 42	99 84	2 21	1,856 47		2,806 18
13,429 40		5 09	13,434 40		2,360 37
					306 69
1,848 66		1 42	1,850 08		800 36
2,230 38			2,230 38		32 78
2,043 17			2,043 17		138 05
2,113 93			2,113 93		148 53
1,824 66	100 00		1,924 66		962 77
					334 32
1,009 89			1,009 89		696 29
637,518 83			637,518 83		
4,407 41	54 74	13,154 68	17,616 83		2,644 69
	185 03		185 03		
2,224 86		168 17	2,393 03		34,481 36
162 92			162 92		810 82
					42,625 17
					201 10
					16 00
\$727,645 21	\$1,998 35	\$19,455 34	\$749,098 90	\$3,688 41	\$125,736 05
					3,688 41
					\$122,047 64
					\$1,307 42
					\$123,355 06

*Wisconsin State Prison.*STATEMENT OF  
At the Wisconsin State Prison

Classifications.	Inventory June 30, 1909.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.
Armory.....	\$405 83	\$1 96		\$407 79
Barn, farm and garden.....	17,602 62	5,819 17	\$122 69	23,544 48
Clothing.....	5,693 51	7,937 71		13,631 22
Convicts discharged.....		4,703 67		4,703 67
Convicts' earnings.....		292 03		292 03
Discount.....		7 18		7 18
Drug and medical department.....	1,224 93	1,112 60		2,337 53
Engine and boilers.....	20,074 72	842 80	700 00	21,617 52
Fire apparatus.....	2,745 04	54		2,745 58
Fuel.....	1,008 75	28,316 51		29,325 26
Furniture.....	8,321 28	781 01	250 00	9,352 29
Gas and other lights.....	1,754 42	1,686 66	2,000 00	5,441 08
House furnishings.....	13,429 40	4,629 49	35 89	18,094 78
Indebtedness.....				
Laundry.....	1,848 66	985 06	119 69	2,953 41
Library.....	2,230 38	7 10	30 00	2,267 48
Machinery and tools.....	2,043 17	1,205 08		3,248 25
Means of instruction.....	2,113 93	113 55		2,227 48
Miscellaneous.....	1,824 66	1,347 24		3,171 90
Officers' expenses.....		464 16		464 16
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.....	1,009 89	1,225 52		2,235 41
Real estate, including buildings, etc.....	637,518 83		98,008 31	735,527 14
Repairs and renewals.....	4,407 41	9,345 73		13,753 14
Scraps.....			175 70	175 70
Subsistence.....	2,224 86	35,449 27	2,565 47	40,239 60
Tobacco.....	162 92	1,145 93		1,308 85
United States.....				
Wages and salaries.....		45,248 33		45,248 33
Agents' expenses.....		103 80		103 80
Convicts escaped.....		7 50		7 50
Returning paroled prisoners.....		33 38		33 38
Well and pump account.....		3,986 66		3,986 66
Total.....	\$727,645 21	\$156,799 64	\$104 007 75	\$988,452 60
Less discounts and other credits.....		348 54		858,415 94
		\$156,451 10		\$130,096 66
Deducted for insurance.....		1,404 00		
Deducted for printing.....		240 03		
Net current expenses.....		\$158,095 13		

*Statistical Tables.***CURRENT EXPENSES**

for the Year ending June 30, 1910.

Inventory June 30, 1910.	Cash received on this ac- count during the year.	Transferred from this ac- count during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$404 78			\$404 78		\$3 01
20,848 55	\$1,359 57	\$6,127 11	28,335 23	\$4,790 75	7,375 19
6,256 03			6,256 03		4,708 67
					292 03
		289 50	289 50	232 41	
1,382 66			1,382 66		954 87
19,084 15	1,002 90	11 29	20,978 34		639 18
2,745 04			2,745 04		54
4,010 30	92 40	2,726 64	6,829 34		22,406 92
9,250 32			9,250 32		92 97
2,735 14		7 50	2,742 64		2,698 44
15,724 34		2 90	15,727 24		2,367 54
		4 00			1,021 94
1,927 47			1,931 47		11 10
2,256 38			2,256 38		117 26
3,130 99			3,130 99		64 00
2,163 48			2,163 48		1,088 08
1,808 41	265 41		2,073 82		464 16
		45	1,109 61		1,125 80
1,109 16					
735,527 14			735,527 14		2
4,855 49	200 88	3,699 26	8,755 61		4,997 53
	175 70		175 70		
1,939 94		145 83	2,085 77		38,153 83
209 10			209 10		1,039 75
					45,248 33
					103 80
					7 50
					33 38
3,986 66			3,986 66		
\$842,304 53	\$3,096 84	\$13,014 57	\$858,415 94	\$5,073 16	\$135,109 82
					5,073 16
					\$130,036 66
					1,644 03
					\$131,680 69



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*Wisconsin State Prison.*


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## STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

1908. July 1	Balance.....		\$36,125 23
1909. June 15	Appropriation, Chapter 443, Laws of 1909.....		13,000 00
June 30	Appropriation, Chapter 447, Laws of 1909.....		100,000 00
June 30	Steward for convict labor.....		59,770 99
June 30	Steward for sundries.....		1,998 35
June 30	Paid on account of current expenses during the year.....	\$140,139 75	
June 30	Balance appropriations in State Treasury.....	\$100,020 39	
June 30	Balance in hands of steward.....	734 43	100,754 82
			<hr/>
			\$240,894 57
			<hr/>
1909. July 1	Balance.....		\$100,754 82
1910. June 30	Steward for convict labor.....		95,176 89
June 30	Steward for sundries.....		3,096 84
June 30	Paid on account of current expenses during the year.....	\$158,095 13	
June 30	Balance appropriation in State Treasury.....	\$40,198 99	
June 30	Balance in hands of steward.....	734 43	40,933 42
			<hr/>
			\$199,028 55
			<hr/>

*Statistical Tables.*

## STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS.

<i>Completing New Cell Wing, etc., Fund.</i>			
1908.			
July 1	Balance.....		\$3,535 13
1909.			
June 30	Steward for sundries.....		447 06
June 30	Expended during the year.....	\$3,982 19	
		\$3,982 19	\$3,982 19
<i>Rear Prison Wall, etc., Fund.</i>			
1908.			
July 1	Balance.....		\$19,198 73
1909.			
June 30	Expended during the year.....	\$18,958 13	
June 30	Balance appropriation in state treasury.....	240 60	
		\$19,198 73	\$19,198 73
1909.			
July 1	Balance.....		\$240 60
July 1	Appropriation, Chapter 314, Laws of 1909.....		\$25,000 00
1910.			
June 30	Expended during the year.....	\$11,794 39	
June 30	Balance of appropriation in state treasury.....	13,446 21	
		\$25,240 60	\$25,240 60
<i>Binder Twine Plant Fund.</i>			
1908.			
July 1	Balance.....		\$124,126 34
1909.			
June 30	Expended during the year.....	\$111,630 61	
June 30	Balance appropriation in state treasury.....	12,495 73	
		\$124,126 34	\$124,126 34
1909.			
July 1	Balance.....		\$12,495 73
1910.			
June 30	Expended during the year.....	\$10,073 05	
June 30	Balance appropriation in state treasury.....	2,422 68	
		\$12,495 73	\$12,495 73

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the transparency and accountability of the organization. This section also outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data, ensuring that the information is reliable and up-to-date.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the implementation of the proposed changes. It details the steps involved in the rollout process, from initial planning to final execution. This section also addresses potential challenges and provides strategies to overcome them, ensuring a smooth transition to the new system.

3. The third part of the document discusses the ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the project. It highlights the importance of regular communication and reporting to keep all stakeholders informed of the progress. This section also includes a timeline for the project, with key milestones and deadlines clearly defined.

4. The final part of the document provides a summary of the findings and conclusions. It reiterates the importance of the project and the commitment to achieving the desired outcomes. This section also includes a list of recommendations for future work, ensuring that the organization continues to improve and adapt to changing circumstances.





ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

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TWELFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1910.

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## OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.

C. M. BRIGHT.....	Superintendent & Steward	Appleton.
CHARLOTTE EDWARDS.....	Matron General.....	Sparta.
A. F. BRANDT.....	State Agent.....	Sparta.
EMMA F. EVANS.....	State Agent.....	Spring Green.
R. J. HILLIER.....	Asst. Supt. and Steward....	Waunakee
KATHERINE ROMANESKY.....	Stenographer.....	Sparta.
W. T. SARLES.....	Physician.....	Sparta.

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## TEACHERS.

ESTHER DRESCHER.....	Madison.
HATTIE KYHL.....	Sparta.
MARGARET HAIGHT.....	Waukesha.
ETHEL ANDERSON.....	Michigan.
NESSIE MCGOWAN.....	Friendship.

## MATRONS.

GRACE HOFFMAN.....	Cottage A.....	Sparta.
MARION M. ROGERS.....	Cottage B.....	Winnebago.
ELVIE H. CLARK.....	Cottage C.....	Ladysmith.
IDA MAE PARRETTE.....	Cottage E.....	Wausau.
ADA GRUBE.....	Nursery.....	Waukesha.
JENNIE HANKS.....	Hospital.....	Waukesha.

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H. L. CLARK.....	Boys' Supervisor and Farm Director.
J. C. VENUS.....	Engineer.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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SPARTA, WIS., June 30, 1910.

*To the Honorable, The State Board of Control,*  
Madison, Wis.

Herewith please find the biennial report of the State Public School for Dependent and Neglected Children, for the two years ending with the above date.

With the exception of an epidemic of scarlet fever which attacked us rather severely during last April and May, the general health of the inmates of this institution has been very good. We have had some cases of diphtheria, a few of pneumonia, and a good many of whooping cough during the two years. From diphtheria we have lost no cases—the malady yielding readily and surely to the modern treatment.

### THE SCARLET FEVER EPIDEMIC.

Fifty-three cases of this disease received attention at the State School during the months of April and May. Within three days of the first reported case, a dozen more had come down and at the end of a week there were over thirty, showing that the infection had been widespread. The hospital was filled with fever cases and the ordinary cases of sickness were transferred to the cottages where they received attention from the physician and the general matron, who is a trained nurse.

The health authorities did not declare quarantine. The people living on the grounds were so reasonable that there was little cause for complaint about their leaving the grounds during the eight weeks of the epidemic. All of the employes were simply splendid in their attitude toward the necessary restrictions, and in their devotion to the care of the sick.

There were but two deaths, and those of boys ten and eleven years old; which was regarded by medical people hereabouts as something of a record.

The importance of having a convalescent cottage became plain



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*State Public School.*

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as soon as we realized that the epidemic had struck us, and steps were at once taken to put the old hospital in condition for the purpose. An entire new shingle roof was put on; the piazza, running on three sides of the building had a new floor; the piazza posts, the steps, the sidewalk and flooring in the kitchen were all put in a fit condition for use. The building still needs an expenditure of \$250 to make it entirely fit, and to preserve the property. It is a valuable adjunct to our hospital at such a time as last May when we had thirty-five children comfortably quartered there, going through the "peeling" process.

Eight weeks, practically under quarantine, with so many sick, was something of a strain on us all. There was no excitement about it, although four of the employed attendants were taken to the hospital with the fever. When the last case was discharged and the trouble was over, we realized that we had been through a hard siege. Of the people who were here on the grounds, only the most appreciative things can be said. They were devoted, willing and most helpful.

#### PRESENT POPULATION.

Although this report is for the biennial period ending June 30, 1910, it is not written until late in September, at which time the population, or "attendance", as it has been styled, at the State School is lower than for several years, the total number being 149 on the 26th of the month. The highest number recorded during the past two years was 207.

The work of placing children in homes goes by fits and starts. Applications by the score are received, but it is not always possible to select children that will fit the homes, although the number of children in the school may be very large. There are at times many children in the school who are not in condition to be placed in homes; and at times, there are many children who are being returned from homes where, for one reason or another, they have not "fitted." They have not found their niche.

There are as many homes that are failures as there are children that are failures.

There are some children who will never fit in anywhere except in the home for Feeble Minded or one of the Industrial Schools,





STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL-BUS GOING TO TOWN.

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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but there are not many for whom a good home does not exist somewhere. It requires a long hunt to find it, sometimes.

The percentage of failures is small. The great majority settle into the home life of the families into which they are taken and become a fair average of the children in their localities. And it is but fair to the families taking the children to say that they treat them as well as the majority of people treat their own, giving them as many privileges, sending them to school, treating them as considerately, and feeling for them the same affection that they bestow on their own; if—and there is always this proviso—if the children are obedient, truthful and honest, and disposed to be helpful and interested in the family welfare, as “natural” children of a family are expected to be.

I sometimes think that, notwithstanding the conditions that must surround a large proportion of the children who find their way into the State School, more is expected of a State School child in the way of truthfulness, honesty, and industry and general good behavior by people indenturing them, than is expected of their own and their neighbors' children; and many people will put up with less from them than they will from their own—perhaps because they have no State School to complain to about their own, or to return them to if they go wrong,

I could fill pages by the hundred with stories of happy families made happier by the introduction of our children who “fit in” and become, in fact, members of the families.

When the home is investigated the agent renders a report that gives answers to as many of the following questions as are obtainable.

Name of applicant, address, county of, girl or boy, years of age, husband's age, nationality, occupation, income?, education. Is he intelligent? trustworthy? frugal? Is he of good moral character? Industrious? Kind and gentlemanly in his family? What of his disposition? Is he generous? Does he control his temper? Member of ——— church. Does he attend regularly? Has he been previously married? Divorced? Does he use intoxicating liquors, and to what extent? Profane or vulgar language? Personal appearance. How many children have been born to the family? How many are living? How many are at home, and ages of same? Will he be a good foster parent? Will his influence tend to make a good citizen of the child?

(Similar questions are answered regarding the wife also.) Reputation of family in neighborhood. Condition as to cleanliness. Appearance

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*State Public School.*

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of house, barn and garden. Where will the child sleep? Alone or with? If there are children state something of their disposition, control, obedience, civility, etc. Home is — miles distant from church. Character of neighborhood. Of children who attend school. As to the fitness of these people for the responsibility of training a child, the agent gives an opinion after a visit at the home and inquiries in the neighborhood regarding the various matters touched upon in the report.

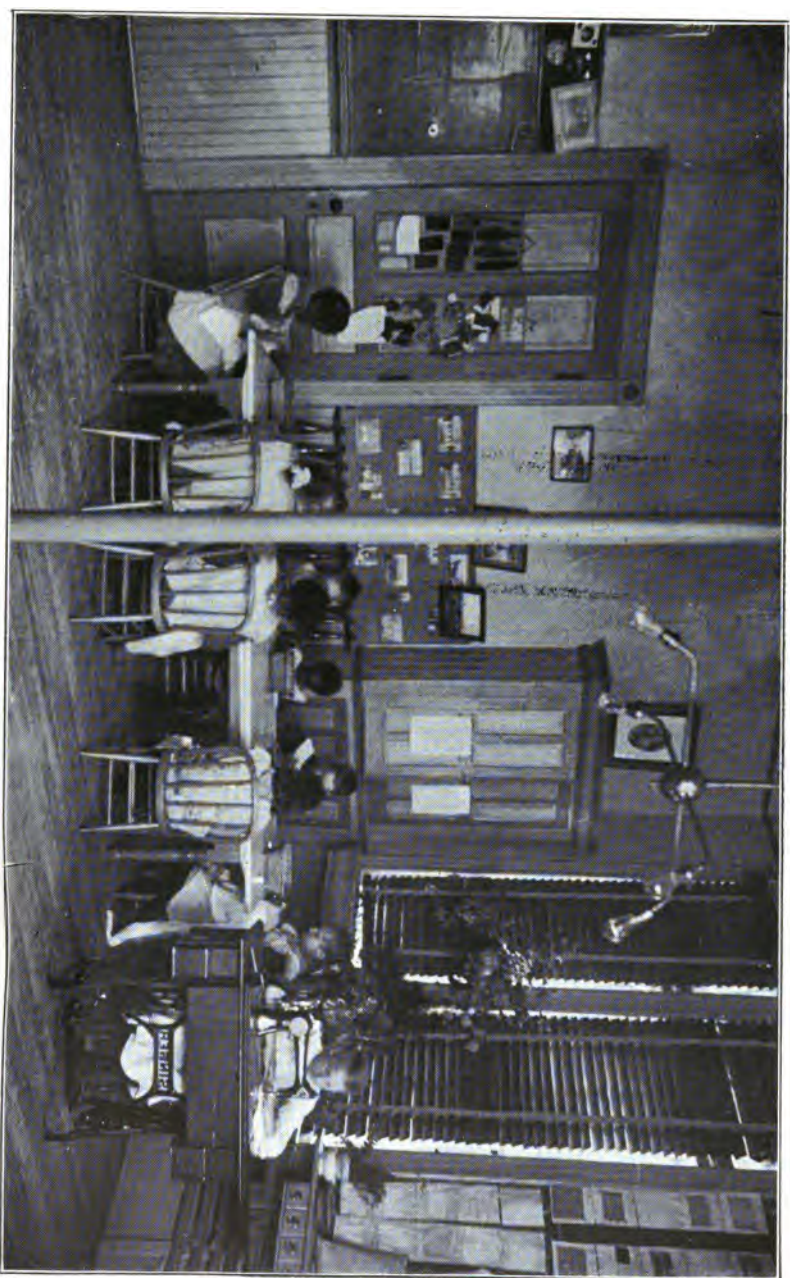
Notwithstanding whatever care and judgment may be exercised in the selection of the home and of a child to put in the home, there are some misfits, and children turn up at the State School again, not having been benefited by their experience. We receive complaints from people who have eight or ten year old boys or girls, that they find it impossible to manage them and wish to return them. There is not much use trying to arrange a difficulty of this kind, and the child is brought back here where there are people who are able to manage him, until he may be more fortunately placed in another home.

The demand for large boys is briskest in early spring, although there is practically no limit to the number of boys from 12 to 14 who may be provided with good places at all seasons of the year. A general scarcity of farm help makes this so. It also provides plenty of places for sixteen and eighteen year old boys at good pay.

Inquiries for children come mostly by mail, on receipt of which, blank forms of application are sent. This blank locates the applicant, gives his occupation, facts relating to his property, his family, and reason for wishing to get a child. Some of these reasons frankly declare that a child is wanted to help on the farm or in the house. If the children applied for are twelve to fifteen years of age, there is little ground for questioning the honesty of the reason given. In cases where small children are wanted, the reason, "We want a son or a daughter", or "We want a child in the house," appeals rather more strongly.

#### ON ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.

The law does not require county and municipal judges to give as full information concerning the forbears of children as would be of advantage to have on file in this office. There is furnished to judges a blank known as "Supplemental", which provides for much information. These blanks are usually filled out, but in many



STATE PUBLIO SCHOOL—A CLASS IN SEWING.









STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL—FOUR OF OUR BABIES IN GOOD HOMES.

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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cases they are not, and some of the judges neglect to send the reports when written to about them. I would suggest an amendment to the law requiring county judges to furnish such information as is necessary to a better understanding of the circumstances surrounding the commitment of children.

Another matter of importance is the physical condition of children when received at the school. In altogether too many cases the children come here in filthy clothes and with filthier bodies covered with vermin. It would seem that the authorities might well afford to clothe the children decently and see that they are in a cleanly condition.

Still another matter is the inadequacy of the medical examination of children by physicians previous to sending them to the school. Every commitment is accompanied by a statement by the court that "the children have been examined by a reputable, practicing physician," which declares that "they have not been exposed to any infectious diseases, and they are sound in health", while in more instances than one children have come here not fully recovered from infectious diseases, which have been transmitted to the children already at the School. From the best evidence obtainable, the epidemic of scarlet fever from which we suffered so seriously last spring, was caused by the carelessness, or worse, of a physician who examined and certified to the perfect health of a child whose feet were still peeling from scarlet fever when sent here.

#### ONE OF THE PERPLEXITIES.

"Children under fourteen years of age" are committed to the State School. They are to remain until they are eighteen years of age, and may remain after they have reached that age "in the discretion of the Board." This introduces one of the most serious problems with which we have to deal: The arrival of the child at the age of eighteen, and his discharge from his foster parent if indentured, or from the school, if unfortunately, he has had to remain here.

If a boy or girl is incompetent at any time in his life to take upon himself the care of himself and his affairs, it is at the age of about eighteen to twenty-one years. The boys and girls who are

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*State Public School.*

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still at the State School at that age are here because they are incompetent, and the least incompetent of them are totally unfit to care for themselves. If they go out and find themselves places to work they become the prey of sharpers and worse who get them to work for insufficient wages, and there is generally someone to beat them out of their wages after they have earned them, or they waste their earnings. Very many children who have been indentured, and have thus earned some indenture money which has been paid in here, come back very promptly after their 21st birthdays, dead broke, and want their money. They have not gained a dollar.

It is my belief that this class of children, if not all children who have been at the State School, should be kept under control until they are twenty-one, at least, while many of them ought to be under perpetual control; their bargains made for them, their wages collected for them, and their bills paid for them.

I have a number of rather incompetent boys and girls about sixteen to eighteen who are working on yearly contracts. One boy went to work with a farmer last January. This boy is crippled. He is unable to follow a team on foot but is otherwise capable. His contract is for \$16 a month and will expire two months before he is nineteen. Another boy who will be eighteen in October is under contract to work for a good farmer at \$20 per month. This boy had been in two or three good homes, and made a failure each time, but had been here a year and a half before he entered upon this contract. Another boy of sixteen has a contract from the 1st of July to the first of April at \$120. He gets \$25 a month for July and August, \$20 for September, \$15 for October and \$7 a month the balance of the time. A girl of sixteen went recently to a position as second girl in a good family at \$3 a week for one year, and her work clothes. Another boy began a year's contract at \$20 a month on the first of September; and there are others.

In every case the employer pays by the month, \$1 to the boy or girl for his personal use, to do with as he likes, and remits the balance here; \$19 in the case of the \$20 boy; \$11 in the case of the \$12 girl; \$15 in the case of the \$16 boy, and so on.





STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL—IN THE SCHOOL ROOM.

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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The following is the form of the contract:

Memorandum of agreement entered into this—day of—1910, between—of—County, Wisconsin, and C. M. Bright, Superintendent of the State Public School at Sparta, Wisconsin.

It is agreed that—at present an inmate of the State School, a—who will be—years of age on the—day of—, 19—, is to go to the home of—and is to reside there, working for the said—for the term of—for the sum of—Dollars, (\$....) per month, with board and washing. That—Dollars (\$....) per month is to be paid monthly to the said—for—personal use.

Mr. and Mrs.—are to exercise a kindly interest in the—welfare, and assist whenever it is necessary for—to make a purchase of clothing, giving the—the benefit of their advice. When purchases of clothing are made or other necessary expenses incurred, the payment is to be made by said—and the receipt taken and forwarded to C. M. Bright at Sparta, who will remit the amount to the said.—

This is signed by the employer and the Superintendent, and the boy or girl signs the following:—

"I hereby accept all the terms of the above agreement, and promise to do my best to carry them out."

The bills are sent to me "O. K'd." by the thrifty wage earners and I send draft to the merchant or to the employer, as the case may be. At the end of the year my \$20 a month boy will have \$200 on his cash account that he has earned himself, and the \$16 a month boy will have \$150, at least, which is not bad for eighteen and nineteen year old boys. By the time these boys are twenty-one, if they can be kept under control and their business done for them and their money saved for them, they will have money enough to enable them to own a five acre berry farm in bearing, which is not bad for a boy at twenty-one years of age, he having earned and saved the money for himself, or, rather, having had it saved for him.

I do not believe that any boy or girl should be thrown upon his own resources at the age of eighteen and allowed to shift for himself. We collect \$50 for indentured children at the expiration of the contract, when the children are eighteen years of age. This amount of money is more than some of the children are worth to the people who have had them. It is, in many instances, much less. It has occurred to me that some provision might be incorporated in the indenture agreement under which the child should remain with his foster parents until the age of twenty-one, on

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*State Public School.*

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terms to be agreed upon between the foster parent and the Board of Control. I do not believe that there is anywhere in the state or out, one boy or girl in twenty who is competent to receive and use wages earned between ages of eighteen and twenty-one.

Working under the contract given above, they are given to understand, and do understand, that they are under the same control that they would be under if indentured. I think that having their signatures to the contract has a good deal of weight with them. I know that having their money sent here and put in the bank has a great influence over them. They are proud of their little stakes and proud of the fact that they have earned money that is earning more money.

It is a question with me whether all children committed to the State School and indentured, should not remain wards of the State and under the guardianship of the State Board of Control until they are discharged on the recommendation of their guardians and the agent and superintendent of the School.

#### THE QUESTION OF IRRIGATION.

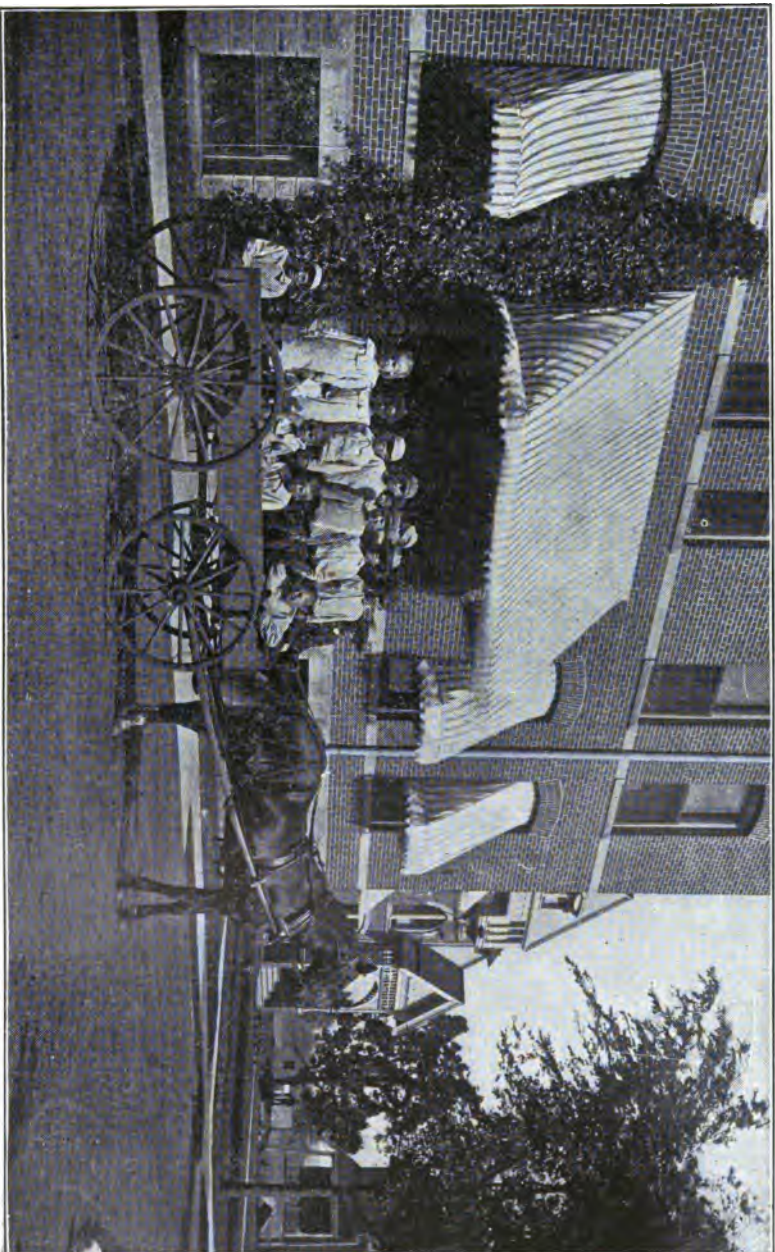
This is the third summer in succession that much of the growing crops on the State School farm have been burned up and destroyed by the severe drought. I am told there always comes a time, either early or late, every summer in this valley when there is no rain and the grass and everything that is growing suffers from the want of it.

It would be a good business proposition for the State School farm to be supplied with an engine and necessary piping to bring water from the river in sufficient quantities to irrigate all growing crops and everything else, in fact, that is going to suffer from the drought during this heated, dry time.

The La Crosse river flows through the farm. It has an abundant supply of clear soft water which is well calculated for the purpose of irrigation. I would have a 20-horsepower engine and one mile of four inch pipe.

I know it will pay. This summer our seven-eighths acre of strawberries was loaded down with green fruit when the hot weather struck us. There was not a drop of rain between that time and the first of August. The vines were dry and shriveled,



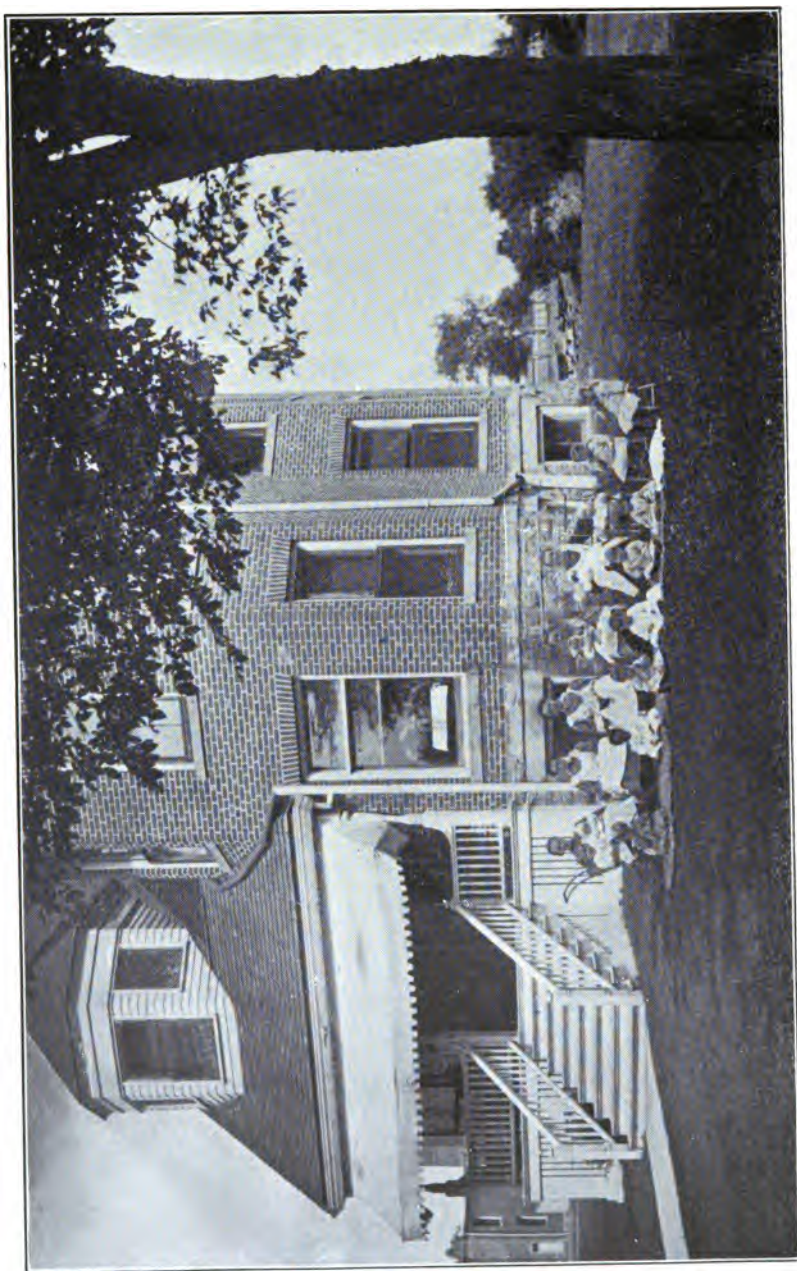


STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL—OFF FOR THE FARM.









STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL—BABY COTTAGE.

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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but we got water on the ground, using the city supply which is hard and full of iron, and unsuitable. We could not have had 100 quarts of strawberries without the water. As it was, we had 1600 quarts. If the water had been got on two weeks earlier so that the maturing berries could have had the advantage of thrifty vines, full of sap, we ought to have had 4000 quarts. The difference would have gone a long way toward installing the plant.

In addition to caring for the strawberries, we put water on the garden, and have, I think, as good a crop of tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, carrots, beets, celery, onions and cucumbers as was ever raised here. The cost has been small compared to the value of the crop which would have amounted to little or nothing without the water.

Each one of the three summers I have been here, our pasture land has become dry and brown until there was no more feed on it than there is on a bare floor. On our entire pasture this summer on the first of August, there was not a shade of green; and we were feeding hay and what few oats we had harvested, and bran, with meal, to the cows. Six or eight acres of soiling crops: corn, oats, peas, millet, etc., could have been taken care of with the supply of water I have asked for, and ample feed furnished for the herd which thereby would have furnished us with an ample supply of milk, and at a very small expense.

Our potatoes this year will probably not yield ten bushels to the acre. With sufficient water there is no reason why eight acres of them would not yield 800 bushels. The proposition is too simple. I cannot think it needs any argument.

The farm crops cannot be watered by the city water system, being too far from the city mains.

#### SOME THINGS WE NEED.

We are short of sleeping room. Two years ago I recommended the division of the present chapel into six sleeping rooms. I change the recommendation now to make of the north half a general dining room for officers and employees, and the south half I would divide into three comfortable sleeping rooms which would provide all the room that is needed at present. This could be done at small expense, I think not to exceed \$500. This would

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*State Public School.*

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give the present officers' dining room for a loafing and reading room, much needed, and take the employees out of the basement dining room which is unfit, being underground, ill ventilated, and too small.

Of course, this would necessitate the building of an Assembly Room which is also needed for the reason that little children ought not to be put to climb stairs, and crippled children are unable to climb them. I think that a building furnishing ample room for an assembly hall and a manual training room or work shop, can be built for \$12,000.

This building, and the changes proposed in the Main building would be all we need now in the way of a new construction except a small green house. I never could understand why any state institution needs a green house any worse than the State School needs one. I would not be extravagant in my demands, and would ask for \$2,000.

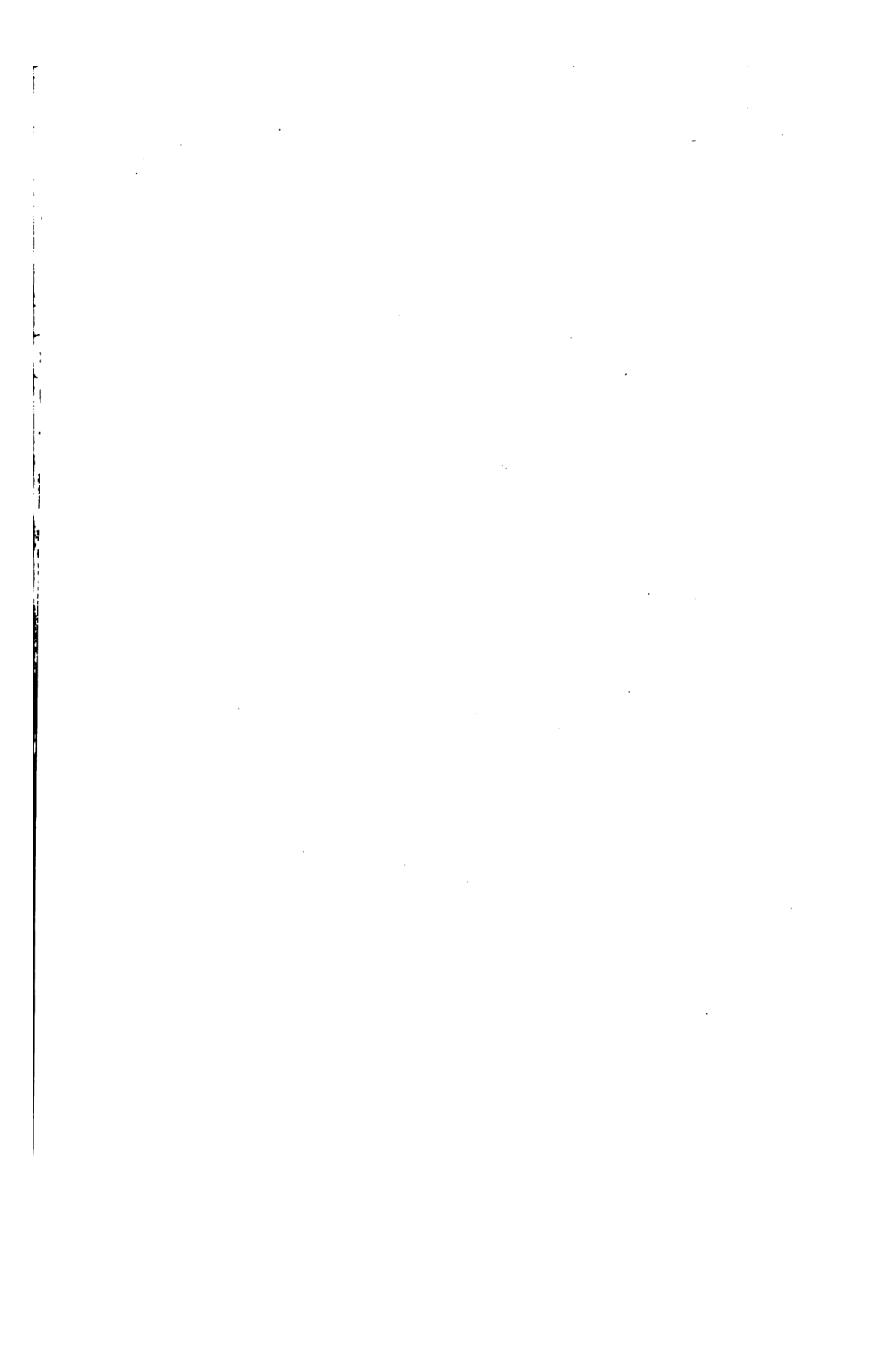
There is the old unsupplied demand for a bridge down on the farm over the LaCrosse river. We can sometimes ford the river when it is very low, but generally have to go around by the St. Paul station, making a trip of between three and four miles. \$600 would put in a good bridge of 80 ft. span.

Our horses are old and decrepit. Our harnesses and wagons are worn out. We need \$2,000 worth of horses, harnesses, wagons and a carriage. We have no carriage that we dare drive down town. The old one might collapse on the road. We have no farm wagon that is safe to take a load of grain to the mill on.

We are using seventy-five wooden beds in the children's dormitories. These ought to be replaced with modern iron beds with wire springs. The bedding, furniture and carpeting is very much worn in the cottages, and main building. We have bought hardly anything for three years, and they were old and worn out three years ago. We need \$2,000 for bedding, furniture, carpets and rugs.

We need \$500 to equip a manual training room. We have not a work bench for a boy to work at and no place to put one.

In the fall of 1909 I secured a lease and option on seventy-five acres, more or less, of timber and pasture land lying directly east of the State Farm. This land is needed for pasture as in ordi-





STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL--A LESSON IN COOKING.

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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nary seasons it would furnish a good deal of feed. It is rather poor land, but it would ordinarily pasture a dozen or fifteen cows. I got a two years' lease for \$90 and a land contract on the property for two years, the agreed purchase price being \$1,000. This property is worth two or three times that to the State School.

What we need more than we need anything else is thirty or forty acres of good strong land on which we could raise corn, and which would make good meadow. We have very little such land. I do not know what it could be purchased for, if it can be purchased at all.

#### A MODEL KITCHEN.

The State School is flattering itself that it has accomplished something of a feat in creating a model kitchen out of the half basement collection of dilapidated halls, closets, pantries, store rooms, and cooking rooms that constituted what was known as "the kitchen" a few months ago.

The entire place has been cleaned out, the walls plastered where they were not plastered, the floors cemented, and paved with tile, most of which came from the wreckage of the old Capitol at Madison; large arches being cut through division walls, throwing the entire kitchen premises into one great room, or "arcade", as one visitor described it; the double ranges that stood back in one end of the kitchen being turned about and stood end to end on one side, improving the draught of the chimney, and lessening the heat in the rooms—always something fierce until now. A refrigerator holding one and a quarter tons of ice has been installed. Everything is painted white and enameled.

A dish-washing machine is provided, and sanitary sinks, doing away with dirty little wall sinks—dirty because of the impossibility of keeping them clean.

This kitchen is going to be our "show" place to entertain visitors, withal.

#### CURRENT EXPENDITURES.

The appropriation for current expenses for this institution for the two years ending June 30, 1908, was \$89,000, and this was \$13,000 less than enough to carry the institution through. The deficiency was met by a special appropriation of the Legislature of 1909.



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*State Public School.*


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Notwithstanding the increased cost of living, the somewhat increased salary accounts, a larger average population to support, the almost total failure of the farm in 1908, the necessity for many expensive repairs and improvements, and the further fact that the Legislature did that winter provide for the erection of two additional cottages, the appropriation was increased to \$90,000, an addition of but \$1,000. There should have been an addition of \$25,000 or a total of \$115,000.

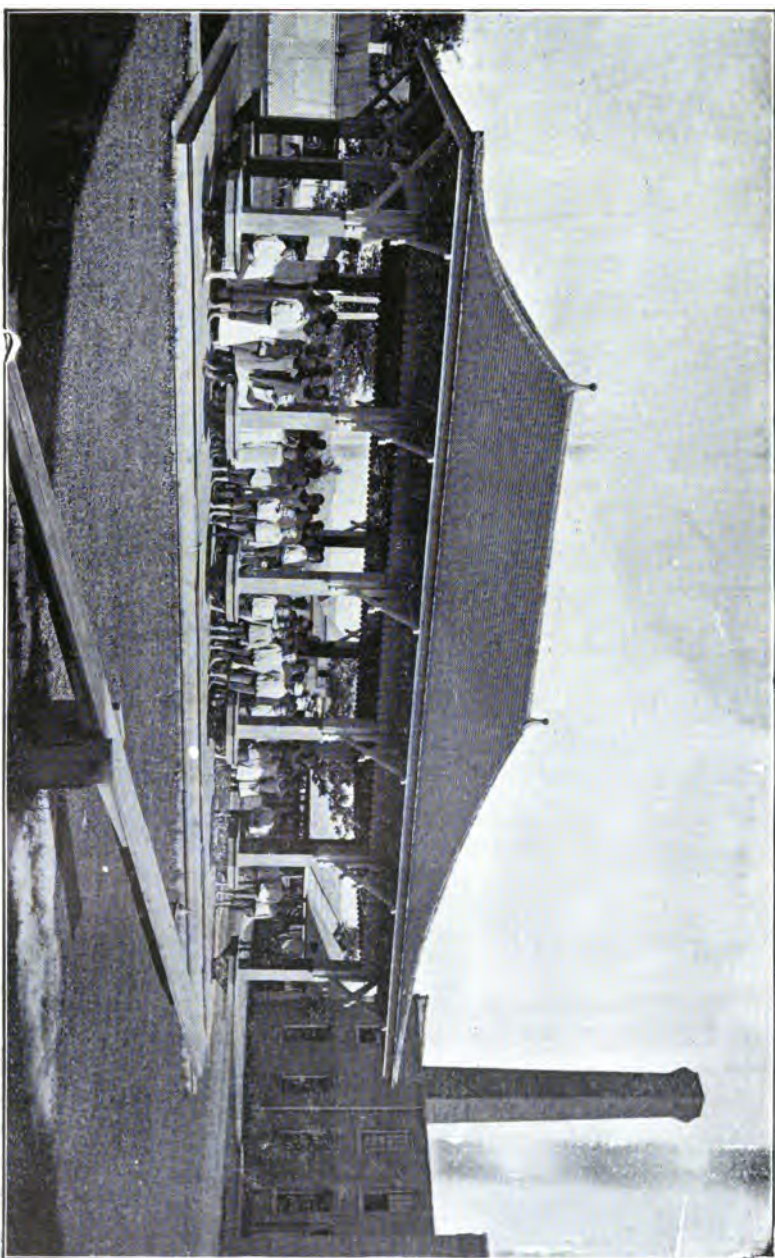
I estimate that in addition to current expenditures, money should be provided as follows:—

For Assembly Hall.....	\$12,000
Bridge.....	600
Extension to barn.....	1,000
Completion of tunnels.....	
New furniture, bedding, carpets, rugs.....	2,000
Horses, harnesses and vehicles.....	2,000
Fencing.....	400
Caring for land contract.....	1,000
Green house.....	2,000
Balcony to Main Building.....	500
New roofs for four cottages.....	
Pianola.....	150
Victor Talking Machine.....	100
Piano for Girls' Cottage.....	250

Respectfully submitted,

C. M. BRIGHT

*Superintendent.*



STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL-PLAY PAVILION.



*Statistical Tables.**Children admitted since opening of school.*

	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Number received since opening of school in 1886 to June 30, 1908.....	2,037	1,224	3,261
Number received from July 1, 1908 to June 30, 1909.....	111	90	201
Number received from July 1, 1909 to June 30, 1910.....	70	52	122
Total received to June 30, 1910.....	2,218	1,366	3,584
Number placed in homes, died and otherwise left the institution to June 30, 1910.....	2,112	1,296	3,408
Number remaining in school June 30, 1910....	106	70	176
Number who have been legally adopted to June 30, 1910.....			452

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*State Public School.*


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*Average number in school by years and months for years ending June 30.*

	1909.	1910.		1909.	1910.
July.....	180	173	March.....	172	178
August.....	181	174	April .....	167	177
September.....	179	182	May.....	159	177
October.....	192	182	June.....	159	169
November.....	181	184			
December.....	188	194			
January.....	182	188	Average for 1 year....	2, 119	2, 165
February.....	179	187		176	180

*Ages of children admitted from July 1 to June 30.*

	1909.	1910.		1910.	1909.
Under 1 year of age. .	59	34	Between 9 and 10....	8	8
Between 1 and 2.....	13	14	Between 10 and 11....	12	9
Between 2 and 3.....	20	6	Between 11 and 12....	7	4
Between 3 and 4.....	13	10	Between 12 and 13....	4	8
Between 4 and 5.....	14	5	Between 13 and 14....	2	2
Between 5 and 6.....	9	4	Between 14 and 15....	.....	.....
Between 6 and 7.....	11	6	Between 15 and 16....	1	.....
Between 7 and 8.....	13	7			
Between 8 and 9.....	15	5		201	122

*Statistical Tables.**Number received from each county.*

	1909.	1910.		1909.	1910.
Ashland.....	5	13	Marinette.....	5	1
Adams.....		1	Monroe.....	6	2
Brown.....	6	3	Oneida.....		4
Bayfield.....		2	Portage.....	1	
Burnett.....	6	2	Pierce.....	1	2
Barron.....		1	Pepin.....	2	
Chippewa.....		5	Price.....	1	
Clark.....	13	4	Polk.....	8	1
Crawford.....	7		Racine.....	2	
Columbia.....	1	5	Richland.....	2	
Dane.....	12	1	Rock.....	20	21
Dodge.....	5	4	Rusk.....	1	6
Douglas.....	5	3	Sauk.....	2	2
Dunn.....	4	1	St. Croix.....	2	1
Eau Claire.....	5		Shawano.....	1	
Fond du Lac.....	6	3	Sheboygan.....	2	7
Grant.....	1	2	Vernon.....	1	
Green.....	6	1	Vilas.....	1	1
Jackson.....		4	Walworth.....	14	4
Juneau.....	4		Waupaca.....	6	1
La Crosse.....	14	6	Winnebago.....	3	3
Lincoln.....	12	2	Wood.....	5	
Marquette.....		2			
Manitowoc.....	1		Total.....	201	122
Marathon.....	2	1			

*Money deposited to credit of inmates.*

Balance on hand July 1, 1908.....	\$21,398 30
Received during biennial period.....	9,375 88
	\$30,774 18
Returned during biennial period.....	9,575 88
Balance in hands of steward June 30, 1910.....	\$21,198 30

*State Public School.*

## STATEMENT OF

At the State Public School

Classified Items.	Inventory June 30, 1908.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.
Amusement and means of in- struction.....	\$1,511 15	\$198 22		\$1,709 37
Agents' expenses.....		3,483 85		3,483 85
Barn, farm and garden.....	5,201 54	3,021 04		8,222 58
Children's transportation.....		304 30		304 30
Clothing.....	2,363 79	3,487 27		5,851 05
Discount.....		3 11		3 11
Drug and medical department.....	106 30	1,900 73		2,007 03
Elopers.....		13 87		13 87
Engines and boilers.....	2,246 28	63 01		2,309 29
Fire apparatus.....	1,911 84	10 56		1,922 40
Freight and express.....				
Fuel.....		7,219 95		7,219 95
Furniture.....	5,536 58	169 56		5,706 14
Gas and other lights.....	76 55	918 65		995 20
House furnishings.....	10,374 11	2,082 29		12,456 40
Laundry.....	1,595 59	245 71		1,841 30
Library.....	238	57 92		345 92
Machinery and tools.....	324 97	32 45		357 42
Miscellaneous.....	90 06	751 29		841 35
Officers' expenses.....		296 78		296 78
Printing, postage, stationery and tel.....	295 21	689 93		985 14
Real estate, incldg buildings etc..	156,627 52		\$791 87	157,419 39
Repairs and renewals.....	1,242 66	2,665 55		3,908 21
Subsistence.....	444 28	8,064 69	2,349 74	10,858 71
Wages and salaries.....		20,472 26		20,472 26
Scraps.....			8 96	8 96
Total.....	\$190,236 43	\$56,152 99	\$3,150 57	\$249,539 99
Less discount and other credits..		100 42		\$195,327 72
		\$55,992 57		\$54,212 27
Deducted by secretary of state for insurance.....	\$421 20			
Deducted by secretary of state for printing.....	66 48	487 68		
Net current exp. expenditures...		\$56,480 25		
net current expenses.....				

*Statistical Tables.*

## CURRENT EXPENSES

for the year ending June 30, 1909.

Inventory June 30, 1909.	Cash received on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$1,114 38	\$2 50		\$1,116 88		\$592 49
	33 86		33 86		3,449 99
5,550 05	432 86	\$2,612 04	8,594 95	\$372 37	
	8 54		8 54		295 76
3,263 68	33 69	8 18	3,305 55		2,515 51
		114 75	114 75	111 64	
299 85	138 00	82	438 67		1,568 36
					13 87
2,234 50		56	2,235 06		74 23
1,727 39			1,727 59		194 81
60 00			60 00		7,159 95
5,291 81	2 00		5,293 81		412 33
118 16	70 00	1 10	189 26		805 94
8,794 09		2 57	8,796 66		3,659 74
1,613 59			1,613 59		227 71
288 00			288 00		57 92
316 61			316 61		40 81
61 03	1 00	57 50	119 56		721 79
					296 78
419 61	50		420 11		565 03
157,419 39			157,419 39		
1,895 53	42 84	481 28	2,419 65		1,488 56
749 58		32 19	781 77		10,076 94
	24 50		24 50		20,447 76
	8 96		8 96		
\$191,217 48	\$799 25	\$3,310 99	\$195,327 72	\$484 01	\$54,696 28
					484 01
					\$54,212 27
					487 68
					\$51,699 95



*State Public School.*

## STATEMENT OF

At the State Public School

Classifications.	Inventory June 30, 1909.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.
Amusement and means of in- struction.....	\$1,114 38	\$375 27	.....	\$1,489 65
Agents' expenses.....		2,544 14	.....	2,544 14
Barn, farm and garden.....	5,550 05	2,881 75	.....	8,431 80
Children's transportation.....		319 31	.....	319 31
Clothing.....	3,263 68	2,334 65	.....	5,598 33
Discount.....		5 59	.....	5 59
Drug and medical department.....	299 85	2,204 81	.....	2,504 66
Elopers.....		10 03	.....	10 03
Engines and boilers.....	2,234 50	254 47	.....	2,488 97
Fire apparatus.....	1,727 59		.....	1,727 59
Freight and express.....			.....	
Fuel.....	60 00	7,982 53	.....	8,042 53
Furniture.....	5,291 81	381 40	.....	5,673 21
Gas and other lights.....	118 16	823 38	.....	941 54
House furnishings.....	8,794 09	1,375 87	.....	10,169 96
Laundry.....	1,613 59	403 05	.....	2,016 64
Library.....	288 00	76 47	.....	364 47
Machinery and tools.....	316 61	28 26	.....	344 87
Miscellaneous.....	61 06	712 91	.....	773 97
Officers' expenses.....		220 28	.....	220 28
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.....	419 61	615 06	.....	1,034 67
Real estate, including buildings, etc.....	157,419 39		\$100 00	157,519 39
Repairs and renewals.....	1,895 53	2,352 61	.....	4,248 14
Subsistence.....	749 58	8,120 06	2,343 98	11,213 62
Wages and salaries.....		21,187 74		21,187 74
Scraps.....			9 91	9 91
Total.....	\$191,217 48	\$55,209 84	\$2,453 89	\$248,681 01
Less discounts and other credits.....		123 95		123 95
		\$55,085 69		\$52,150 55
Deducted for insurance.....		438 75		
Deducted for printing.....		92 00		
Net current expenditures.....		\$55,616 44		
Net current expenses.....				

*Statistical Tables.*

## CURRENT EXPENSES

for the year ending June 30, 1910.

Inventory June 30, 1910.	Cash received on this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Transferred from this account dur- ing the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended..
\$838 02			\$838 02		\$651 63
					2,544 14
6,148 41	\$927 28	\$2,343 98	9,419 67	\$987 87	315.56
	3 75		3 75		2,296 10
3,282 09	7 03	13 11	3,302 23		
		103 18	103 18	97 59	2,086 99
30e 05	129 02		437 67		10 03
					72 59
2,415 06		1 32	2,416 38		92 00
1,635 59			1,635 59		
					6,735 51
1,293 31	10 00	3 71	1,307 02		309 78
5,558 43	5 00		5,563 43		811 00
130 54			130 54		1,518 70
8,648 15	2 15	96	8,651 26		411 76
1,604 58			1,604 58		76 47
288 00			288 00		27 22
317 65			317 65		712 91
61 06			61 06		220 28
623 11	13 10		636 21		396 46
157,519 39			157,519 39		2,414 12
1,721 71	1 00	111 31	1,834 02		10,370 52
837 79	5 04	27	843 10		21,180 24
	7 50		7 50		
	9 91		9 91		
\$193,031 24	\$1,121 38	\$2,577 94	\$196,730 46	\$1,085 46	\$53,236 01
					1,085 46
					\$52,150 55
					530 75
					\$52,681 30

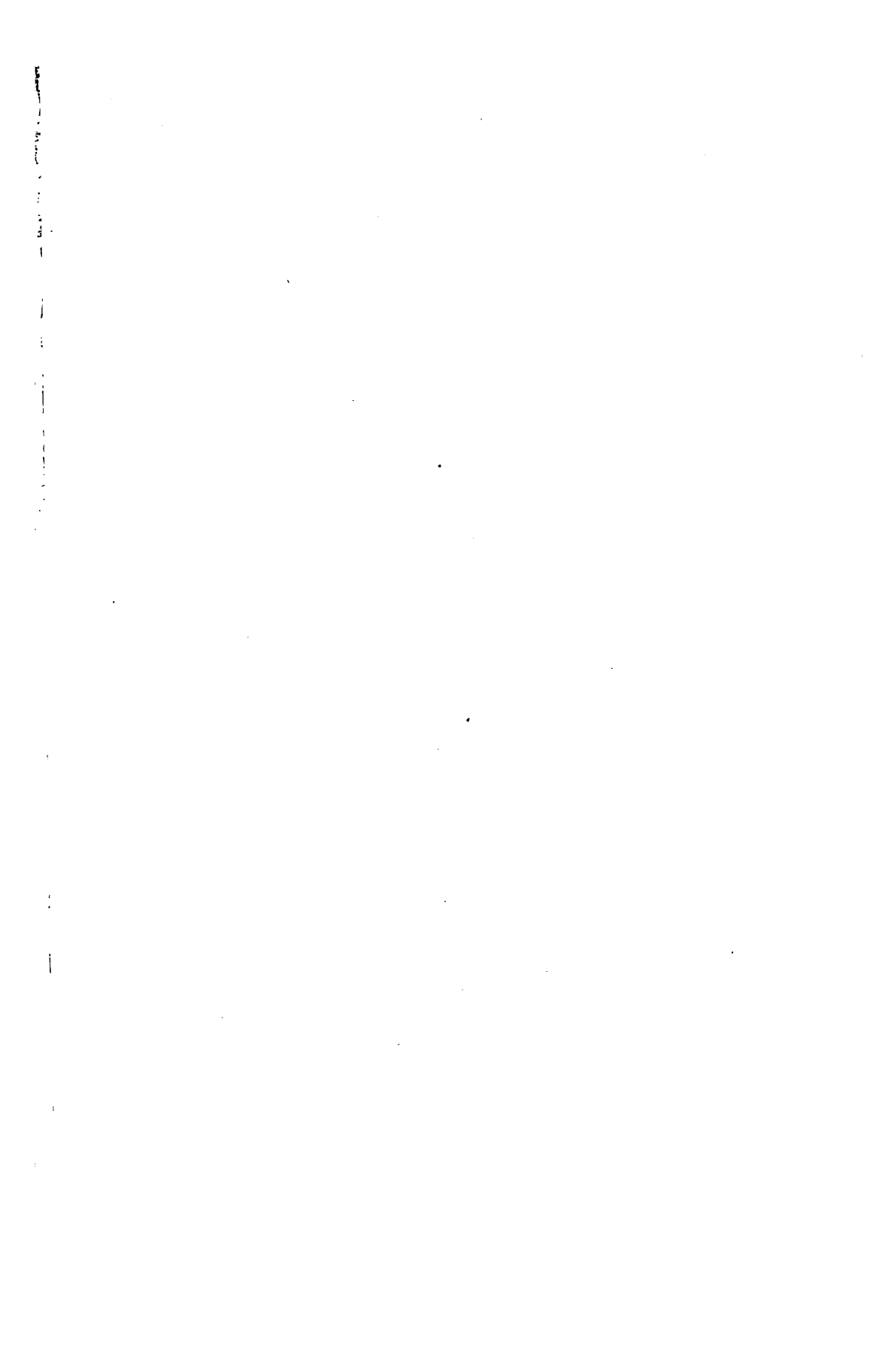
*Statistical Tables.*

## STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND

1908.				
July 1	Balance .....			\$42,311 53
1909.				
June 15	Appropriation chapter 443, laws of 1909. ....			14,000 00
June 30	Appropriation chapter 447, laws of 1909. ....			90,000 00
June 30	Steward for sundries. ....			799 25
June 30	Paid on account of current expenses this year. ....	\$56,480 25		
June 30	Balance appropriation in state treasury. .... \$89,802 88			
June 30	Balance in hands of steward ..... 827 65	90,630 53		
		\$147,110 78		\$147,110 78
1909.				
July 1	Balance .....			\$90,630 53
1910.				
June 30	Steward for sundries. ....			1,121 38
June 30	Paid on account of current expenses this year. ....	\$55,616 44		
June 30	Balance appropriation in state treasury. .... \$35,307 82			
June 30	Balance in hands of Steward ..... 827 65	36,135 47		
		\$91,751 91		\$91,751 91

## STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS

1910.	<i>Cement Walks, Coal Shed, etc., Fund.</i>		
June 30	Balance same as on June 30, 1908 in state treasury. ....		\$467 71
	<i>Girls' Cottage, etc., Fund.</i>		
1909.			
July 1	Appropriation, chapter 467, laws of 1909. ....		\$30,000 00
1910.			
June 30	Steward for sundries. ....		58 43
June 30	Expended during the year. ....	\$14,566 10	
June 30	Balance appropriation in state treasury. ....	15,492 33	
		\$30,058 43	\$30,058 43





HOME FOR THE FEEBLE MINDED—ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

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**SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED**

**FOR THE**

**BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1910.**

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### OFFICERS.

A. W. WILMARTH, M. D.....	SUPERINTENDENT AND STEWARD
A. L. BEIER, M. D.....	ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN
C. A. FROST, M. D.....	ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN
D. C. HAYWARD.....	ASSISTANT STEWARD

### TEACHERS.

EDNA WOOLSTON	MARGARET REED
ALICE CAESAR	EMMA C. JOHNSON
ELLA KUSCHE	D. W. CARTWRIGHT
MARGUERITE PEIL	GLADYS CARTWRIGHT
GRETТА E. DALTON	A. A. GAYNOR

### MATRONS.

MRS. M. E. FELT	ELSIE HAZEN
MRS. M. R. VOIGHT	MRS. W. R. TAYLOR
MRS. S. J. JENKINS	
MISS BELLE B. SEXTON.....	STENOGRAPHER

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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*The Honorable, The State Board of Control.*

GENTLEMEN: I hereby submit my seventh biennial report for the Wisconsin Home for Feeble Minded. The movement of population follows:

Population July 1st, 1908.....	760
Admitted July 1st, 1908 to June 30th, 1909.....	245
Returned from visit or elopement.....	40
Discharged.....	6
Eloped.....	14
Died.....	74
Went out on visit.....	52
Remaining June 30th, 1909.....	899
Admitted July 1st, 1909 to June 30th, 1910.....	165
Returned from visit or elopement.....	55
Discharged.....	4
Eloped.....	16
Died.....	84
Went out on visit.....	73
Remaining June 30th, 1910.....	942

The above population records the most active period in the life of the institution. The admissions were largely from the mentally lowest classes of feeble minded, many of whom had been waiting for years for admission here. A considerable portion were feeble physically, a few dying shortly after admission. Our death rate for the two years was high. This was partly due to the reason stated above, and largely to influenza of severe type, resulting in many cases in pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia with quickly fatal results. These were for the most part among our feeblest children, a large proportion of whom had been with us many years and had reached about the usual limit of life for this class.

We also care for many epileptics; 223 of our present charges are afflicted with this complication; 93 of our new admissions had the convulsive habit. These cases add materially to our death rate.

We have had, since the institution opened, 2,420 applicants, from which we have admitted 1,599. Some of the applicants



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*Home for Feeble-Minded.*

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were cases of senile or other form of dementia—suitable cases for asylums for the chronic insane, and not fitted for association with our more youthful population. Many died while waiting for admission. In very many instances parents decided to retain their children in their own care. In other cases, the parents were unthrifty and migratory, and could not be located. At present there are less than a score of applicants, whose location is known, waiting admission. These are all of the lowest grade mentally.

Notwithstanding the fact that the condition of the state's finances compelled the Legislature to refuse our appropriation for the proper care of our sick, and adequate school rooms, many improvements have been made. The appropriation for the enlargement of our barn has been utilized and the new wing will soon be completed. As the cement blocks are made in the winter when other work is not pressing, this building has not been pushed as rapidly as it otherwise would have been.

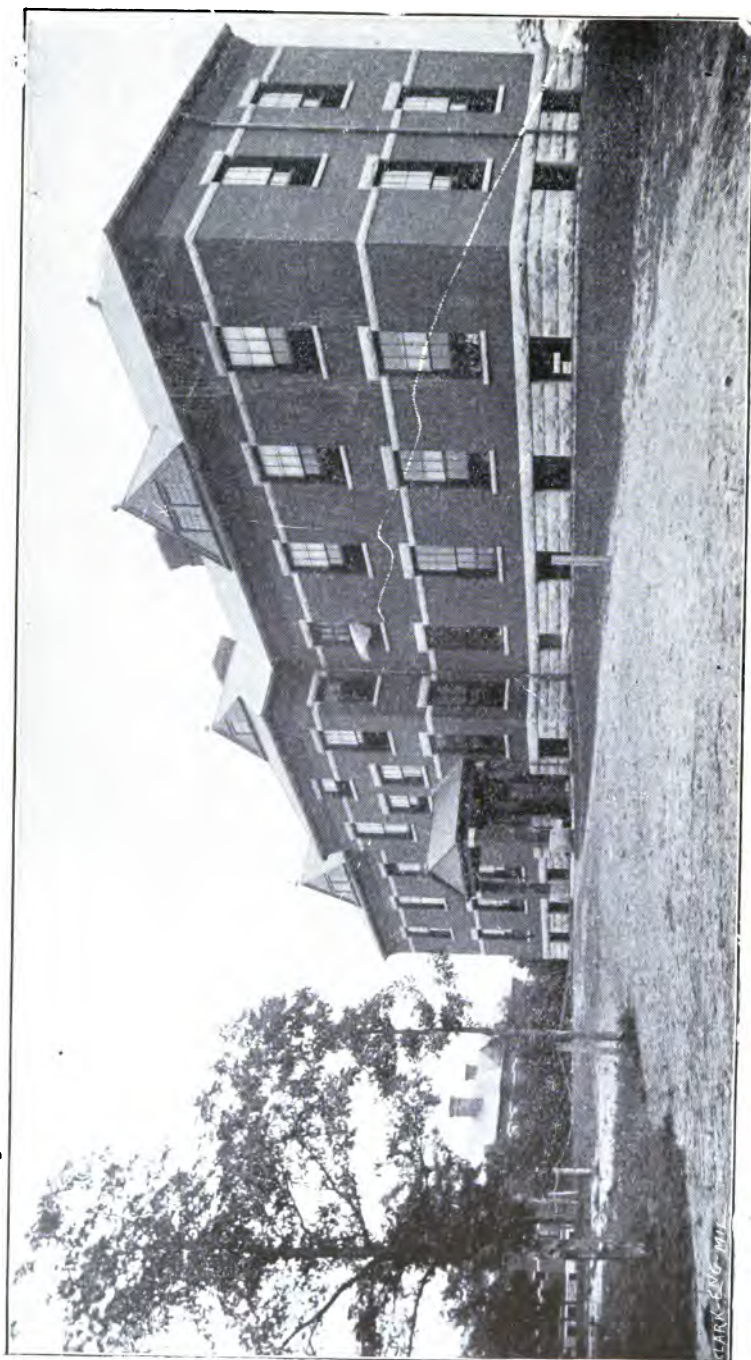
The interior decoration of the new buildings, delayed because of lack of funds, has been completed in the last two years. The greater portion of the lawns about the new buildings has been graded and seeded. The new building on the girls' side, has been connected with the others by cement walks. New accommodations are being made for our baking. The old oven is located in a large building filled with custodial children and has been a source of constant anxiety on account of the increased danger from fire.

The great spring supplying water has recently threatened to be inadequate for our needs. Work has been begun to deepen and enlarge the storage tank. An enormous water supply has been tapped during the work, which, if permanent, amply provides for the future. Our old boilers have been retubed and the pumping and lighting machinery placed in perfect condition.

The cleaning of the wild land, which furnishes an ideal occupation for our lower grade of boys, was interrupted by the work of quarrying stone for our new fire proof buildings. We cleared twenty three acres last year, and are in a fair way to add at least thirty acres to our tillable land this season.

Our new dairy is working well, and is providing an abundance of fresh butter for the entire institution, as well as an ample supply of fresh milk for such children as require it.





HOME FOR THE FEEBLE MINDED-COTTAGE.

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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The damming of the stream through the premises has formed a considerable lake in the lower part of our grounds. The water being shallow and the position very retired, the older boys derive much enjoyment from using it as a swimming place.

In regard to out future needs, the call for more hospital and school accommodations, brought to your attention in our last report, is only emphasized by our increase in numbers. One thousand persons, nearly one-fourth of whom are epileptics, and the majority of low vitality easily attacked by disease, necessarily demand much care. No adequate provision for this care exists here. With the consent of the Board I have fitted up one wing of one of the boys' new cottages for hospital and school use. These quarters will soon be demanded for their legitimate purpose. On the girls' side no such unused space exists, and our sick girls must be cared for in the general dormitories, and perhaps die among their companions, or be carried into a small room in the building for our custodial children, where necessary quiet and space for proper ventilation is impossible. I doubt if a similar condition exists in any other institution of this size and character.

The need for school rooms is no less imperative. The compulsory use of poorly lighted rooms which are largely under ground should be remedied as soon as possible.

I ask your earnest consideration of both of these needs.

Notwithstanding the number received here in the past two years, the number of applicants does not diminish. At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, we received 104 applications thru the year; June 30, 1909, we had received 199 for that year, and for the year ending June 30th, 1910, we received 200 applications.

That our care of the many adult girls, who would have added many more candidates if not under guardianship, has prevented a still larger number of applications is evident. The state must take more radical steps towards controlling this condition if this increase is to be curtailed,

One third of the feeble minded have their origin in accident as the residual effect of disease or injury, as impossible to foresee or prevent as the consequences of a lightning stroke. No measures promise any help in such cases, and we have no alternative but to except them and care for them. About two-thirds find their an-

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*Home for Feeble-Minded.*

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cestry in individuals who have wasted their vitality by improper lives, and strengthened their animal instincts and faculties by indulgence, and have subordinated their controlling faculties of judgment and will power to these instincts until they are able to transmit only weakness instead of strength to their offspring.

As to the curtailment of this condition the general lack of knowledge and indifference of the public make absolute restrictive measures difficult. It is one of the most difficult of social problems. A law to control marriage is in the statute books. It is not always effective as shown in the case of one of our paroled girls who ran away from her family, earned money and sent for a degenerate boy discharged from our custody owing to a technical flaw in his committment. They claim to have been married by a county judge under a dispensation. They borrowed blankets and slept in a stable at first. Her friends finally provided for them until she could be returned here. She died in giving birth to a child, who would have been an idiot had it lived. He very shortly married again. The enactment of this law expresses at least, an awakening of public opinion against the reckless methods of the past, and will, no doubt, bear good fruit in the future.

Sequestration would be a sure prevention if it could be enforced; but cases are sometimes discharged, absolutely unfit to be out of competent custody. Surgical procedure is the only sure method of curtailment, and would often permit discharge of defectives to the care of their friends where such course would be otherwise disastrous. The principal objections offered against it are that it is inhumane, and that it is against the Divine command to be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth. This command of the Creator was given to a family selected from the earth's entire population as best fitted to found a new race, after the balance of the population had been exterminated because of their degeneracy. The Divine will works toward progress rather than retrogression. In regard to its being inhumane, this slight and temporary pain inflicted is certainly more humane than to force into the world children who must undergo the constant fear and frequent injury which is the lot of the epileptic all the days of his life; or the perpetual poverty and social inferiority which is the lot of the higher grade imbecile; or the long years of helplessness which is the fate of the paralyzed idiot; or the life of low indul-





HOME FOR THE FEEBLE MINDED-SCHOOL HOUSE.

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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gence into which the instincts of the subnormal girl leads her, and the wiles of vicious men tempt her. It is much to be preferred to the mental horrors of insanity.

In the general idea of feeble mindedness, due importance is not usually given to defects of judgment and will. These faculties are especially weak in moral feeble mindedness and responsible for the condition of many of the habitual criminals. Investigations into this matter are being made in the more progressive states. These examinations have been made in some cases with greatest care and a considerable portion of young criminals are found to owe their condition simply to a judgment or will power so weak that they are subordinated to their instincts and desires rather than in control of them. Under such mental conditions, trespasses on the personal and property rights of the community are bound to result; and it is hoped that before many years these unfortunates will be deemed more fit subjects for parental oversight than for punishment, and the temptations of life to which they constantly yield because they are incapable of developing the strength to resist them, will be kept carefully beyond their reach.

This does not apply to all youthful criminals. Every individual's self control has its breaking point; and few are safe from error, if temptation is sufficiently strong and long continued. It is only in cases where there is incapability to endure usual and ordinary temptation that the term moral imbecility applies. Environment and education do not remove this condition, because it is an organic defect, and they can develop what exists and cannot create new tissues.

About thirteen years ago we received a great number of little children from the State Public School at Sparta. They have lived in the same environment, received the same care and training and constantly associated with each other. Before the age of puberty their difference in temperament was not so striking. At that crucial age, it was both surprising and instructive to see evil qualities appear in some of them as naturally as the body changes which we expect at that period of life. In these years we have learned much about the family relations of these children. It is the general rule that where the family was harmless, tho incompetent, the children might be weak but not willing in regard to evil. But the children of vicious parentage were, as a rule,



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*Home for Feeble-Minded.*

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inherently vicious, and at all times opportunity for evil must be kept beyond their reach. I cite only one case of two brothers from this number. They were pleasing in appearance, had very fair memories, and would create a good impression among strangers anywhere. Their histories are nearly identical, and I will describe only one. From the age of six to fourteen years, he was one of the most promising of our boys and was a fairly good boy. At that age he developed every evil quality and habit known, but preserved the pleasing manner of a confidence man. At planing and executing, house breaking and stealing he displayed striking ability. He eloped frequently and sought the company of tramps. Arrested in a nearby city he was sent to the Reformatory, altho he was known to the authorities to be a ward of this institution. Presumably he is now discharged to resume his old habits.

It is the opinion of those who speak with the authority of many years of study and experience, that corrective measures in these cases are wasted on the individual, and constant parental care is their only safe guard. In some states this thought and the best methods for preventing their excessive increase are receiving attention with the promise of greater prosperity and social purity in these communities. It is possible that in our own state few of these are found among juvenile offenders. There have been very few transferred to this Institution for some years.

In closing this period of work, I desire again to express my grateful appreciation for the cordial cooperation of those engaged with me in caring for the state's dependents. The ready response to calls for extra service, and sympathetic interest in our children's welfare, at all times has been most helpful.

To the Board of Control I again extend my thanks for their ever ready sympathy, counsel and aid.

Very respectfully,

A. W. WILMARTH,  
*Superintendent.*

*Statistical Tables.*

TABLE I.

*Counties and number of children admitted from each.*

	1908-09.	1909-10.		1908-09.	1909-10.
Adams.....	1	0	Marquette.....	1	0
Ashland.....	3	1	Milwaukee.....	42	38
Barron.....	3	3	Monroe.....	6	4
Bayfield.....	0	0	Oconto.....	1	5
Brown.....	4	5	Oneida.....	1	2
Buffalo.....	2	0	Outagamie.....	3	0
Burnett.....	1	2	Ozaukee.....	1	0
Calumet.....	0	0	Pepin.....	0	0
Chippewa.....	3	3	Pierce.....	4	2
Clark.....	8	2	Polk.....	4	2
Columbia.....	2	4	Portage.....	3	0
Crawford.....	0	1	Price.....	3	0
Dane.....	8	2	Racine.....	4	1
Dodge.....	3	3	Richland.....	3	2
Door.....	1	0	Rock.....	6	3
Douglas.....	8	1	Rusk.....	0	2
Dunn.....	2	1	St. Croix.....	1	2
Eau Claire.....	6	2	Sauk.....	5	0
Florence.....	1	0	Sawyer.....	3	2
Fond du Lac.....	4	3	Shawano.....	5	5
Forest.....	1	0	Sheboygan.....	4	6
Grant.....	3	4	Taylor.....	1	2
Green.....	5	0	Trempealeau.....	3	0
Green Lake.....	2	2	Vernon.....	4	3
Iowa.....	2	1	Vilas.....	2	0
Iron.....	0	1	Walworth.....	10	3
Jackson.....	0	1	Washburn.....	2	2
Jefferson.....	0	1	Washington.....	0	0
Juneau.....	5	3	Waukesha.....	4	2
Kenosha.....	0	1	Waupaca.....	4	5
Kewaunee.....	1	0	Waushara.....	1	0
La Crosse.....	4	3	Winnebago.....	8	2
Lafayette.....	3	2	Wood.....	4	1
Langlade.....	2	3	State at large.....	1	0
Lincoln.....	1	2			
Manitowoc.....	6	2	Total.....	245	165
Marathon.....	3	8			
Marinette.....	3	3			

*Home for Feeble-Minded.*TABLE 2.  
*Age of admission.*

	1908-09	1909-10.		1908-09.	1909-10.
Under 5 years ....	11	7	20 to 25 years.....	24	19
5 to 10 years.....	45	35	Over 25 years.....	28	12
10 to 15 years.....	71	38	Total.....	245	165
15 to 20 years.....	66	54			

TABLE 3.  
*Causes ascribed by friends.*

Abscess.....	1	Infantile convulsions.....	8
Adolescence.....	1	Infantile disease.....	43
Consanguinity.....	1	Maternal anxiety.....	4
Cretinism.....	1	Traumatism.....	17
Epilepsy.....	4	Unknown.....	222
Fright.....	1	Total.....	410
Heredity.....	107		

TABLE 4.  
*Table of heredity.*

	Father's side.	Mother's side.	Both sides.	Brother or sister.	Parent and brother and sister.	Present details not given.	Denied.	History incomplete.	Total.
Direct.....	16	23	20	...	...	...	...	...	59
Collateral.....	11	7	3	21	23	...	...	...	42
Direct and collateral.....	2	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	32
Present details not given.....	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9
Denied.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	...	137
History incomplete.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	131
Total.....	29	31	29	21	23	9	137	131	410

*Statistical Tables.*

TABLE 5.

*Deaths.*

	School.		Custodial.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1908-09.....	14	7	38	15	74
1909-10.....	2	7	43	32	84

TABLE 6.

*Cause of death.*

	1908-09.	1909-10.		1908-09.	1909-10.
Abscess pulmonary	1	.....	Heart disease.....	8	6
Bronchitis.....	2	.....	Hemorrhage cerebral.....	1	.....
Broncho pneumonia.....	7	.....	Hemorrhage pulmonary.....	.....	1
Child birth.....	.....	1	Influenza.....	1	8
Chronic brain disease.....	13	10	Meningitis.....	1	1
Diarrhoea.....	.....	2	Peritonitis.....	.....	1
Drowning.....	.....	1	Pneumonia.....	7	17
Enteritis.....	.....	1	Tuberculosis.....	19	22
Epilepsy.....	14	13		37	56
	37	28	Total.....	.....	158

*Home for Feeble-Minded.*

## STATEMENT OF

At the Wisconsin Home for Feeble

Classified Items.	Inventory June 30, 1908.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.
Amusement and means of instruction.....	\$4,007 34	\$817 39		\$4,824 73
Barn, farm and garden.....	14,331 30	8,930 03		23,261 33
Board and clothing inmates.....			\$343 95	343 95
Clothing.....	2,432 75	7,371 87	1,441 90	11,246 52
Discount.....		3 69		3 69
Drug and medical department.....	444 10	445 66		889 76
Elopers.....		143 90		143 90
Engines and boilers.....	7,746 45	4,356 89		12,103 34
Fire apparatus.....	12 00	52 40	6 00	70 40
Fire and boiler insurance.....		10 91		10 91
Freight and express.....				
Fuel.....	2,168 20	18,937 24		21,105 44
Furniture.....	9,261 98	116 70	2,183 73	11,562 41
Gas and other lights.....	7,008 78	376 22	2,000 00	9,385 00
House furnishings.....	31,549 09	3,799 11	6,412 66	41,760 86
Laundry.....	4,521 97	999 65		5,521 62
Library.....	201 79	125 33		327 12
Machinery and tools.....	2,909 32	257 97		3,167 29
Mattress factory.....	126 45			126 45
Miscellaneous.....	208 45	644 24		852 69
Officers' expenses.....		197 29		197 29
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.....	452 12	642 95		1,095 07
Real estate, including bldgs., etc.	562,583 26		143,184 27	705,767 53
Repairs and renewals.....	1,424 96	13,610 20		15,035 16
Scraps.....			63 42	63 42
Shoe shop.....	1,409 01	1,668 71		3,077 72
Subsistence.....	877 67	24,731 63	16,711 59	42,320 89
Surgical instruments and app.....	229 96	90 59		320 55
Tailor shop.....				
Tunnel.....				
Wages and salaries.....		59,709 02		59,709 02
Total.....	\$353,906 95	\$148,039 59	\$172,347 52	\$974,294 06
Less discounts and other credits.....		467 44		843,402 27
		\$147,572 15		\$130,891 79
Amount deducted by the secre- tary of state for:				
Insurance.....	\$1,930 50			
Printing.....	75 84	2,006 34		
Net current expense expenditures.....		\$149,578 49		
Net current expenses.....				

Average per capita cost per week \$3.10.

*Statistical Tables.*

## CURRENT EXPENSES

Minded for the year ending June 30, 1909.

Inventory June 30, 1909.	Cash received on this ac- count during the year.	Transferred from this ac- count during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$4,228 73	\$7 88		\$4,236 61		588 12
14,692 16	174 22	\$16,953 99	31,820 37	\$8,559 04	
	343 95		343 95		
4,131 58	10 00		4,141 58		7,104 94
		363 88	363 88	260 19	
478 21			478 21		411 55
					143 90
10,087 55		3 26	10,090 81		2,012 53
68 00			68 00		2 40
					10 91
1,488 65		2,000 00	3,488 65		17,616 79
11,471 56			11,471 56		90 85
6,986 98		91	6,987 89		2,397 11
37,652 34		4 60	37,656 94		4,103 92
4,524 34		1 75	4,526 09		995 53
248 84			248 84		78 28
2,926 57			2,926 57		240 72
116 30			116 30		10 15
208 89	16 00		224 89		627 80
					197 29
480 91	10 19		491 10		603 97
705,767 53			705,767 53		
1,974 15	428 60	9,454 80	11,857 55		3,177 61
	63 42		63 42		
1,666 36		1,441 90	3,108 26	30 54	
2,257 89	50	383 62	2,642 01		39,678 88
259 14			259 14		61 41
	22 12		22 12		59,686 90
\$311,716 68	\$1,076 88	\$30,608 71	\$343,402 27	\$8,949 77	\$139,841 56
					8,949 77
					\$130,891 79
					2,006 34
					\$132,898 13

*Home for Feeble-Minded.*

## STATEMENT OF

At the Wisconsin Home for Feeble-

Classifications.	Inventory June 30, 1909.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.
Amusements and means of instruction.....	\$4,228 73	\$966 84		\$5,095 57
Barn, farm and garden.....	14,692 16	8,226 32		22,918 48
Board and clothing inmates.....			\$364 01	364 01
Clothing.....	4,131 58	10,313 87	1,205 95	15,651 40
Discount.....		4 02		4 02
Drug and medical department.....	478 21	633 32		1,111 53
Elopers.....		310 27		310 27
Engines and boilers.....	10,087 55	1,318 63		11,406 18
Fire apparatus.....	68 00	6 40		74 40
Fire and boiler insurance.....				
Freight and express.....				
Fuel.....	1,488 65	23,528 86		25,017 51
Furniture.....	11,471 56	80 65	409 19	11,961 40
Gas and other lights.....	8,986 98	836 01	2,000 00	9,822 99
House furnishings.....	37,652 34	5,973 31	427 55	44,053 20
Laundry.....	4,524 34	1,616 95		6,171 29
Library.....	248 84	93 40		342 24
Machinery and tools.....	2,926 57	414 22		3,340 79
Mattress factory.....	116 30			116 30
Miscellaneous.....	208 89	1,408 68		1,617 57
Officers' expenses.....		95 73		95 73
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.....	480 91	725 19		1,206 10
Real estate, including buildings, etc.....	705,767 53		3,883 80	709,651 33
Repairs and renewals.....	1,974 15	8,918 49		10,892 64
Scraps.....		60	190 19	190 79
Shoe shop.....	1,666 36	1,352 96		3,019 32
Subsistence.....	2,257 89	27,106 41	17,501 32	46,865 62
Surgical instruments and appliances.....	259 14	240 61		499 75
Tailor shop.....				
Tunnel.....		64,861 72		64,861 72
Wages and salaries.....				
Total.....	\$811,715 68	\$158,993 46	\$25,982 01	\$996,692 15
Less discounts and other credits.....		468 10		848,952 34
		\$158,525 36		\$147,739 81
Deducted for insurance.....		2,106 00		
Deducted for printing.....		151 07		
Net current expenditures.....		\$160,782 43		
Net current expenses.....				





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*Home for Feeble-Minded.*


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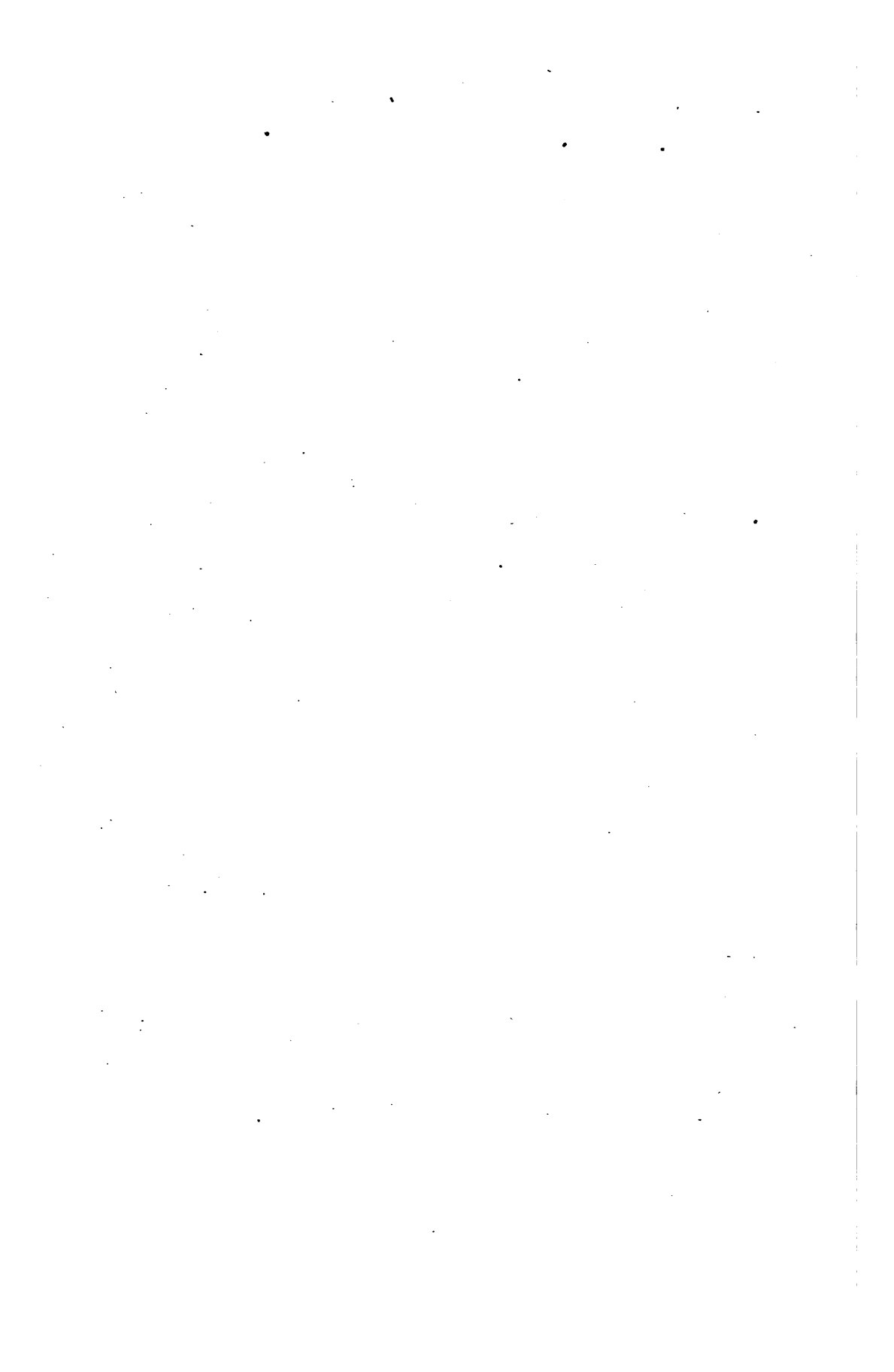
## STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

1908.				
July 1	Balance.....			\$60,602 36
1909.				
Jan. 1	From counties.....			81,312 35
June 30	Appropriation, Chapter 447, Laws of 1909.....			150,000 00
June 30	Steward for sundries.....			1,076 88
June 30	Paid on account of current expenses during the year.....	\$149,578 49		
June 30	Balance appropriation in state treasury.....	\$143,111 46		
June 30	Balance in hands of steward.....	301 64	143,413 10	
			\$292,991 59	\$292,991 59
1909.				
July 1	Balance.....			\$143,413 10
1910.				
Jan. 1	From counties.....			88,002 71
June 30	Steward for sundries.....			2,628 97
June 30	Paid on account of current expenses during the year.....	\$160,782 43		
June 30	Balance appropriation in state treasury.....	\$72,960 71		
June 30	Balance in hands of steward.....	301 64	73,262 35	
			\$234,044 78	\$234,044 78

*Statistical Tables.*

## STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS.

	<i>Cottages, Custodial Building, Creamery, etc., Fund.</i>		
1908. July 1	Balance.....		\$51,796 34
1909. June 30	Expended during the year.....	\$51,761 96	
June 30	Balance in state treasury;.....	34 38	
		\$51,796 34	\$51,796 34
1909. July 1	Balance,.....		\$34 38
1910. June 30	Expended during the year.....	\$34 38	
	<i>Wing to Concrete Barn Fund.</i>		
1909. July 1	Appropriation, Chapter 467, Laws of 1909.....		\$5,000 00
1910. June 30	Expended during the year.....	\$4,548 94	
June 30	Balance appropriation in state treasury.....	451 06	
		\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00



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**SEVENTH REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY**  
**FOR THE**  
**BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1910.**

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## OFFICERS.

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CHAS. W. BOWEN.....	Superintendent and Steward
O. E. BICKFORD.....	Assistant Superintendent
W. J. HOMMEL.....	Physician
C. A. NIQUETTE.....	Assistant Steward
J. W. CLARK.....	Engineer
S. W. GOSS.....	Foreman

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

GREEN BAY, WIS., July 1, 1910.

*To the State Board of Control:*

I have the honor to present herewith the seventh report of the Wisconsin State Reformatory, covering the biennial period ending June 30, 1910. The record of the institution for the past two years is one of decreasing population and decreasing revenues from the revenue producing industries, while the increased cost of living so severely felt by the people at large has not failed to make itself manifest in institutions of this kind. The population which averaged 287 in July 1908 and rose to 292 in April, 1909, has steadily decreased since that date to an average of 222 for the month of June 1910. The highest point reached was on February 12, 1909, when the inmates numbered 297; and the lowest point comes at the close of the biennial period with a population of 218 on June 30, 1910. While the average population for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909 was 284 and a fraction, the average population for the fiscal year last past was 237 and a fraction.

The number of inmates on June 30, 1908, was 292. There were received from all sources during the biennial period 384, and the discharges, paroles and transfers for the period numbered 458, leaving the inmate population 218 at the close of June 30, 1910. The full details of the movement of population will be found in the statistical tables attached to this report. The average daily population for the last two years, given by months, was as follows:

Months.	Year ending June 30, 1909.	Year ending June 30, 1910.
July.....	287	266
August.....	282	255
September.....	281	254
October.....	279	244
November.....	289	235
December.....	290	230
January.....	286	239
February.....	292	242
March.....	290	230
April.....	292	222
May.....	283	232
June.....	266	222
Average Total.....	284 9/12	237 7/12

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*Wisconsin State Reformatory.*

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The remarkable decrease in population combined with our extensive building operations which have required a large part of our working force has crowded down the revenues from our revenue producing industries to the minimum. Whereas formerly we had nearly two hundred inmates working in the overall factory producing a gross cash revenue of \$42,486.97 in 1906 and \$32,575.50 in 1908, during the past year the attendance in the overall factory has dropped to 85, producing a revenue of only \$19,045.77 from that department. The overall factory has been depleted by the gradual withdrawal of inmates to work on the main central building now in process of erection. The employment of a large part of our working force in building operations, although reducing our cash revenues, is a benefit both to the inmates and the state far outweighing the immediate financial considerations involved. It is giving to the boys thus employed an excellent training in the building trades and producing for the state at less than half the expense a structure estimated by the architects to cost \$300,000 if let by contract.

#### PAROLES.

The number of paroled inmates reporting on June 30, 1908, was 26. During the last biennial period 123 were granted paroles, making a total of 149 on parole during the past two years. Of this number twelve have defaulted by violation of their paroles. Of the twelve defaulters, five were returned to the institution on warrants, one returned voluntarily, five ran away to parts unknown and one was sent to the State Prison. The terms of seventy-one expired during parole, the governor pardoned six, and there were sixty reporting on June 30, 1910. Since the institution was founded in 1898 there have been 446 inmates paroled, of whom fifty-eight violated their paroles and six returned voluntarily.

Previous to May, 1909, we had no parole agent to visit and look after paroled inmates or to find employment for them before their release. All this was done by correspondence from the office or through the personal attention of the superintendent; a method wholly inadequate to the growing importance of our parole system. The board wisely decided to appoint a field agent, whose duty it should be to secure employment for inmates going out,

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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find a parole guardian for those released on parole, visit the paroled frequently and report his observations in each case to the superintendent. Mr. A. F. Gruenhagen of Oshkosh is at present occupying this position, and is doing faithful duty in looking after the welfare of those now enjoying the freedom of parole.

#### BUILDING OPERATIONS.

During the past two years our principal industrial efforts have been centered upon the erection of the main central building of the institution, the appropriation to begin which was made by the legislature of 1907. That legislature appropriated \$84,500.00 with which to purchase building material, and for the equipment of a machine shop and for other minor purposes. The original plans of the institution contemplated a large central building with a cell wing on each side of it. One of these cell wings had been completed with granite face. It was necessary, while purchasing granite for the main central building to also purchase granite for the other cell wing. For these purposes 54,000 cubic feet of granite was purchased and shipped to our yard just as it was blasted from the quarries at Amberg. The cost of granite and freight was about \$25,000.00. We began excavating for the main central building as soon as the plans were approved, and at this writing the larger part of the building is enclosed and the interior finishing is being done, while we are striving to get the roof on the remainder of the building before next winter. The rear portion of this building contains the kitchen and cold storage, also the dining room with a seating capacity of one thousand. In the basement, under the dining room will be the bath room, with 75 to 100 shower baths, with a swimming tank in the center. The next section of the building has two stories devoted to class rooms, with a drill hall and gymnasium on the third floor 105 by 65 feet. The central section of the building will contain the rotunda into which all of the cell houses, the administration section and the school section will open. In front of the rotunda is the administration section, board rooms, etc., with a dormitory on the second floor and an assembly hall on the third floor. The cold storage and the ice making plant are now in operation and the kitchen and dining room are practically ready for the equipment.



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*Wisconsin State Reformatory.*

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The class rooms are nearly ready for occupancy. The administration section is now up to the second story.

All this construction has been done by our inmates. They have made the brick and laid it. They have cut the granite and set it in position. They have made the gratings for the windows and the iron doors. They have laid and finished the concrete floors. They have done the plastering and stucco work. They have done the carpenter work and painting. They have wired the building for electric lighting. They have done the pipe fitting and plumbing. They have put in the sewers and made the sewer connections. They have erected the steel roof trusses and riveted them together. They have put on the cinder concrete roof and covered it with tile and slate. They have glazed and put in the window sash. In fact the inmates have built the building. This employment has given a large number of inmates an experience in the building trades that has made of them expert workmen in these different lines. This work has drawn largely from the attendance in the overall factory and thus reduced our cash revenues more than half. The legislature of 1909 made a further appropriation of \$50,000 for the purchase of material to continue this building and begin on the south cell wing. The decreasing population renders the construction of the second cell wing less urgent than it seemed to be two years ago, and, as the main central building is now so far advanced and is needed so much, I would deem it better to use the money for completing and equipping this building before starting upon the work of another cell wing. This could be done under the terms of the appropriation, which says that "the improvements herein provided for are to be constructed and made in the order of the greatest need therefor." On July 1, 1910, there was \$31,982.59 still unexpended in the building fund appropriations. It will take a further appropriation to entirely complete the building and equip it. The gymnasium will require upwards of \$3,000 for its proper equipment and the kitchen and bakery will require about \$4,000 for the latest modern appliances. Probably \$2,000 will be necessary to furnish the school and class rooms with seats and desirable apparatus. Seats for the assembly and entertainment hall, which will have a seating capacity of about 1,200, will also have to be provided for.

*Superintendent's Report.*

## CASH REVENUES.

For reasons already stated, the cash revenues of the institution have greatly fallen off during the past two years. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907 the total cash revenues were \$47,206.65; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908 they were \$40,188.04. During the past two fiscal years the cash revenues amounted to \$32,448.57 and \$25,535.62 respectively.

The following table will show by months the sources of revenue for the past two years.

*Cash receipts, June 30, 1908, to July, 1, 1909.*

Month.	Farm and garden.	Clothing.	Officers' Board.	Overall factory.	Brooms.	Cement bags.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1908.								
July.....	\$149 59	\$19 00	\$68 99	\$1,860 71	.....	\$303 45	\$30 96	\$2,432 70
Aug.....	339 14	12 00	48 16	1,534 82	320 81	.....	11 60	2,266 53
Sept.....	369 67	66 00	54 44	2,049 44	.....	.....	11 60	2,551 15
Oct.....	318 70	31 90	106 71	1,367 68	.....	.....	28 95	1,853 04
Nov.....	93 49	34 40	80 56	1,726 26	.....	108 30	.....	2,043 01
Dec.....	601 20	75 00	21 17	2,191 13	641 40	274 63	33 25	3,837 78
1909.								
Jan.....	164 70	92 00	22 67	1,939 75	.....	13 05	.....	2,232 17
Feb.....	136 79	31 30	250 67	2,031 21	299 10	.....	5 81	2,754 88
Mch.....	217 86	5 00	51 88	2,287 32	.....	.....	.....	2,562 06
Apr.....	92 54	5 00	59 00	2,469 89	281 82	.....	.....	2,908 25
May.....	113 54	.....	27 83	2,600 57	.....	.....	.....	2,741 94
June.....	981 36	22 00	124 03	2,688 35	300 40	148 92	.....	4,265 06
Total..	\$3,578 58	\$392 70	\$916 11	\$24,747 13	\$1,843 53	\$848 35	\$122 17	\$32,448 57

*Cash receipts, June 30, 1909, to July 1, 1910.*

Month.	Farm and garden.	Clothing.	Officers' board.	Overall factory.	Brooms.	Cement bags.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1908.								
July.....	\$194 88	\$4 00	\$30 67	\$2,274 83	.....	.....	.....	\$2,504 38
Aug.....	171 63	.....	139 14	1,780 58	\$211 31	.....	\$195 25	2,497 91
Sept.....	189 67	6 00	85 34	1,780 27	.....	.....	.....	2,061 28
Oct.....	200 67	6 80	70 33	1,645 49	.....	.....	.....	1,923 29
Nov.....	57 36	12 00	82 67	1,535 21	.....	.....	.....	1,687 24
Dec.....	387 78	15 00	42 84	1,479 06	507 01	.....	1 97	2,433 66
1910.								
Jan.....	121 48	11 00	113 68	1,460 50	.....	.....	36 90	1,743 56
Feb.....	170 07	50 00	108 77	1,427 12	.....	420 68	21 17	2,197 81
Mch.....	385 54	.....	185 97	1,487 29	393 74	148 20	47 20	2,647 94
Apr.....	863 75	30 00	120 69	1,338 11	.....	.....	.....	2,352 55
May.....	117 12	84 50	164 39	1,405 88	.....	.....	.....	1,771 83
June.....	129 92	46 50	90 18	1,431 49	(Note.)	.....	16 08	1,714 17
Total..	\$2,989 87	\$265 80	1,234 67	\$19,045 77	\$1,112 06	568 88	318 57	\$25,535 62

(Note) A check for \$602.31 was received too late to be included in this year's account.

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*Wisconsin State Reformatory.*

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**THE FARM.**

Although the land attached to the institution covers about 350 acres, so much of this is included in the park, stable and pig yards, woods and swamps, brick yard and building sites and lawns that scarcely one hundred acres are tillable. We do not have adequate pasturage for our cows, so that, while I had hoped to make the dairy one of the chief features of the farm, we have been compelled to cut down the number of cows kept. Adjoining our premises on the south a farm of eighty acres was offered to the state, but the last legislature heeded not our urgent plea for its purchase, and since then the land has been platted and is being sold as building lots, so that it has passed beyond the possibility of acquirement. Thus is a suburban village likely to arise in such close proximity to our institution that some of the lots are within a hundred feet of the north cell wing, which is the next addition to be built. The disadvantage of having private residences so close to our institution buildings may readily be appreciated, to say nothing of the loss of contiguous acres that for geographical and every other conceivable reason should belong to the state and be a part of the institution farm. While popular agitation calls for an extension of agricultural pursuits in connection with our state institutions, this institution at least has become hemmed in to such an extent as to bar further possibilities in this direction. The city limits of Green Bay are two miles to the north of our institution and the city limits of De Pere are one mile to the south of it, with the intermediate territory now platted and rapidly being built upon. The possibility of making any desirable additions to the farm is now cut off. The consequence is we are compelled to devote most of what little tillable land we have to gardening and to reduce the stock and dairy features to a minimum. The sale of surplus farm products for the biennial period ending July 1, 1910, amounted to \$6,568.45.

It is pleasing to note, however, that a movement has been started by the department of agronomy of the state university to make the state institution farms demonstrating stations for the benefit of farmers living in the vicinity. Such a demonstration was held at this institution during the season of 1909 under the direction of Mr. C. P. Norgord, Ass't Professor of Agronomy.

*Superintendent's Report.*

It was the pleasure of Mr. Louis Williams, our farmer, and myself to lend to Mr. Norgord all the assistance and encouragement in our power. The demonstration of 1909 was devoted principally to corn. Seed corn cured in various ways was collected from the neighboring farmers and planted in separate rows with careful uniformity. At the proper time a demonstrating meeting was called which was attended by about 125 farmers. Mr. Norgord devoted an entire day to exhibiting the results of the corn test and to delivering illustrated lectures on alfalfa, oats and other grains. Another series of experiments is in operation this season, notably with alfalfa, and a meeting of farmers will be held later under the direction of Mr. Norgord. It is expected that much good will result from these experiments and demonstrations, as their scope is gradually extended from year to year.

## OVERALL FACTORY.

The following table shows by months the total number of days attendance and the average daily attendance in the overall factory and the number of dozen garments manufactured each month during the biennial period:

*Year ending July 1, 1909.*

Month.	Total days attendance.	Average daily attendance.	Dozen garments.
July.....	2,492	100	3,806
August.....	3,072	123	4,975
September.....	3,024	121	3,620
October.....	3,327	133	4,024
November.....	2,691	118	5,385
December.....	3,564	142	4,578
January.....	3,464	139	4,643
February.....	3,249	130	5,072
March.....	3,914	157	5,478
April.....	4,039	161	5,764
May.....	3,736	150	5,733
June.....	3,102	124	4,616

*Wisconsin State Reformatory.**Year Ending July 1, 1910.*

Month.	Total days attendance.	Average daily attendance.	Dozen garments.
July.....	2,999	120	3,725
August.....	2,529	101	3,881
September.....	2,678	107	3,796
October.....	2,401	96	3,600
November.....	2,372	95	3,376
December.....	2,494	100	3,252
January.....	2,524	101	3,162
February.....	2,320	93	3,133
March.....	2,566	103	2,950
April.....	2,410	96	2,878
May.....	2,125	85	3,602
June.....	2,179	87	2,049

**BROOM SHOP.**

The number of inmates assigned to the broom shop has varied from ten to fifteen, according to demand. The output of brooms in dozens for the biennial period has been as follows:

Month.	1909 Dozen.	1910 Dozen.
July.....	632	420
August.....	550	452
September.....	634	452
October.....	637	453
November.....	493	375
December.....	526	473
January.....	540	498
February.....	525	542
March.....	534	622
April.....	592	601
May.....	558	577
June.....	384	410
Totals.....	6,605	5,875

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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**THE BRICK YARD.**

The brick yard has been in operation during the summer seasons and the product used in our building operations. During the summer of 1908 we manufactured 790,000 brick and during the summer of 1909 we made about 800,000 brick. On July 1, 1910, we had on hand about 150,000 brick and the yard is being run to its fullest capacity at the present time. The old iron smoke stack of the brick plant having rusted out and fallen, we have replaced it with a permanent brick chimney. This delayed us somewhat in beginning this season's operations, but at this writing we are burning the first kiln of brick for this season. The old sand mould brick machine in use ever since the brick yard was established and which was a second hand machine when purchased is doing its last season's work. It has become almost worn out and it will not be wise to trust to its use for another season. A new and more modern machine will be a necessity next year. We should have an appropriation of \$4,000 for a new sand mold machine with proper pug mill and attachments and such other minor appliances as the industry requires.

**GRANITE CUTTING.**

In our granite cutting department the inmates assigned to that trade have turned out the following completed work:

- 400 Lineal Feet of Water Table, 1' x1'.
  - 320 Lineal Feet of Coping, 1' 8"x6".
  - 26 Lug Window Sills, 8' 6"x1' x1'.
  - 26 Slip Window Sills, 7' 10"x1' x1'.
  - 30 Slip Window Sills, 4' x1' x1'.
  - 96 Lug Window Sills, 4' 8"x1' x1'.
  - 6 Lug Window Sills, 12' 8"x1' x1'.
  - 4 Slip Window Sills, 5' 8"x1' 6"x1'.
- 13562 Cubic Feet of Facing Granite, including the different kinds of finish such as rock face, polished lettering, bush hammered, mouldings, etc.

**THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT.**

The tailoring department has turned out a large quantity of clothing during the past two years. Our inmates do the cutting, fitting and making of the officers' uniforms, the out going suits for inmates and the grade suits and caps for the inmates, as well

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*Wisconsin State Reformatory.*


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as making up the bedding, repairing, etc. Our inmate cutters have become so expert that we no longer employ a tailor, but the art of cutting is passed down from one graduating tailor to his junior. The cutters are supplied with the latest publications devoted to the art and are studious in their efforts to master the trade. Besides the officers' uniforms the following are some of the principal articles and the amount thereof turned out by this department:

Caps, 1st grade .....	83
Caps, 2d grade.....	27
Coats, 1st grade.....	98
Coats, 2d grade.....	81
Pants, 1st grade.....	185
Pants, 2d grade.....	158
Pillow slips, Officers.....	153
Pillow slips, Inmates.....	1,143
Sheets, Officers.....	140
Sheets, Inmates.....	1,223
Shirts, Work.....	991
Suits, Out Going.....	426
Towels, Roller.....	93
Towels, Officers Single.....	298
Towels, Inmates.....	1,370

#### EARNINGS OF INMATES.

Under our system of paying inmates wages and charging them with board and purchases, and also allowing them extra pay for work done beyond their tasks, the state has paid to inmates above their board and clothes during the biennial period, the sum of \$14,396.65. The Steward had in his custody, in the savings department, belonging to inmates, on July 1, 1910 the sum of \$3,647.73.

#### MUSICAL INTERESTS.

Our Reformatory Military Band still keeps in good condition despite the fact that we are constantly losing our best players by expiration of sentence and paroles. A large number of inmates are taking lessons on various instruments to supply the places of those in the band who go out, so the average efficiency of the band is very well preserved. The class in vocal music, from which our church choir is evolved, is still maintained with gratifying success. The band and choir always render excellent service at the occasional entertainments gotten up by institution talent. We have

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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also been fortunate in providing numerous lectures, musical entertainments and instructive exhibitions by prominent speakers, who have visited this vicinity, and by traveling organizations.

#### SCHOOL OF LETTERS.

Our school of letters has been hampered somewhat by the dingy and cramped temporary quarters in which we have been compelled to hold school, in some cases with two classes reciting in the same room at the same time. All the inmates have been attending school except the kitchen and farm forces, whose work interfered with the school hours. Because the temporary school building and assembly hall is well away from the cell house and we have no wall, it has been impossible to hold night schools or have entertainments in the evening, and all entertainments have been held either on Sunday or in lieu of school during the school hours. With the completion of the main central building which will contain fifteen school rooms, the gymnasium, and the assembly hall, all in direct communication with the cell house, we shall be able to hold school, or have entertainments or gymnastic exercises in the evening. The school is doing good work and many a boy who was sent here perfectly illiterate has been turned out able to read and write and with something of an education in other branches.

#### RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

Previous to this year the board had employed a physician from DePere to make daily visits to the institution at what is termed sick call, and to respond to any summons in case of emergency. It was finally considered advisable to engage a permanent resident physician to spend all his time at the institution. Accordingly candidates were called for and Dr. W. J. Hommel of Milwaukee was selected for that position. He assumed the discharge of his duties on Feb. 1, 1910. In the absence of any formal report from the physician for so small a portion of the biennial period, it may be said in summary that the general health of the inmate population has been good. Aside from the usual small ailments real or imaginary that prompt so many to respond to sick call there have been very few cases requiring medical attention.



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*Wisconsin State Reformatory.*


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## REPAIRS NEEDED.

The walls of the cells in our present cell house are made of brick. The cells of the lower tier only are plastered. We have been using whitewash for covering of these cell walls. Whitewash has become obsolete in modern decoration. For this particular use whitewash is an abomination. Paint is better but still not the latest and ideal material for this purpose. Manufacturers are now succeeding in producing enamels that far outstrip any other material for wall finish. It would cost about \$1,000 to enamel all our cells. Our revenues have become so reduced that if this improvement is made it must come from a direct appropriation. One third of the cells in the present cell house are supplied with tank closets, which are now of an antiquated type in the old fashioned mechanism of which is so recurrently out of order that only about half of the closets are operative at the same time. There are 96 of these old tank, seat-operating nuisances which should be replaced by more modern and reliable flushing apparatus. I think about \$500 would purchase new appliances to render these closets servicable and modern.

## THE LIBRARY.

The report of the librarian shows the following number and character of books drawn from the library during the past two years:

	1908-09.	1909-10.
Fiction .....	6,429	6,231
Traveling Library .....	226	214
Travel.....	207	212
Biography.....	245	252
History.....	161	163
Poetry.....	121	118
Religion.....	116	134
Science.....	86	74
Miscellaneous.....	181	190
German.....	104	111
Totals.....	7,876	7,699

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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In addition to the library books to which the inmates have access, a large amount of reading matter in the shape of old magazines and illustrated periodicals is distributed annually, the welcome donations from W. C. T. U., and other organizations throughout the state. Then, also, nearly all the inmates take some daily or weekly paper. Furthermore, many of the inmates are accumulating libraries of their own, purchased from their spare earnings. Several hundred books are thus owned individually by inmates. Some are acquiring such large libraries that it is necessary to provide bookcases for their cells. The reading habit is one of the most hopeful characteristics of the inmate population.

#### IN CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I might say that we are looking forward to much improvement in our facilities for instructional and reformatory work in the coming two years. Although it will take most of that time to complete the administration portion of the main central building, we expect to occupy the new dining room and kitchen, bath room, school rooms and gymnasium and drill hall by next winter. This will enable us to vacate an industrial building now used temporarily for dining room and kitchen purposes, and thus make room for more industries or trade schools, besides increasing the comfort and conveniences afforded by new and modern quarters. It will permit us to hold night schools for those who cannot attend the day school, and to start classes in various lines of instruction. It will also enable us to hold entertainments, lectures, etc., in the evening, which we can not now do.

With this hopeful outlook for the future, and thanking his excellency, the governor, and the members of the State Board of Control for their uniform courtesy and confidence while cooperating in all our endeavors for the benefit of the institution and its laudable purposes, I beg leave to submit this report together with the accompanying statistical data.

Very respectfully,

C. W. BOWRON,  
*Superintendent.*

*Wisconsin State Reformatory.*

## STATISTICS.

*Movement of Population—Biennial period.*

	Year ending June 30, 1909.	Year ending June 30, 1910.	
In custody June 30, 1908 .....			292
Sentenced by court.....	189	158	
Transferred from Industrial School..	5	12	
Transferred from State Prison .....		5	
Transferred from Milwaukee House of Correction .....		2	
Returned from escape.....	2	5	
Returned from parole.....	2	5	
Returned from Northern Hospital for Insane.....	1		
Totals .....	197	187	384
Grand totals.....			676
Discharged, expiration of sentence ..	162	143	
Paroled .....	46	78	
Transferred to State Prison.....	2	9	
Escaped.....	7	4	
Sent back for new trial .....	2		
Sent to Insane Hospital.....	1	2	
Died .....	2		
Totals .....	222	236	458
In custody June 30, 1910.....			218

The law permits the commitment of first offenders between the ages of 16 and 30. The average age of those in custody June 30, 1910 was 21 years and 4 months.

The average incarceration of those released during the past year was 1 year 4 months and 26 days.

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*Statistical Tables.*


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*Summary of population.*

Total number original admissions since opening of institution August, 1898.....	1,719
Returned from escape.....	59
Returned from parole.....	9
Returned from Insane Hospital.....	1
	<hr/>
	1,788
Total number of discharges, by expiration of sentence, parole, transfer, death, and escape.....	1,570
	<hr/>
In custody June 30, 1910.....	218
In custody June 30, 1908.....	292
In custody June 30, 1906.....	283
In custody June 30, 1904.....	222

*Statistics of parole (biennial period) 1908-1910.*

Reporting June 30, 1908.....	26
Paroled year ending June 30, 1909.....	45
Paroled year ending June 30, 1910.....	78
	<hr/>
	149
Terms expired during parole.....	72
Discharged by Governor.....	6
Violated parole and escaped.....	5
Violated parole and returned.....	4
Violated parole and sentenced to State Prison.....	1
Returned voluntarily.....	1
Still reporting June 30, 1910.....	60
	<hr/>
	149

*Summary of parole.*

Total number paroled since opening of Institution August, 1898.....	446
Terms expired during parole.....	228
Discharged by Governor during parole.....	16
Died during parole.....	17
Violated parole and escaped.....	34
Violated parole and returned.....	21
Surrendered by employers.....	4
Returned voluntarily.....	6
Reporting June 30, 1910.....	60
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	446

*Age on admission.*

Between 16 and 20 years of age.....	174
Between 20 and 25 years of age.....	136
Between 25 and 30 years of age.....	59
	<hr/>
	369

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*Wisconsin State Reformatory.*


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*Previous arrest of prisoners.*

First arrest leading to present imprisonment.....	203
Former arrest but not imprisoned.....	81
Arrested and sent to jail.....	42
State Prison sentence.....	1
Reformatory sentence.....	13
Industrial School sentence.....	28
Unknown.....	1
	<hr/>
	369

*Heredity.*

Insanity or epilepsy in family.....	2
Drunkenness in parents.....	94
Criminals in family.....	1
	<hr/>
	97

*Education in ancestry.*

None at all.....	110
Simply read and write.....	206
Common school.....	4
High school or better.....	3
Not known.....	46
	<hr/>
	369

*Pecuniary condition of parents.*

Very poor.....	178
No accumulation.....	30
Fairly well to do.....	102
Unknown.....	59
	<hr/>
	369

*Occupation of parents.*

Professional.....	3
Merchant.....	22
Farmer.....	68
Servant or clerk.....	9
Mechanic.....	89
Common laborer.....	123
No occupation.....	3
Unknown.....	52
	<hr/>
	369

*Duration of home life.*

Left home previous to 10 years of age.....	18
Left home between 10 and 14 years of age.....	34
Left home after 14 years of age.....	123
At home up to time of crime.....	194
	<hr/>
	369

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*Statistical Tables.*


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*Home environment.*

Bad.....	59
Fair.....	118
Good.....	112
Unknown.....	80
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	369

*Education.*

Without any education.....	68
Read and write (with difficulty).....	173
Ordinary common school.....	106
High school.....	15
College.....	7
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	369

*Character of association.*

Bad.....	128
Fair.....	110
Doubtful.....	108
Good.....	23
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	369

*Nominal religious faith.*

Protestant.....	164
Roman Catholic.....	162
None.....	43
	<hr/>
	369

*Nature of offense.*

Against property.....	276
Against the person.....	93
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	369

*Domestic relations.*

Married.....	43
Single.....	326
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	369
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Mother dead.....	52
Father dead.....	71
Both mother and father dead.....	33
Both father and mother alive.....	204
Unknown.....	9
	<hr/>
	369
Parents divorced or separated.....	21

*Wisconsin State Reformatory.**Crimes committed.*

Abandonment .....	2	Manslaughter 4th degree....	2
Adultery .....	1	Mayhem .....	1
Arson.....	2	Murder 3rd degree.....	1
Assault and battery.....	1	Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	5
Assault to harm.....	11	Rape.....	7
Assault, intent to rape.....	5	Receiving stolen property...	1
Assault to murder.....	4	Robbery.....	9
Assault, regardless of human life.....	2	Robbing the mail.....	1
Assault to robbery.....	11	Sodomy.....	2
Burglary.....	119	Taking indecent liberties with a girl.....	1
Embezzlement.....	3	Transferred from Industrial School at Waukesha.....	16
Forgery.....	34	Unlawful intercourse with an unmarried woman.....	1
Fornication .....	3	Unlawfully depositing in a Post Office of the United States for mailing and de- livery a postal card on which was written lan- guage of an indecent cha- racter.....	2
Grand larceny.....	13		
Horse stealing.....	9		
Incendiarism.....	3		
Incest.....	2		
Keeping house of ill fame....	1		
Larceny.....	89		
Lewd and lascivious conduct.	2		
Malicious destruction of pro- perty.....	2		
Manslaughter 1st degree.....	1		
		Total.....	369

*Maximum term for which prisoner can be kept.*

Three months.....	1	Three years .....	19
One year.....	191	Three and one-half years....	1
Fourteen months.....	7	Four years.....	4
Fifteen months.....	2	Five years.....	11
Sixteen months.....	1	Eight years.....	1
Seventeen months .....	3	Ten years.....	5
Eighteen months .....	27	Twelve years.....	1
Twenty months.....	3	Fourteen years .....	1
Twenty-one months.....	1	Until 21 years of age.....	17
Two years.....	62		
Two and one-half years.....	7	Total.....	369

*Statistical Tables.**Occupation of prisoners before conviction.*

Architect.....	1	Messenger Boy.....	5
Baker.....	4	Miner.....	3
Barber.....	2	Molder.....	1
Bartender.....	5	Moving Picture Operator....	1
Bell Boy.....	3	News Boy.....	1
Blacksmith.....	2	No Occupation.....	14
Boiler Maker.....	2	Office Boy.....	7
Book-keeper.....	2	Painter.....	8
Brakeman.....	4	Paper Maker.....	1
Butcher.....	3	Pattern Maker.....	1
Carpenter.....	8	Porter.....	1
Cigar Maker.....	1	Printer.....	2
Clerk.....	15	Sailor.....	3
Cook.....	6	Shoe Maker.....	3
Core Maker.....	2	Solicitor.....	4
Dentist.....	1	Steam Fitter.....	1
Electrician.....	4	Student.....	1
Engineer (Electrical).....	1	Tailor.....	1
Farmer.....	49	Teamster.....	6
Fireman.....	11	Telegraph Operator.....	2
Fireman (Marine).....	1	Trunk Maker.....	1
Glass Worker.....	1	Vaudeville Actor.....	1
Hat Maker.....	1	Waiter.....	5
Hostler.....	3	Wagon Maker.....	1
Laborer.....	153	Woodsman.....	3
Laundry Man.....	1		
Machinist.....	9	Total.....	369
Mason.....	3		



*Wisconsin State Reformatory.*

## FLUCTUATION OF POPULATION.

The following table of monthly averages of inmate population for the biennial period shows the fluctuations in population. The fractions are omitted:

Month.	Year ending June 30, 1909.	Year ending June 30, 1910.
July.....	287	266
August.....	282	255
September.....	281	254
October.....	279	244
November.....	289	235
December.....	290	230
January.....	286	239
February.....	292	242
March.....	290	230
April.....	292	222
May.....	283	232
June.....	266	222
Average for the year.....	284 $\frac{9}{12}$	237 $\frac{7}{12}$

*Parentage.*

American (White).....	141	German .....	84
American (Black).....	4	Hungarian .....	3
American (Indian).....	4	Irish .....	11
Austrian .....	3	Italian .....	4
Belgian .....	3	Norwegian .....	18
Bohemian .....	5	Polish.....	49
Canadian .....	17	Russian .....	5
Danish .....	2	Scotch .....	1
English .....	6	Swedish.....	2
French .....	1		
Finnish .....	6	Total.....	369

*Birthplace of inmates.*

Born in the state of Wisconsin.....	215
Born in the United States outside of Wisconsin .....	95
Born in foreign countries.....	59
Total.....	369

*Statistical Tables.*

Table showing the total number of inmates received from the different counties up to June 30, 1910.

Adams.....	3	Marinette.....	40
Ashland.....	33	Marquette.....	7
Barron.....	13	Milwaukee.....	392
Bayfield.....	36	Monroe.....	13
Brown.....	71	Oconto.....	22
Buffalo.....	4	Oneida.....	9
Burnett.....	1	Outagamie.....	31
Calumet.....	2	Ozaukee.....	3
Chippewa.....	20	Pepin.....	3
Clark.....	19	Pierce.....	6
Columbia.....	17	Polk.....	7
Crawford.....	17	Portage.....	11
Dane.....	85	Price.....	13
Dodge.....	9	Racine.....	49
Door.....	6	Richland.....	8
Douglas.....	108	Rock.....	45
Dunn.....	7	Rusk.....	9
Eau Claire.....	30	St. Croix.....	20
Florence.....	8	Sauk.....	14
Fond du Lac.....	31	Sawyer.....	3
Forest.....	4	Shawano.....	9
Grant.....	35	Sheboygan.....	30
Green.....	12	Taylor.....	9
Iowa.....	5	Trempealeau.....	3
Iron.....	19	Vernon.....	8
Jackson.....	9	Vilas.....	2
Jefferson.....	19	Walworth.....	21
Juneau.....	6	Washburn.....	1
Kenosha.....	56	Washington.....	2
Kewaunee.....	7	Waukesha.....	17
La Crosse.....	35	Waupaca.....	10
Lafayette.....	14	Waushara.....	6
Langlade.....	7	Winnebago.....	47
Lincoln.....	9	Wood.....	12
Manitowoc.....	26	United States' prisoners.....	11
Marathon.....	43		
		Total.....	1,719

*Wisconsin State Reformatory.*

## STATEMENT OF

At the Wisconsin State Reformatory

Classified Items.	Inventory June 30, 1908.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.
Armory.....	\$251 99			\$251 99
Agents' expenses.....		\$201 08		201 08
Barn, farm and garden.....	9,531 45	2,693 07		12,224 52
Broom factory.....				
Blacksmith shop.....	56 70			56 70
Cabinet shop.....	295 61			295 61
Clothing.....	3,003 68	3,348 37		6,350 05
Convicts discharged.....		42 99		42 99
Convicts earnings.....	39 13	6,638 85		6,677 98
Convicts escaped.....		133 29		133 28
Discount.....				
Drug and medical department.....	479 20	928 50		1,405 70
Engines and boilers.....	25,576 03	415 54		25,991 57
Fire apparatus.....	366 15			366 15
Freight and express.....		15 24		15 24
Fuel.....	480 00	8,611 02		9,091 02
Furniture.....	3,674 60	196 91		3,871 51
Gas and other lights.....	1,645 94	136 82	\$1,000 00	2,782 76
House furnishings.....	7,610 81	1,289 26		8,900 07
Laundry.....	1,267 16	317 82		1,684 98
Library.....	564 25	72 12		636 37
Machinery and tools.....	2,311 86	274 76		2,586 62
Means of instruction.....	1,912 21	271 16		2,183 37
Miscellaneous.....	271 50	527 15		798 65
New power house.....				
Officers' expenses.....		202 30		202 30
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.....	872 50	565 24		1,437 74
Rent of cottages.....				
Real estate, including buildings, etc.....	311,437 12			311,437 12
Repairs and renewals.....	425 82	705 52		1,131 34
Shoe shop.....	152 27	578 15		730 42
Stockade.....	412 42			412 42
Subsistence.....	766 76	16,013 25	2,793 59	19,573 60
Tailor shop.....	8,921 42	1,893 80	6,551 46	17,366 68
Transferring prisoners.....		1,004 66		1,004 66
Wages and salaries.....		25,806 69		25,806 69
Brick yard.....	11,153 84	993 81	300 00	12,447 65
Brick cottage No. 1.....	1,316 59			1,316 59
Tunnels.....	1,435 24			1,435 24
Warehouse.....	2,968 46			2,968 46
Piggery.....	1,869 28			1,869 28
Total.....	\$401,069 99	\$73,873 36	\$10,645 05	\$485,588 40
Less discount and other credit.....		\$216 56		440,768 51
				\$44,819 89
		\$73,656 80		
Amount deducted by secretary of state for:				
Insurance.....	\$772 20			
Printing.....	45 16	817 36		
Net current expense expenditure.....		74,474 16		
Net current expenses.....				

*Statistical Tables.*

## CURRENT EXPENSES

for the year ending June 30, 1909.

Inventory June 30, 1909.	Cash received on this ac- count during the year.	Transferred from this ac- count during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$251 99			\$251 99		
10,145 40	\$3,578 58	\$3,393 59	\$17,117 57	\$4,893 05	\$201 08
49 00	1,843 53		1,843 53	1,843 53	
288 90			49 00		7 70
3,293 59	392 70	650 75	288 90		6 71
51 90	74 02	6,551 46	4,346 04		2,004 01
			6,677 96		42 99
		188 50	188 50	188 50	133 28
353 27			353 27		1,052 43
25,588 38	6 85	1 92	25,507 15		394 42
366 15			366 15		
2,811 50		1,300 00	4,111 50		15 24
3,819 00			3,819 00		4,979 52
1,569 44		2 66	1,572 10		52 51
7,053 53			7,053 53		1,210 66
1,262 77			1,262 77		1,846 54
566 65			566 65		322 21
2,560 80			2,560 80		69 72
1,876 11			1,876 11		25 82
451 75			451 75		307 26
	3 00		3 00		346 90
888 52			888 52		199 30
311,437 12			311,437 12		549 22
403 60	108 30	274 45	786 35		344 99
160 12			160 12		570 30
412 42			412 42		
1,799 80	916 11	22 32	2,738 23		16,835 37
8,929 64	8,435 88	1 16	17,366 68		1,004 66
	2 90	5,895 15	5,898 05		19,908 64
7,914 16		5,220 00	13,134 16	686 51	
1,316 59			1,316 59		
1,435 24			1,435 24		
2,968 46			2,968 46		
1,869 28			1,869 28		
\$401,895 08	\$15,362 47	\$23,416 96	\$440,768 51	\$7,611 59	\$52,431 48
					7,611 59
					\$44,819 89
					\$817 36
					\$45,637 25

*Wisconsin State Reformatory.*

## STATEMENT OF

At the Wisconsin State Reformatory

Classifications.	Inventory June 30, 1909.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.
Armory.....	\$251 99	\$4 00		\$255 99
Agents' expenses.....		103 79		103 79
Barn, farm and garden.....	10,145 40	1,193 79		11,339 19
Broom factory.....				
Blacksmith shop.....	49 00			49 00
Cabinet shop.....	288 90			288 90
Clothing.....	3,293 59	4,045 93		7,339 52
Convicts discharged.....		12 88		12 88
Convicts earnings.....	51 00	6,483 75		6,535 65
Convicts escaped.....		87 08		87 08
Discount.....				
Drug and medical department.....	353 27	1,842 10		1,995 37
Engine and boilers.....	25,588 38	531 10		26,119 48
Fire apparatus.....	366 15			366 15
Freight and express.....		9 88		9 88
Fuel.....	2,811 50	5,113 50		7,925 09
Furniture.....	3,819 00	78 95		3,897 95
Gas and other lights.....	1,569 44	347 92	1,000 00	2,917 36
House furnishings.....	7,053 53	1,849 81		8,903 34
Laundry.....	1,262 77	417 96		1,680 73
Library.....	566 65	51 32		617 97
Machinery and tools.....	2,560 80	28 64		2,589 44
Means of instruction.....	1,876 11	406 52		2,282 63
Miscellaneous.....	451 75	368 77		820 52
New power house.....				
Officers' expenses.....		57 65		57 65
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.....	888 52	590 91		1,479 43
Rent of cottages.....			60 40	60 40
Real estate, including buildings.....	311,437 12		7,589 57	319,026 69
Repairs and renewals.....	403 60	476 20		879 80
Shoe shop.....	160 12	300 82		460 94
Stockade.....	412 42			412 42
Subsistence.....	1,799 80	14,248 04	2,783 98	18,831 82
Tailor shop.....	8,929 64	1,501 62	6,451 45	16,882 71
Transferring prisoners.....		704 21		704 21
Wages and salaries.....		24,778 54		24,778 54
Brick yard.....	7,914 16	990 90	9 50	8,914 56
Brick Cottage No 1.....	1,316 59			1,316 59
Tunnels.....	1,435 24			1,435 24
Warehouse.....	2,968 46			2,968 46
Piggery.....	1,869 28			1,869 28
Total.....	\$401,895 08	\$65,926 67	\$17,894 90	\$485,716 65
Less discounts and other credits.....		276 74		443,645 12
Deducted by secretary of state for insurance.....		\$65,649 93		\$42,071 53
Deducted by secretary of state for printing.....		877 50		
		95 40		
Net current expenditures.....		\$66,622 83		
Net current expenses.....				

*Statistical Tables.***CURRENT EXPENSES**

for the year ending June 30, 1910.

Inventory June 30, 1910.	Cash received on this ac- count during the year.	Transferred from this ac- count during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
252 26			\$252 26		\$3 73
10,214 34	\$2,989 87	\$3,730 48	16,934 69	\$5,595 50	103 79
	1,112 06		1,112 06	1,112 06	
48 13			48 13		87
285 62			285 62		3 28
3,813 44	265 80		4,079 24		3,260 28
					12 68
46 35	37 85	6,451 45	6,535 65		87 08
		160 85	160 85	160 85	
372 35		5 20	377 55		1,317 82
25,630 33	3 25	14 35	25,647 93		471 55
366 15			366 15		
		1,300 00	1,775 50		9 88
475 50			3,864 25		6,149 59
3,864 25			1,616 35		33 70
1,616 35			6,878 27		1,301 01
6,878 27		1 43	1,293 67		2,025 07
1,293 67			565 65		387 06
565 65			2,516 72		52 32
2,516 72			1,850 10		72 72
1,850 10			451 75		402 53
451 75					368 77
858 15			858 15		57 65
	60 40		80 40		621 28
319,026 69			319,026 69		
477 02			477 02		402 78
133 66			133 66		327 28
412 42			412 42		
1,218 81	1,234 67	94 91	2,548 39		16,283 43
8,941 67	7,741 04		16,682 71		704 21
		3,651 71	3,651 71		21,126 83
8,410 01	192 00	6,969 00	15,562 01	6,647 45	
		1,316 59	1,316 59		
		1,435 24	1,435 24		
		2,968 46	2,968 46		
		1,869 28	1,869 28		
\$400,048 23	\$13,636 94	\$29,959 95	\$443,645 12	\$13,515 86	\$55,587 39
					13,515 86
					42,071 53
					972 90
					48,044 43

*Wisconsin State Reformatory.*

## STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND

1908.			
July 1 .	Balance .....		\$33,218 42
1909.			
May 3...	From Administration Building Fund....		4,568 73
June 30...	Appropriation, Chapter 447, Laws of 1909.....		85,000 00
June 30...	Steward profits of tailor shop .....		16,311 25
June 30...	Steward from sundries.....		15,397 27
June 30...	Paid on account of current expenses this year.....	\$74,474 16	
June 30 ..	Balance appropriation in State Treasury.....	\$79,167 01	
June 30...	Balance in hands of steward. 854 50	80,021 51	
		154,495 67	154,495 67
1909.			
July 1...	Balance.....		\$80,021 51
1910.			
June 30...	Steward profits of tailor shop.....		11,304 73
June 30...	Steward for sundries.....		13,636 94
June 30...	Paid on account of current expenses this year.....	\$66,622 83	
June 30...	Balance appropriation in State Treasury.....	\$37,485 85	
June 30...	Balance in hands of steward. 854 50	38,340 35	
		104,963 18	104,963 18

*Statistical Tables.*

## STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS.

*Rear Portion of Administration Building, etc. Fund.*

1908.			
July 1...	Balance.....	\$47,401 44	
1909.			
June 30...	Steward for sundries.....	740 05	
June 30...	Expended from this fund during the year.....	\$37,216 44	
June 30...	Balance appropriation in State Treasury .....	10,925 05	
		<u>\$48,141 49</u>	<u>\$48,141 49</u>
1909.			
July 1...	Balance.....	\$10,925 05	
1910.			
June 30...	Steward for sundries.....	441 85	
June 30...	Expended from this fund during the year.....	\$4,545 47	
June 30...	Balance appropriation in State Treasury .....	6,821 43	
		<u>\$11,366 90</u>	<u>\$11,366 90</u>
1909.	<i>Continuing Center Bldg., Etc., Fund.</i>		
July 1...	Appropriation, Chapter 467, Laws of 1909.....	\$50,000 00	
1910.			
June 30...	Steward for sundries.....	152 10	
June 30...	Expended from this fund during the year.....	\$24,990 98	
June 30...	Balance of appropriation in State Treas.	25,161 12	
		<u>\$50,152 10</u>	<u>\$50,152 10</u>





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**SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**WISCONSIN**

**STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM**

**WALES, WISCONSIN**

**FOR THE**

**BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1910.**

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## OFFICERS

### STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

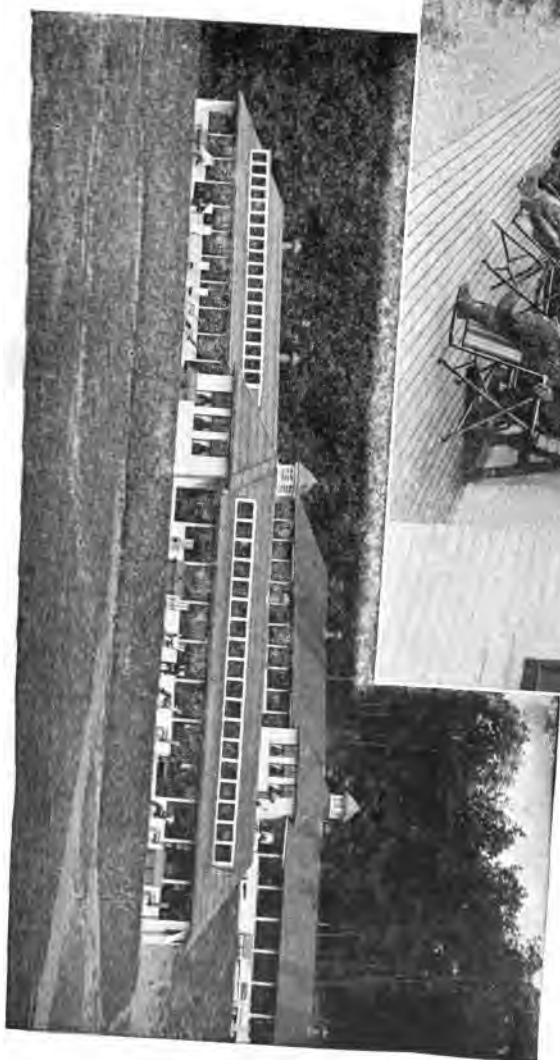
Elmer Grimmer, President.....	Marinette
W. H. Graebner, Vice President.....	Milwaukee
Allen D. Conover.....	Madison
Almah J. Frisby, M. D. ....	Milwaukee
R. S. Cowie.....	Whitehall
M. J. Tappins, Secretary.....	Madison

### ADVISORY BOARD

Dean H. L. Russell, President.....	Madison
Dr. C. A. Harper, Secretary.....	Madison
Dr. A. C. Kellogg.....	Portage
Dr. Gustav Schmitt.....	Milwaukee
Dr. G. Fred Colter.....	Marinette

### SANATORIUM STAFF

J. W. Coon, M. D.....	Superintendent
R. J. C. Strong, M. D.....	Medical Assistant
Frank Schoen.....	Steward
Mrs. L. A. McGonigal.....	Matron
Miss L. Grace Holmes.....	Head Nurse
Miss Minnie Wilmot.....	Stenographer



SHACKS.



## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

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*To the State Board of Control and the Advisory Board  
of the Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium:*

Gentlemen: In conformity with the law governing this institution, I have the honor to submit herewith the second Biennial Report of the Wisconsin State tuberculosis Sanatorium.

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The Sanatorium was designed and equipped for the purpose of caring for cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in the incipient or moderately advanced stage of the disease. It is situated on the southern slope of Government Hill, one of the highest points in southeastern Wisconsin and, from the standpoint of location, altitude, accessibility, soil and drainage, probably the most desirable that could have been selected anywhere in the state.

### LOCATION.

The railway station, Wales, about two miles distant from the sanatorium, to the south, is on the Milwaukee and Madison Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 28 miles from Milwaukee and 8 miles from Waukesha. The sanatorium may also be reached by the Milwaukee-Watertown Electric line from Delafield, about three miles to the north.

The sanatorium is located in the beautiful lake region of Waukesha county and the site embraces about 200 acres, the greater part of which is very hilly, affording excellent protection to the buildings from the prevailing winds. There is, however, but very little land adapted for cultivation.

The soil is sandy loam with a coarse gravel sub soil, which insures dryness and excellent drainage. The altitude at which most of the buildings are placed; is about 1100 feet above sea level, although the hills rise some 200 feet higher to the north and west.

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*Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.*

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## BUILDINGS.

The buildings for patients are on the lean-to plan, modified from the original King lean-to by the addition of a steam heated dressing corridor extending, at the rear, the whole length of dormitories, and the new buildings, now in process of construction, by the further addition of "look-out" windows along the front roof of the dormitories which allow the free admission of the direct rays of the sun during the greater part of the day.

At the present time there are four of these "lean-tos", each accommodating twenty patients. During the last winter two tents, each 18x24 ft., and accommodating six patients were occupied, and during the early part of the present summer two additional tents of the same size were secured. With these, a total capacity of about one hundred patients was provided, but even with this additional space, it has not been possible, at any time, to supply the demand for beds, there being at all times from twenty to fifty names upon the waiting list.

During the past year it has frequently been necessary on account of lack of accommodations, to keep applicants waiting for admission two months or longer. This condition is greatly to be deplored, as there can be no doubt that the long wait greatly lessens the patient's chances of recovery.

## TREATMENT.

The treatment of patients consists essentially of out of door living practically the whole time; an abundance of wholesome, nutritious food; with careful supervision of rest and exercise.

Medicines are not used to any considerable extent, but are used in individual cases as the nature of their case demands.

Tuberculin has been used in a considerable number of cases, as appears in a subsequent part of this report, and on the whole its use appears to have been attended with good results. It is, however, a remedy powerful for harm as well as good, and is only used in those cases in which it seems clearly indicated.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.





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*Superintendent's Report.*

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## ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

Application for admission to the sanatorium is made in writing upon blanks provided for that purpose, and will be furnished by the Superintendent, or any of the examining physicians, of whom there are two or more in every county of the state. Upon receipt of the application the patient will be referred to the most convenient examiner for a preliminary examination. The report of this examination will be forwarded to the Superintendent, and if it shows the applicant to be in the incipient or moderately advanced stage, and one likely to be benefited, the patient is admitted as soon as possible.

## RATES.

It is expected that every patient shall pay the cost of his or her maintenance, if able to do so. This amount, at present, is fixed at \$10.00 per week, but may be raised or lowered at any time if found necessary or advisable.

For those unable to pay any part of their maintenance, provision is made whereby they may be admitted at the expense of the county in which they reside, upon recommendation of the judge of the probate court. For those desiring to take advantage of this provision of the law, necessary blanks will be furnished upon request.

To meet the requirements of those who are unable to pay the full cost of their maintenance, but who are able or desirous of paying a portion of the amount, provision is made for a rate of \$5.00 per week, if the State Board of Control, after investigation, shall have found that the patient is really unable to pay more than the amount charged for county patients.

As would naturally be expected, a very large portion of admissions are as county charges, the average distribution being about 75 per cent. county cases, 15 per cent. paying \$5.00 per week, and 10 per cent. the full rate of \$10.00 per week,

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*Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.*

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## WHAT TO BRING.

Patients entering the sanatorium, should, if possible, provide themselves before leaving home with the following articles:

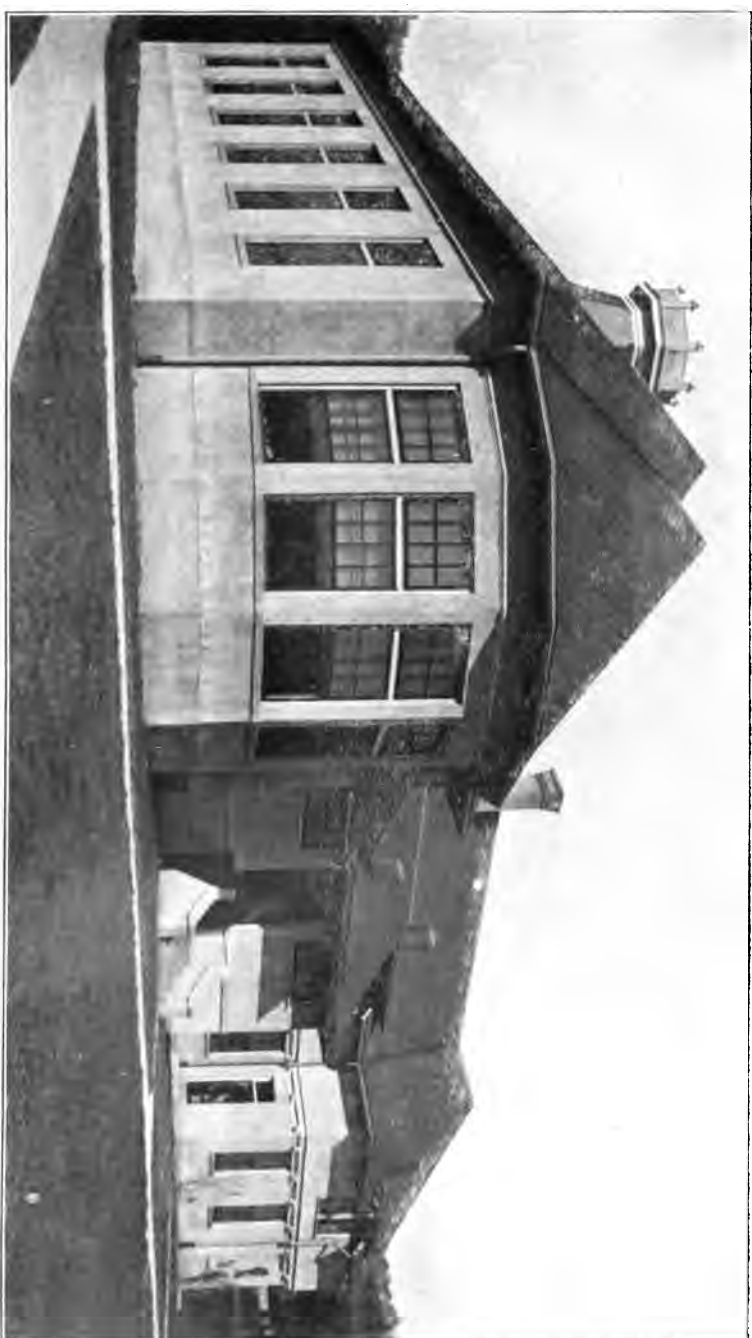
*For Winter:*

- Warm underclothing,
- Two or more outing flannel nightgowns or pajamas,
- Two washable outing flannel nightcaps,
- Warm outside clothing,
- Stout high shoes and overshoes,
- A cap with earlaps or a warm hood,
- A pair of warm mittens or gloves,
- Neglige shirts of cotton or outing flannel,
- A fur coat, or warm heavy overcoat,
- A warm colored blanket—a good quality horse blanket is excellent—or a fur robe.
- A heavy bathrobe and bedside slippers.
- A hot water bottle,
- A wool sweater,
- A hairbrush, comb and tooth brush,
- Two washable laundry bags,
- Warm flannel bloomers, a short walking skirt, and warm shirt-waists for women.

*For Summer:*

- The ordinary summer clothing, including the changes of under-clothing, and night clothes necessary for cleanliness.
- A pair of rubbers and serviceable umbrella,
- A short walking skirt for women,
- A rain coat and heavy outside wrap,
- A sunbonnet or hat that will shade the eyes,
- A lightweight bath robe.

Patients should see that their teeth are in perfect order, and that arrangements are made for all their needs before entering the sanatorium, as they will not be allowed to go home for that purpose.



REFECTORY.

1920-1921

1922-1923

1924-1925

1926-1927

1928-1929

1930-1931

1932-1933

1934-1935

1936-1937

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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## DEFINITIONS OF TERMS EMPLOYED.

The definitions below are those recommended by the Nomenclature Committee of the National Society for the Cure and Prevention of Tuberculosis, to give a basis for comparison of results of the several institutions engaged in this work:

I. *Incipient* (favorable).

Slight initial lesion in the form of infiltration limited to the apices of both lungs or a small part of one lobe.

No tuberculosis complications. Slight or no constitutional symptoms (particularly including gastric or intestinal disturbances, or rapid loss of weight.)

Slight or no elevation of temperature or acceleration of pulse at any time during the twenty-four hours, especially after rest.

Expectoration usually small in amount, or absent. Tubercle bacilli may be present or absent.

II. *Moderately Advanced.*

No marked impairment of function, either local or constitutional.

Localized consolidation moderate in extent, with little or no evidence of destruction of tissue; or disseminated fibroid deposits.

III. *Far advanced.*

Marked impairment of function, local and constitutional.

Localized consolidation intense; or disseminated areas of softening or serious complications.

IV. *Acute military tuberculosis.*

## CONDITION OF DISCHARGE.

1. *Progressive*, (Unimproved).

All essential symptoms and signs unabated or increased.

2. *Improved.*

Constitutional symptoms lessened or entirely absent. Physical signs improved or unchanged. Cough and expectoration with bacilli usually present.

3. *Arrested*

Absence of all constitutional symptoms—expectoration and bacilli may or may not be present; physical sign stationary or retrogressive, the foregoing conditions to have existed at least *two* months.

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*Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.*

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4. *Apparently cured.*

All constitutional symptoms and expectoration with bacilli absent for at least *three* months; the physical signs to be those of a healed lesion.

5. *Cured.*

All constitutional symptoms and expectoration with bacilli absent for at least two years under ordinary conditions of life.

During the two years period, 365 patients have been treated and discharged. Of this number, however, 58 remained less than one month, and for that reason have not been included in the computations, as it is generally conceded that in so chronic a disease as pulmonary tuberculosis, no treatment will show any well defined curative effects in less than a month and any lack of good results, therefore, should not be charged to the system of treatment. Deducting the 58 cases, there were 307 cases to be reported upon. Of this number only 31, or 10.1 per cent., were classed as incipient, while 232, or 75.5 per cent., were moderately advanced, and, notwithstanding the efforts not to receive far advanced cases; 44, or 14.4 per cent., of the cases treated should properly be classed as such. In a number of instances these were admitted with full understanding of their condition, and for the reason that no other provision for their care seemed possible. In still other instances, owing to a misunderstanding as to the class of cases it was desired to admit, patients in a far advanced stage of the disease were sent from a distant part of the state, and it was thought better to allow them to remain than to subject them to the fatigue of a long return trip.

By reference to the following medical report it will be seen that of the 307 cases in all stages of the disease on admittance, there were apparently cured 12.38 per cent., arrest of disease in 27.36 per cent, improvement in 33.55 per cent., a total of 73.29 per cent. benefited, while 20.52 per cent were discharged unimproved, and 6.19 per cent. died, a total of 26.71 per cent. that failed to receive benefit.

A striking illustration of the value of early diagnosis and treatment is afforded by the fact that 93.55 per cent. of incipient cases were benefited, while 79.72 per cent. of moderately advanced cases received benefit and only 29.54 per cent. of the far ad-

*Superintendent's Report.*

vanced cases received benefit and 70.46 per cent of the last class failed of improvement.

The average residence of patients was 21.5 weeks. It is worthy of note that the beneficial results of treatment in all stages is in direct ratio to the time spent under treatment.

Of the 307 cases treated 291, or 94.8 per cent., were between the ages of 15 and 45 years, the most productive period of life.

Of the 47 cases treated for more than thirty days with tuberculin, 43 or 91.5 per cent were discharged improved, while but 70 per cent. of the remaining cases were discharged improved. It is realized of course, that the number of cases treated by tuberculin is much too small to admit of any positive conclusions relative to benefits from its use, but so far as results can be judged they are entirely in favor of the use of tuberculin in suitable cases and under careful supervision. In all cases the remedy used was Tuberculinum Purum (Eudotin), a form obtained from pure cultures of tubercle bacilli of the human type, exactly as Koch's old tuberculin, but in the further steps of its preparation it is subjected to successive treatment with alcohol, ether, chloroform and xylol, the effect of which is to remove the severe and sometimes dangerous reactions which sometimes occur with O. T. but which in no single instance have been noted in the large number of injections given during the past year at this institution.

## MEDICAL REPORT OF THE SANATORIUM

*From July 1st, 1908 to June 30th, 1910.*

Patients in the Sanatorium July 1, 1908.....	51
Patients in the Sanatorium June 30, 1910.....	87
Patients admitted during the two years.....	401
Patients discharged during the two years.....	365
Patients remaining less than one month.....	58
Leaving to be reported on.....	307

Of these patients, admitted in all stages of the disease, there were

	No.	Per cent
Apparently cured.....	38	12.38
Disease arrested.....	84	27.36
Improved.....	103	33.55
Unimproved.....	63	20.52
Died.....	19	6.19
	307	100.00
Average length of Sanatorium residence.....	21.5	weeks
Cases, apparently cured.....	23	weeks
Cases, disease arrested.....	30	weeks



*Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.**Stage of disease on admission.*

	No.	Per cent
Incipient.....	31	10.1
Moderately advanced.....	232	75.5
Far advanced.....	44	14.4
	307	100.0

Condition of patients on admission, length of time in sanatorium,  
and results of treatment.

*Incipient (Favorable).*

No. of months.	No. of cases.	Appar- ently cured.	Disease arrested	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.
1-3.....	19	4	3	10	2	0
3-6.....	8	4	3	1	0	0
6 plus.....	4	1	3	0	0	0
	31	9	9	11	2	0

## SUMMARY

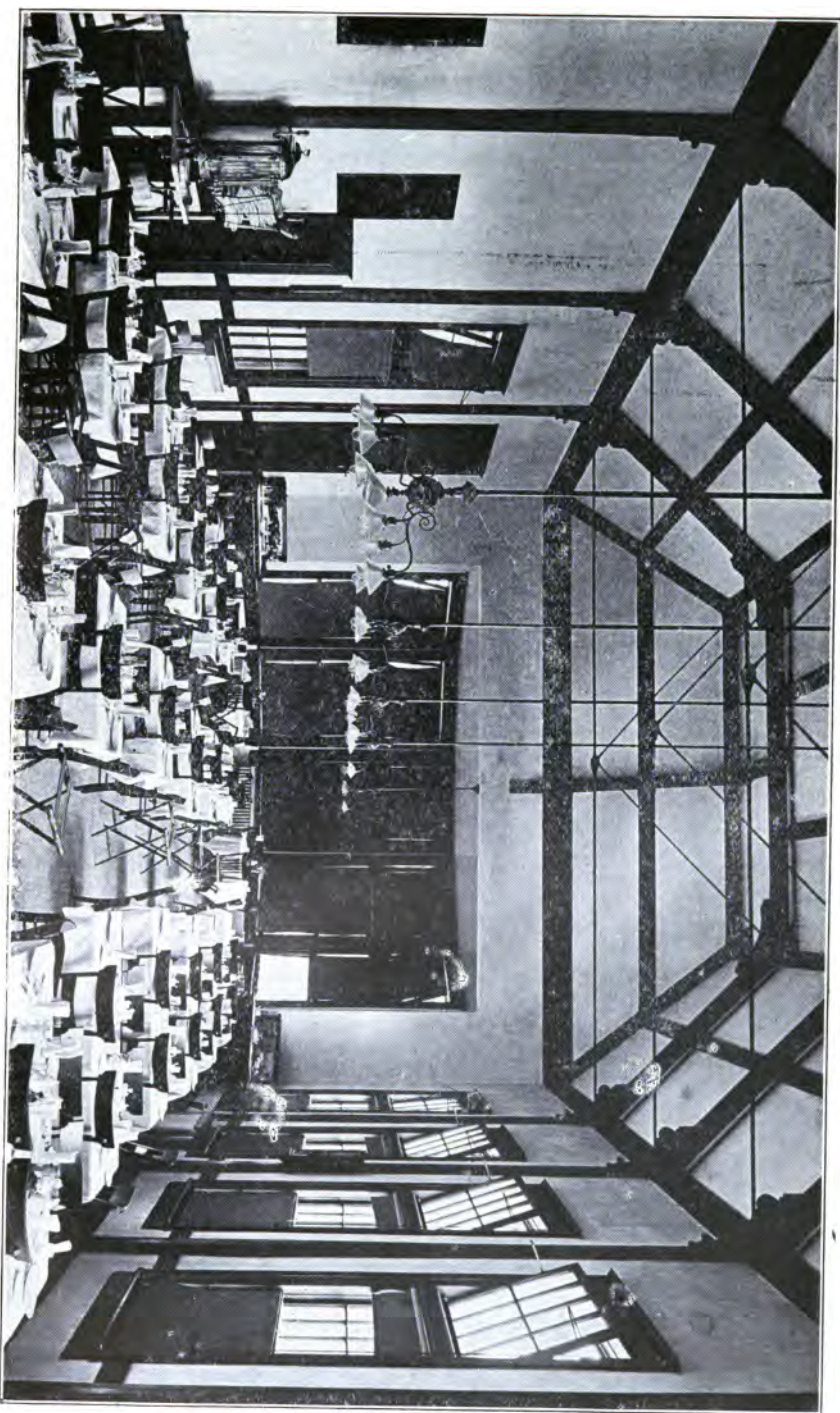
	No.	Per cent
Apparently cured.....	9	29.03
Disease arrested.....	9	29.03
Improved.....	11	35.49
Unimproved.....	2	6.45
Died.....	0	
	31	100.00

*Moderately advanced.*

No. of Months.	No. of cases.	Appar- ently cured.	Disease arrested	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.
1-3.....	70	3	7	40	16	4
3-6.....	61	14	18	18	10	1
6 plus.....	101	11	49	25	12	4
	232	28	74	83	38	9

## SUMMARY.

	No.	Per cent
Apparently cured.....	28	12.08
Disease arrested.....	74	31.89
Improved.....	83	35.76
Unimproved.....	38	16.39
Died.....	9	3.88
	232	100.00



MAIN DINING HALL.



*Superintendent's Report.**Far advanced.*

No. of Months.	No. of cases.	Appar- ently cured.	Disease arrested	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.
1-3 .....	24	0	0	3	13	8
3-6 .....	9	0	0	5	4	0
6 plus .....	11	1	1	3	4	2
	44	1	1	11	21	10

## SUMMARY.

	No.	Per cent
Apparently cured .....	1	2.27
Disease arrested .....	1	2.27
Improved .....	11	25.00
Unimproved .....	21	47.73
Died .....	10	21.73
	44	100.00

Following are the nativity, age, occupation, social condition and sex, residence by counties, of patients discharged during the past two years:

*Nativity.*

UNITED STATES:		FOREIGN:	
Georgia .....	1	Austria .....	2
Illinois .....	4	Canada .....	1
Iowa .....	1	Denmark .....	2
Kentucky .....	1	England .....	2
Massachusetts .....	1	Finland .....	2
Michigan .....	4	Germany .....	14
Missouri .....	1	Hungary .....	2
Maine .....	3	Italy .....	1
Minnesota .....	1	Norway .....	15
New York .....	2	Ontaria .....	2
Nebraska .....	1	Poland .....	3
Pennsylvania .....	1	Russia .....	9
South Dakota .....	1	Sweden .....	3
Unknown .....	12	Switzerland .....	4
Wisconsin .....	206	Other Europeans .....	5
			307

*Age.*

10-15 .....	1	40-45 .....	20
15-20 .....	51	45-50 .....	12
20-25 .....	84	50-55 .....	1
25-30 .....	54	55-60 .....	2
30-35 .....	49	Over 60 .....	0
35-40 .....	33		
			307

*Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.**Occupation.*

Architect .....	1	Foreman .....	1	Roofer .....	2
Agent .....	2	Glove maker .....	1	Sailor .....	1
Brewer .....	1	Grocer .....	2	Saloon keeper .....	2
Bill poster .....	1	Harness maker .....	2	Saywer .....	2
Barber .....	2	Housework .....	97	Seamstress .....	5
Bookkeeper .....	5	Janitor .....	3	Shipping clerk .....	1
Brakesman .....	3	Laborer .....	13	Shoe cutter .....	3
Butcher .....	1	Laundress .....	1	Stenographer .....	2
Carpenter .....	5	Machinist .....	9	Student .....	18
Civil engineer .....	1	Mail clerk .....	1	Tailor .....	5
Clerk .....	13	Miller .....	1	Teacher .....	8
Collector .....	1	Milliner .....	3	Teamster .....	3
Confectioner .....	1	Mill wright .....	1	T'graph op'ator .....	2
Cook .....	4	Merchant .....	4	Tinner .....	1
Dentist .....	2	Messenger .....	2	Tool maker .....	1
Draughtsman .....	1	Musician .....	2	Tr'v'l'g sales'n .....	2
Drayman .....	1	Nurse .....	6	Unclassified .....	14
Dressmaker .....	2	Painter .....	3	Waitress .....	2
Driver .....	2	Pattern maker .....	1	Watchmaker .....	1
Druggist .....	1	Physician .....	1	Woodsman .....	1
Engineer .....	1	Plumber .....	1		
Factory employee .....	4	Policeman .....	1		
Farmer .....	18	Printer .....	2		
					307

*Residence by counties.*

Ashland .....	3	Green Lake .....	1	Outagamie .....	5
Barron .....	1	Iowa .....	1	Ozaukee .....	1
Bayfield .....	3	Jackson .....	1	Price .....	1
Brown .....	6	Jefferson .....	7	Racine .....	3
Chippewa .....	5	Juneau .....	2	Richland .....	1
Clark .....	3	Kenosha .....	11	Rock .....	4
Columbia .....	10	Kewaunee .....	3	Sauk .....	4
Crawford .....	1	LaCrosse .....	7	Shawano .....	1
Dane .....	31	La Fayette .....	2	Sheboygan .....	3
Dodge .....	9	Langlade .....	8	Trempealeau .....	2
Door .....	5	Lincoln .....	3	Walworth .....	3
Douglas .....	1	Manitowoc .....	8	Washington .....	8
Dunn .....	7	Marathon .....	1	Waukesha .....	16
Eau Claire .....	2	Marinette .....	9	Waupaca .....	3
Fond du Lac .....	3	Milwaukee .....	70	Waushara .....	1
Forest .....	1	Monroe .....	7	Winnebago .....	6
Grant .....	4	Oconto .....	1	Wood .....	1
Green .....	5	Oneida .....	2		
					307

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it contains the President's message to the Congress at the beginning of his first term. The letter is written in a formal, official style, and it discusses the state of the Union and the President's plans for the coming year.

2. The second part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it contains the Secretary's report to the Congress on the state of the Treasury. The letter is written in a formal, official style, and it discusses the state of the Treasury and the Secretary's plans for the coming year.

3. The third part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the Interior to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it contains the Secretary's report to the Congress on the state of the Interior. The letter is written in a formal, official style, and it discusses the state of the Interior and the Secretary's plans for the coming year.

4. The fourth part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the War to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it contains the Secretary's report to the Congress on the state of the War. The letter is written in a formal, official style, and it discusses the state of the War and the Secretary's plans for the coming year.

5. The fifth part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it contains the Secretary's report to the Congress on the state of the Navy. The letter is written in a formal, official style, and it discusses the state of the Navy and the Secretary's plans for the coming year.



PORTION OF DRIVE.

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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*Sex.*

Male .....	154
Female.....	153
	<hr/> 307

*Social Condition.*

Single .....	156
Married .....	133
Widowed.....	13
Divorced .....	5
	<hr/> 307

*Tuberculin.*

Of the 307 cases reported on, discharged during the past two years, there have been

Treated with tuberculin.....	52
Receiving it for less period than 30 days.....	5
Leaving to be reported on.....	47

Of these patients, admitted in all stages of the disease that were treated with tuberculin, there were

	No.	Per cent.
Apparently cured.....	5—	10.6
Disease arrested.....	25—	53.2
Improved.....	13—	27.7
Unimproved.....	4—	8.5
Died .....	0	.....
	<hr/> 47—	<hr/> 100.0

Of the remaining cases treated without tuberculin, or with tuberculin for less than 30 days, there were

	No.	Per cent.
Apparently cured.....	33—	12.7
Disease arrested.....	59—	22.7
Improved.....	90—	34.6
Unimproved.....	59—	22.7
Died .....	19—	7.3
	<hr/> 260—	<hr/> 100.0

In the medical supplement will be found a tabulated statement of individual cases discharged from the Sanatorium during the period covered by this report.

The legislature of 1908-9 appropriated the sum of \$40,000 for the purpose of erecting an infirmary, cottages (2) for patients,



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*Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.*

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superintendent's residence, cottages (2) for employes and a bakery.

The two cottages for employes, one for the medical assistant and one for the chief engineer are already completed and occupied, while the other buildings are well under way, and should be completed by November 1st. The plans selected for the infirmary provided for a building with a basement, two stories and attic, which would care for 20 patients and provide sleeping room for 8 female employes.

It was found, however, that it would not be possible, with the funds available, to erect so large a building. The basement and first story were therefore built according to the original plans, and covered with a temporary roof, and so constructed that the other stories might be added in the future at any time when sufficient funds were available.

In addition to the erection of the above buildings, for which a special appropriation was obtained, a considerable amount of permanent improvements has been made, payment for which was made from the current expense fund. These improvements include the building of some 4000 sq. feet of cement walk about the administration and refectory buildings; the building of 5 colony houses and a laying house as a nucleus of a poultry plant; the planting of three acres of small fruits, including one acre of standard variety of grapes and about 1-3 acre of strawberries, planting of a considerable amount of ornamental shrubbery, and perennial flowering plants; the drilling of an 800 foot well, and the installation of a vertical steam engine and pump. This new well furnishes an abundant supply of most excellent soft water. There has also been installed a 250 HP water tube boiler, the original two boilers of 70 HP each being entirely inadequate for the needs of the institution.

These permanent improvements, including many minor ones not enumerated, have been entered under the head of repairs and renewals in the detailed table of expenses, and amount to the sum of \$12,200.46. The total cost of the maintenance of the sanatorium for the two year period was \$121,347, as will be seen by referring to the detailed statement following. During this period there has been received from the various counties having patients cared for, the sum of \$24,995, and from patients who were able to pay a



ONE OF THE DORMITORIES



*Superintendent's Report.*

portion of the cost of their maintenance the sum of \$21,140.62 make a total cash income, outside of the amounts appropriated by the state for maintenance, of \$46,135.62.

The actual cost of maintenance, excluding sums expended for permanent improvements, has been \$12.25 per week per patient. The cost of raw food material has been 41.9 cts. per day for each person fed during the two year period.

It is hoped that with the further development of the fruit and vegetable garden and the poultry plant, there will be a very material reduction in the cost of such articles of food as can be produced on our own grounds.

*Detailed Cost of Maintenance for Two Years Ending June 30, 1910.*

Items.	Year ending June 30, 1909.	Year ending June 30, 1910.	Total for two years.
Amusements.....	\$231 03	\$219 05	\$450 08
Barn, farm and garden.....	1,314 98	2,213 02	3,528 00
Drugs and medicines.....	1,109 45	1,959 00	3,068 45
Engines and boilers.....	952 48	1,961 75	2,914 23
Freight and express (not classified)	83 63	104 78	188 41
Fuel.....	7,861 35	8,506 45	16,367 80
Furniture.....	267 81	752 30	1,021 10
Gas and other lights.....	461 68	357 71	819 39
House furnishings.....	3,447 93	3,897 91	7,345 84
Laundry.....	975 93	632 91	1,608 84
Library.....	75 07	75 64	150 71
Machinery and tools.....	89 51	94 18	183 69
Miscellaneous.....	629 42	614 37	1,243 79
Officers' expenses.....	401 24	391 16	792 40
Printing, postage, stationery, telegraph, etc.....	563 76	623 21	1,186 97
Repairs and renewals.....	5,894 36	6,306 10	12,200 46
Subsistence.....	16,619 78	19,751 84	36,371 62
Surgical instruments and appl....	665 64	499 05	1,164 69
Discount refunded.....	1 60	5 95	7 55
Wages and salaries.....	14,088 92	16,645 05	30,733 97
Total.....	\$55,535 57	\$65,811 43	\$121,347 00

The Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, after nearly three years of existence, has, by the results obtained from treatment, and the constantly increasing demand for admission, clearly established the necessity for such an institution and the beneficial

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*Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.*

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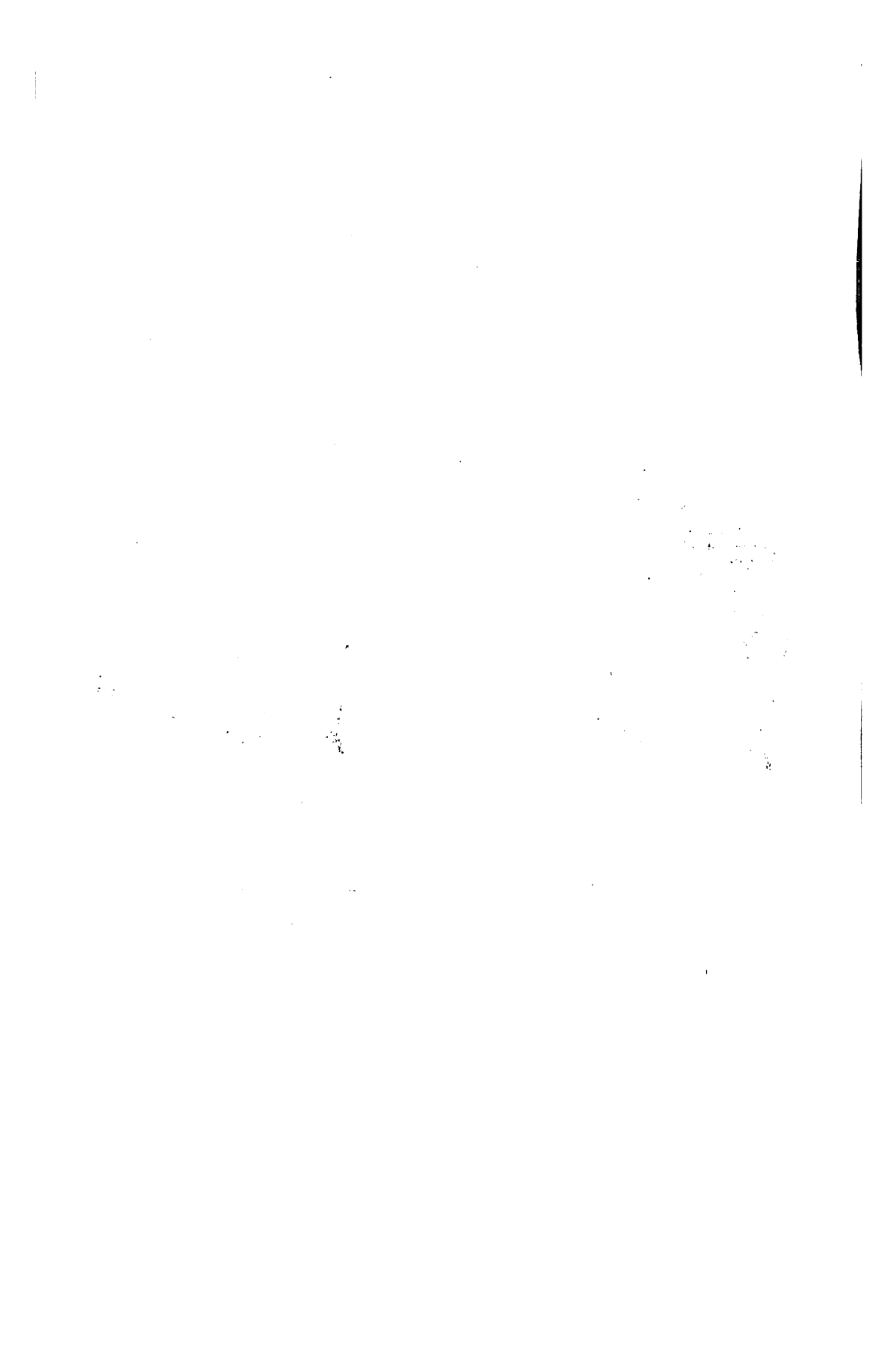
results to patients treated. To the one afflicted with tuberculosis, no greater personal benefit could possibly be conferred than to have the disease cured and his health restored. To the state of Wisconsin, as a great commonwealth, however, the benefits which it may confer upon the comparatively small number of patients treated, are insignificant when compared with the far greater benefits conferred by the sanatorium as a great center of sanitary and hygienic education—the teaching of how to preserve health by proper living.

Every patient who is treated at the sanatorium, upon leaving the institution, becomes a veritable home missionary of health, not only in his own family, but in his whole neighborhood, spreading the gospel of fresh air, sunshine, out of door living, wholesome food, proper methods of rest and exercise, the benefits of the cold sponge or shower bath; in short, the gospel of health.

It is occasionally possible to have positive evidence of the good thus accomplished, but of the very large part of the beneficial results, we may never know, except that as the years go by there must and will be a steady decrease in the number of cases of tuberculosis, and other diseases as well—which will be due in a very large measure to the method of right living taught at this and similar institutions.

The sanatorium is under the constant pressure of a rapidly growing demand for admissions, which is out of all proportion to the existing accommodations. The new buildings, now under construction, will be filled at once upon their completion without reducing the number on our waiting list by one-half. Because of the fact—generally well known—that there is at all times a long waiting list, and that it is often impossible for a patient to obtain admission under two months or more; a great many persons do not apply for admission, who otherwise would if they thought they could be admitted at once or within a short time.

Extension of our accommodations and further development of our facilities are urgently demanded, and necessitate the expenditure of a considerable sum of money, but which I am sure can in no way be expended to better purpose, that of saving human lives and preventing disease.





PORTION OF DRIVE—WALES TO THE SANATORIUM



ON THE ROAD TO GOVERNMENT HILL





*Superintendent's Report.*

Following is a list of expenditures which I earnestly recommend for the ensuing biennial period. Inasmuch, however as our needs are well known to you by reason of your very careful oversight of all matters relating to the sanatorium, I need not explain in detail the special reasons for asking the expenditure of what may seem at first glance a considerable sum.

## SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS NECESSARY.

Equipment of infirmary.....	\$2,500 00
Two new shacks.....	14,000 00
Remodeling old shacks.....	5,000 00
Assembly hall & workshop.....	15,000 00
Cottages for employes.....	3,000 00
Poultry & hog buildings.....	3,000 00
Coal shed.....	5,000 00
Water softening apparatus.....	4,500 00
Resetting old boilers, including stokers.....	2,000 00
Enlarging refrigerating plant.....	4,000 00
Improving & grading grounds.....	4,000 00
Vacuum cleaning plant.....	2,000 00
Enlarging patients and employes dining rooms.....	7,000 00
Additions to barn and laundry.....	3,000 00
Additional land.....	7,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$81,500 00

In conclusion, I desire to express my sincere appreciation of the generous support and encouragement which I have invariably received at the hands of every member of your Honorable Board.

I wish also to express my heartfelt thanks to all the members of the staff, and employees, who in their various stations have so loyally and intelligently co-operated in carrying out the policy of the administration, and to whom is due, in no small degree, whatever measure of success our efforts have earned.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. COON, M. D.,

Superintendent.

*Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.*

## STATEMENT OF

At the Wisconsin State Tuberculosis

Classified Items.	Inventory June 30, 1908.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.
Amusements.....	\$353 90	\$231 03		\$584 93
Barn, farm and garden.....	2,031 64	1,314 98		3,346 62
Board and clothing patients.....		57 90		57 90
Clothing.....	7 00	5 55		12 55
Discount.....		1 60		1 60
Drug and Medical department.....	137 34	1,109 45		1,246 79
Engines and boilers.....	564 41	973 81		1,538 22
Fire apparatus.....	157 60			157 60
Freight and express.....		83 63		83 63
Fuel.....	76 00	7,861 35		7,937 35
Furniture.....	2,522 28	267 81	\$150 00	2,940 09
Gas and other lights.....	558 34	462 32	250 00	1,270 66
House furnishings.....	7,219 85	3,447 93		10,667 78
Labor grading, etc.....		2,124 56		2,124 56
Laundry.....	2,248 63	979 88		3,228 51
Library.....	73 80	75 07		148 87
Machinery and tools.....	254 52	89 51	773 14	1,117 17
Miscellaneous.....	5 50	629 42		634 92
Officers' expenses.....		401 24		401 24
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.....	430 97	564 01		994 98
Real estate, including bldgs. etc.....	93,714 76		21,124 56	114,839 32
Repairs and renewals.....		5,976 46		5,976 46
Subsistence.....	390 21	17,059 78		17,449 99
Surgical instruments and appli- ances.....	538 68	872 37		1,411 05
Wages and salaries.....		14,095 70		14,095 70
Total.....	\$111,285 43	\$58,685 36	\$22,297 70	\$192,268 49
		268 29		141,390 05
				50,878 44
Less discount and other credits.....		\$58,477 07		
Amount deducted by the secre- tary of state for:				
Insurance.....	\$351 00			
Printing.....	72 29	423 29		
Net current expense expen- ditures.....		\$58,900 36		
Net current expenses.....				

*Statistical Tables.*

## CURRENT EXPENSES

Sanatorium for the year ending June 30, 1909.

Inventory June 30, 1909.	Cash received on this ac- count during the year.	Transferred from this ac- count during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$363 94			\$363 94		\$220 99
2,159 62	\$5 75		2,165 37		1,181 25
	57 90		57 90		
7 00			7 00		5 55
		\$137 86	137 86	\$136 26	
308 74		06	308 80		937 99
640 30		21 33	661 63		876 59
157 60			157 60		
		250 00	526 50		83 63
276 50			2,911 00		7,410 85
2,911 00			126 26		29 09
125 62		64	9,087 01		1,144 40
8,999 27	81 55	6 19	2,124 56		1,580 77
		2,124 56	2,400 20		
2,396 25		3 95	124 82		828 31
124 82			1,090 26		24 05
1,090 26			5 50		26 91
5 50					629 42
					401 24
338 34			338 34		656 64
114,839 32			114,839 32		
324 34	55 90	2,026 20	2,406 44		3,570 02
424-18	429 98	10 02	864 18		16,585 81
472 05	204 69	2 04	678 78		732 27
	6 78		6 78		14,088 92
\$135,964 65	\$842 55	\$4,582 85	\$141,390 05	\$136 26	\$51,014 70
					136 26
					50,878 44
					\$423 29
					51,301 73

*Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.*STATEMENT OF  
At the Wisconsin State Tuberculosis

Classified items.	Inventory June 30, 1909.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.
Amusements.....	\$363 94	\$219 05	.....	\$582 99
Barn, farm and garden.....	2,159 62	2,213 02	.....	4,372 64
Boarding and clothing patients.....	.....	53 50	\$11,029 97	11,083 47
Clothing.....	7 00	.....	.....	7 00
Discount.....	.....	5 95	.....	5 95
Drug and medical department.....	308 74	1,960 35	.....	2,269 09
Engine and boilers.....	640 30	1,972 12	.....	2,612 42
Fire apparatus.....	157 60	.....	.....	157 60
Freight and express.....	.....	104 78	.....	104 78
Fuel.....	276 50	8,514 43	.....	8,790 93
Furniture.....	2,911 00	755 72	.....	3,666 72
Gas and other lights.....	125 62	358 46	250 00	734 08
House furnishings.....	8,999 27	3,897 91	.....	12,897 18
Labor, grading, etc.....	.....	861 17	.....	861 17
Laundry.....	2,396 25	646 33	.....	3,042 58
Library.....	124 82	75 64	.....	200 46
Machinery and tools.....	1,090 26	94 18	.....	1,184 44
Miscellaneous.....	5 50	614 37	.....	619 87
Officers' expenses.....	.....	391 16	.....	391 16
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.....	338 34	623 21	.....	961 55
Real estate, including buildings, etc.....	114,839 32	.....	6,502 88	121,342 20
Repairs and renewals.....	324 34	6,380 07	.....	6,704 41
Subsistence.....	424 18	20,102 25	.....	20,526 43
Surgical instruments and ap- pliances.....	472 05	851 88	.....	1,323 93
Wages and salaries.....	.....	16,651 71	.....	16,651 71
Total.....	\$135,964 65	\$67,347 26	\$17,782 85	\$221,094 76
Less discounts and other credits.....	.....	249 62	.....	165,519 40
Deducted by Secy. State for:	.....	\$67,097 64	.....	\$55,575 36
Insurance.....	\$386 10	.....	.....	.....
Printing.....	178 35	564 45	.....	564 45
.....	.....	\$67,662 09	.....	\$56,139 81

*Statistical Tables.*

## CURRENT EXPENSES

Sanatorium for the year ending, June 30, 1910.

Inventory June 30, 1910.	Cash received on this ac- count during the year.	Transferred from the ac- count during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$453 91			\$453 91		\$129 08
3,314 28		\$778 88	4,093 16		279 48
	\$11,083 47		11,083 47		
7 00			7 00		
		163 13	163 13	\$157 18	
593 63	1 85		594 98		1,674 11
2,139 00	7 17	3 20	2,149 37		463 05
157 60			157 60		
	7 98	250 00	485 98		104 78
228 00		3 42	3,626 25		8,304 95
3,622 83			97 80		40 47
97 05	6 12	5 45	10,120 65		636 28
10,109 08					2,776 53
	13 42		2,528 89		861 17
2,515 47			153 12		513 69
133 12			415 99		67 34
415 99			5 50		768 45
5 50					614 37
					391 16
			336 76		624 79
336 76					
121,342 20			121,342 20		
231 92	2 00	5,795 97	6,079 89		624 52
580 72	347 96	2 45	931 13		19,595 30
353 13	352 83		705 96		617 97
	6 66		6 66		16,045 05
\$146,687 19	\$11,829 71	7,002 50	165,519 40	\$157 18	\$55,732 54
					157 18
					\$55,575 36
					564 45
					\$56,139 81

*Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.*

## STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

1908.				
July	1	Balance .....		\$9,021 28
Sept.	2	Indebtedness made under Chapter 29, Laws of 1898.....		20,000 00
1909.				
Jan.	1	From Counties.....		2,387 10
June	15	Appropriation, Chapter 443, Laws of 1909.....		16,000 00
June	30	Appropriation, Chapter 447, Laws of 1909.....		85,000 00
June	30	Steward for board and clothing of patients .....		9,999 26
June	30	Steward for sundries.....		842 55
June	30	Paid on account of current expense during the year.....	\$58,900 36	
June	30	Balance appropriation in State Treasury.....\$83,560 53		
June	30	Balance in hands of steward 789 30	84,349 83	
			\$143,250 19	\$143,250 19
1900.				
July	1	Balance.....		\$84,349 83
1910.				
April	1	From Counties.....		10,223 65
June	30	Steward for board and clothing of patients .....		\$11,029 97
June	30	Steward for sundries.....		799 74
June	30	Paid on account of current expenses this year.....	\$67,662 09	
June	30	Balance appropriation in State Treasury.....\$37,991 80		
June	30	Balance in hands of steward 789 30	38,781 10	
			\$106,443 19	\$106,443 19

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A FEW OF OUR WHITE WYANDOTTES



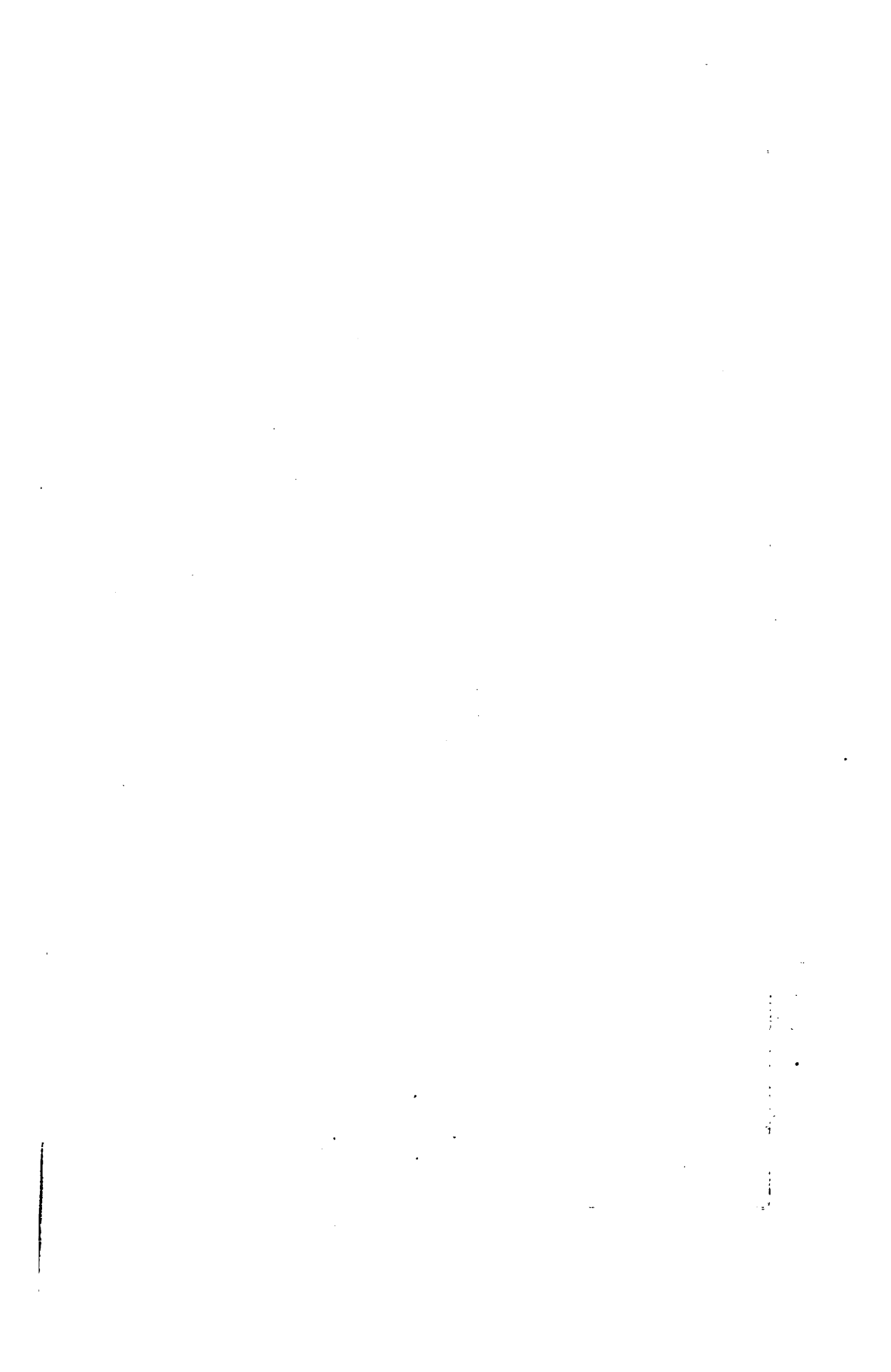
PATIENTS AT WORK IN SANATORIUM GARDENS

*Statistical Tables.*

## STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS.

<i>Building Site, etc., Fund.</i>			
1908.			
July 1	Balance .....		\$66 58
1909.			
June 30	Expended during the year .....	\$66 58	.....
		\$66 58	\$66 58
<i>Superintendent's Residence, Laundry, Buildings, etc., Fund.</i>			
1908.			
July 1	Balance .....		\$6 46
1909.			
June 30	Expended during the year .....	\$6 46	.....
		\$6 46	\$6 46
<i>Infirmaries, Shacks, etc., Fund.</i>			
1909.			
July 1	Appropriation, Chapter 467, Laws of 1909 .....		\$40,000 00
1910.			
June 30	Expended from this fund during the year .....	\$21,288 96	.....
June 30	Balance of appropriation in State Treasury .....	18,711 04	.....
		\$40,000 00	\$40,000 00







WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND.

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**THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND**

**FOR THE**

**BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1910.**

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OFFICERS.

OSCAR KÜSTERMANN .....Superintendent

INSTRUCTORS.

WILLIAM SCHROEDER .....Instructor

MICHAEL ZANNA .....Assistant Instructor

JOHN KOJIS.....Assistant Instructor

PETER PATZ.....Assistant Instructor



## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

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*To the Honorable State Board of Control:*

GENTLEMEN:—It is with great pleasure that I submit to you my report showing the condition and progress of the Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind during the biennial period ending June 30, 1910.

Our number of men has so much increased and our present quarters became so crowded that your Honorable Board decided upon renting a larger shop to be occupied after August 1, 1910. I hope however that the coming legislature will see the necessity of providing permanent quarters.

Our present yearly rent including heat is \$1,500 and if the State would spend from \$35,000 to \$40,000 for the purchase of a lot and the building of an institution the interest upon the investment would not be more than the present annual rent while suitable arranged quarters would be a great advantage to the blind workmen.

Our state has succeeded to give the able bodied adult blind an opportunity to make a living and support himself and we even find work for the inefficient workmen making them partly if not wholly selfsupporting.

Trade schools for people with sight are established all over the country and vast amounts of money are spent for buildings and expenses to run these schools, in order to give all who desire an opportunity to learn a trade. How much more important is it for the State to provide for those who have lost their sight and are not able to follow different trades to provide a Trade-School especially suited for the blind and thus give them an opportunity to learn a trade that will make them selfsupporting.

We have today in the city of Milwaukee a trade school for boys and also a trade school for girls, both being provided with suitable permanent buildings from the school fund paid by the citizens of the state and not a word is said if the per capita cost for each pupil with sight is \$225 per year. No trainingshop or



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*Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind.*


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tradeschool can be selfsustaining on account of the salaries paid to teachers and for supervision.

How much more difficult is it to run a tradeschool for the blind men, if you consider that you have to take in all the blind men, the competent, the efficient, the inefficient, the lazy, the feeble minded, etc. Let us hope and work to the end that the state will treat the blind as fairly as the seeing and provide us with a building and suitable and permanent quarters so the blind will not only have a chance to learn a trade but to earn as honorable a living as the seeing persons.

Only a few states have tried so far to give work to the blind and only very few of them have been successful. I am proud to say that we are among the successful ones, mainly because we chose "Willow work", which after experimenting with other lines we found better adapted for the blind than any other trade.

We have established a sale for our willow ware all over the states and our goods although made by the blind are considered the equal to the best goods in the market. Our business has steadily increased. The business man believes in the motto "Charity begins at home" and it is true that orders are not given to us because the goods are made by the blind, but to simply satisfy the demands from customers for this class of well made goods.

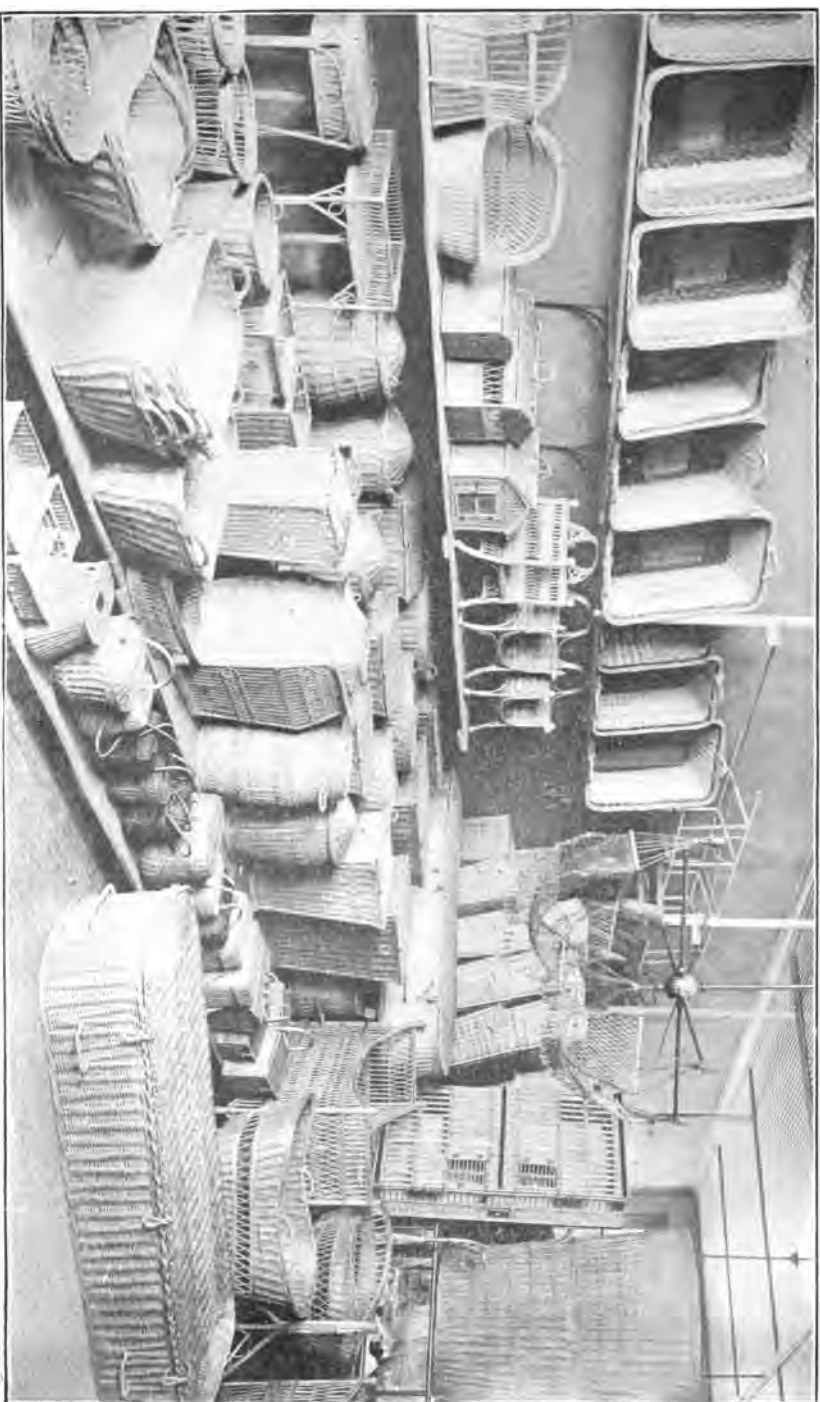
The modest shop of 1903 has increased in size and number of workmen.

To show what we have done since we started I will submit the following statistics:

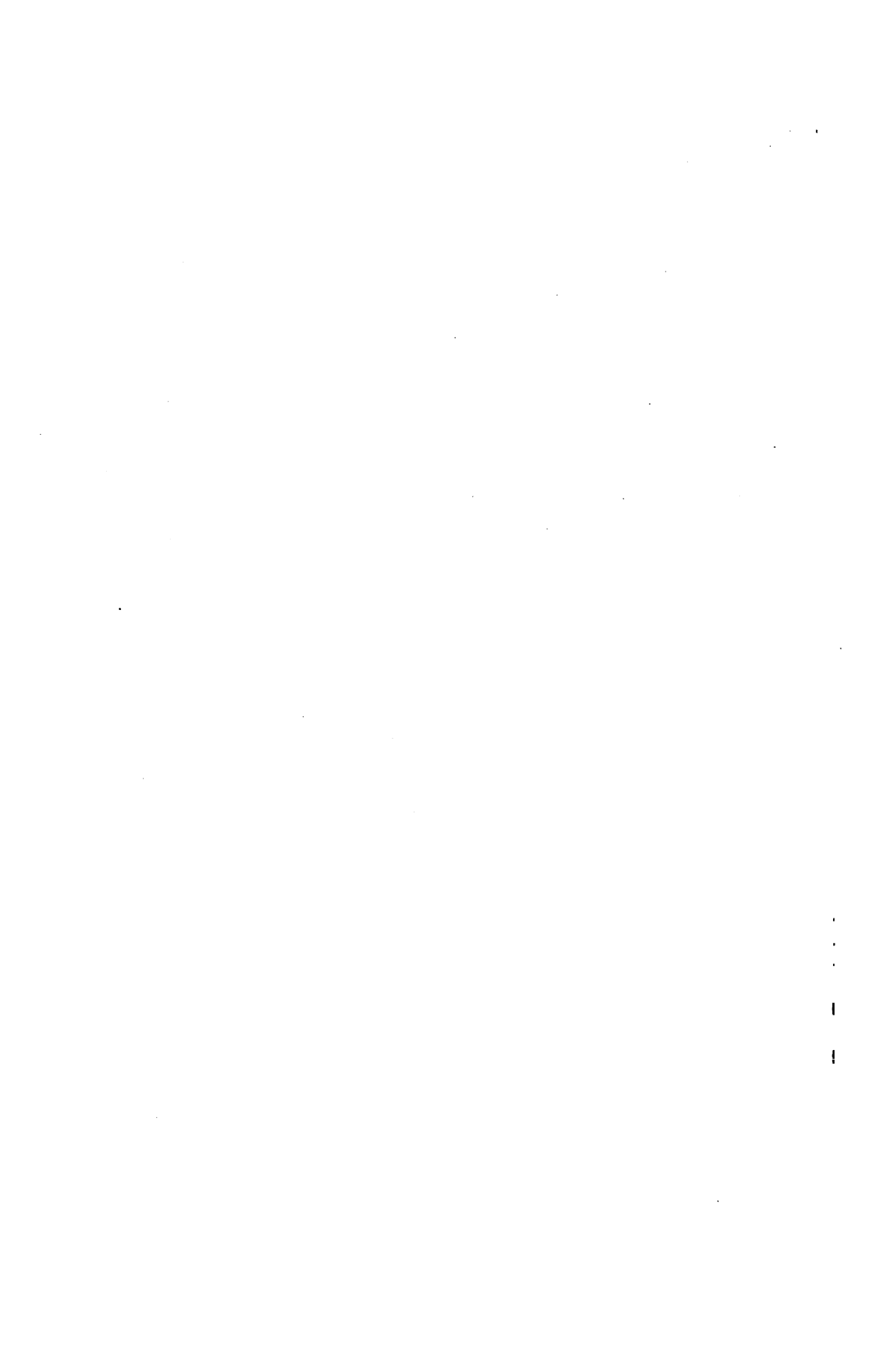
The state has invested for working capital, material, tools and willow farms the following amounts:

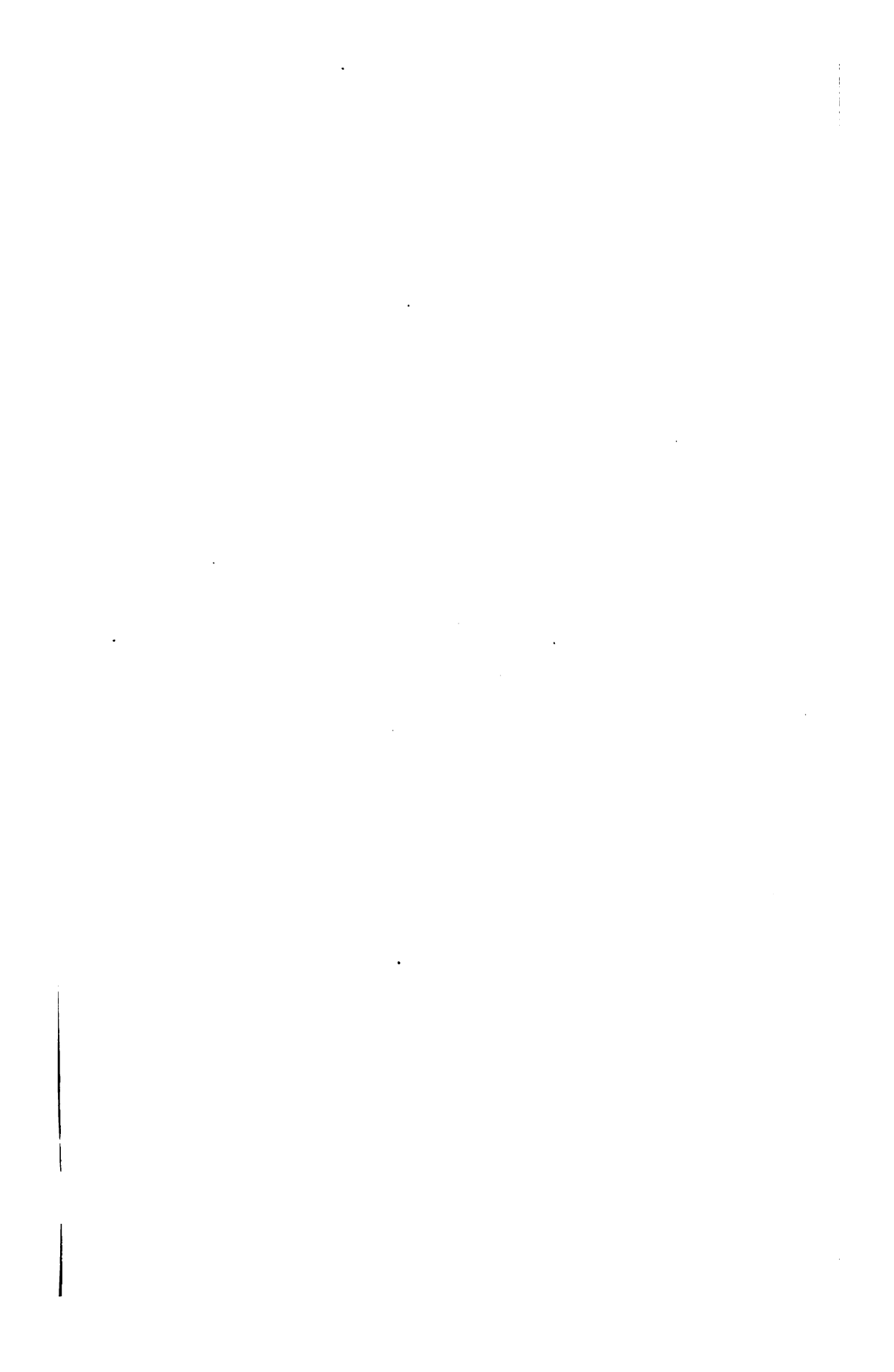
1903 to 1904.....	\$1,052 53
1904 to 1905.....	2,588 71
1905 to 1906.....	4,397 74
1906 to 1907.....	3,376 25
1907 to 1908.....	1,339 37
1908 to 1909.....	1,822 75
1909 to 1910.....	101 25

No part of this sum is lost to the state because our stock equals the amount thus expended.



WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND—SAMPLE ROOM OF BASKET SPECIALTIES.







WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND—BASKET MAKERS AT WORK.

*Superintendent's Report.*

The expense of running the shop including rent which now amounts to \$1284 per year is as follows:

1903 to 1904.....	\$1,505 89
1904 to 1905.....	2,905 94
1905 to 1906.....	4,384 37
1906 to 1907.....	4,703 21
1907 to 1908.....	4,644 98
1908 to 1909.....	5,342 51
1909 to 1910.....	5,520 91

Our shop employing the same number of men does not cost as much to run in a whole year as our city trade school for seeing boys does in one month.

The amount would not be sufficient to support these blind workmen in almshouses, especially when it is considered that several of them are supporting families.

We have in our state about 1683 blind people, 640 women and 1043 men. There are certainly over 200 male adults, who do not follow any given profession or trade, but who are willing to work if an opportunity is offered. With this number in our state there is no doubt that many more than at present will be employed in our workshop within coming years.

The expense of running the shop would not be materially increased by a much larger number of workmen. But even if so, it would be a wise investment for the state because it furnishes work for these unfortunates and prevents the larger expense of taking care of them through public charity.

The earnings of our men range from \$2 to \$15 per week. In no case, except when learning the trade, do they receive more than the difference between the price of the material and the selling price of the manufactured articles.

The following table shows the steady increase of earnings of our blind workers.

We paid out for work done from

1903 to 1904.....	\$401 61
1904 to 1905.....	2,262 66
1905 to 1906.....	4,328.29
1906 to 1907.....	5,430.54
1907 to 1908.....	7,852 80
1908 to 1909.....	8,393 13
1909 to 1910.....	8,138 00

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*Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind.*


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A blind man is not any more able to learn a half a dozen of trades than a seeing man. Whatever he learns he should learn well.

Only such goods as are perfect should be turned out so that you can compete with the best goods in the market.

Our blind men are paid according to the amount of work they do, all piece work. To show how by improving upon their work and working more speedily, the wages of our work men advance. I submit the following actual earnings of ten of them.

The amounts given represent the weekly average earnings for six month's periods.

A. earned	\$1.66	2.54	3.32	5.12	4.09	5.04	6.13	6.95	7.39
B. earned	\$3.96	7.14	7.75	8.55	7.51	7.47	7.30	9.26	10.11
C. earned	\$1.19	2.50	4.52	7.50	9.15	9.16	11.02	12.75	13.05
D. earned	\$2.98	5.29	6.99	7.60	6.82	6.90	7.38	8.21	8.07
E. earned	\$0.98	0.93	1.41	2.44	3.42	2.85	2.26	2.71	3.10
F. earned	\$2.23	5.08	6.55	5.71	6.87	7.38			
G. earned	\$3.40	7.00	6.11	8.36	6.86				
H. earned	\$3.41	5.25	6.79	8.72	9.91	10.70			
I. earned	\$2.38	2.84	4.00	4.95	4.53	6.17	8.77	9.13	
K. earned	\$1.80	3.08	3.58	3.84	4.04	4.56			

The following articles were manufactured in our shop:

1903 to 1904.....	2,870 doll buggies, 1,020 baskets, 10 chairs caned.
1904 to 1905.....	4,497 doll buggies, 4,903 baskets, 77 chairs caned.
1905 to 1906.....	1,532 doll buggies, 8,676 baskets, 111 chairs caned.
1906 to 1907.....	922 doll buggies, 13,113 baskets.
1907 to 1908.....	17,898 baskets.
1908 to 1909.....	20,130 baskets.
1909 to 1910.....	18,067 baskets.

The following shows the amount of our sales:

1903 to 1904.....	\$850.18
1904 to 1905.....	3,042.21
1905 to 1906.....	6,110.29
1906 to 1907.....	11,157.10
1907 to 1908.....	14,808.96
1908 to 1909.....	16,540.00
1909 to 1910.....	16,497.86

I hope that the work so well begun will continue.

As our trade expands a larger sum for running the shop will be necessary. To continue assisting those learning a trade and for current expense it would therefor be advisable to increase the yearly appropriation to \$10,000.

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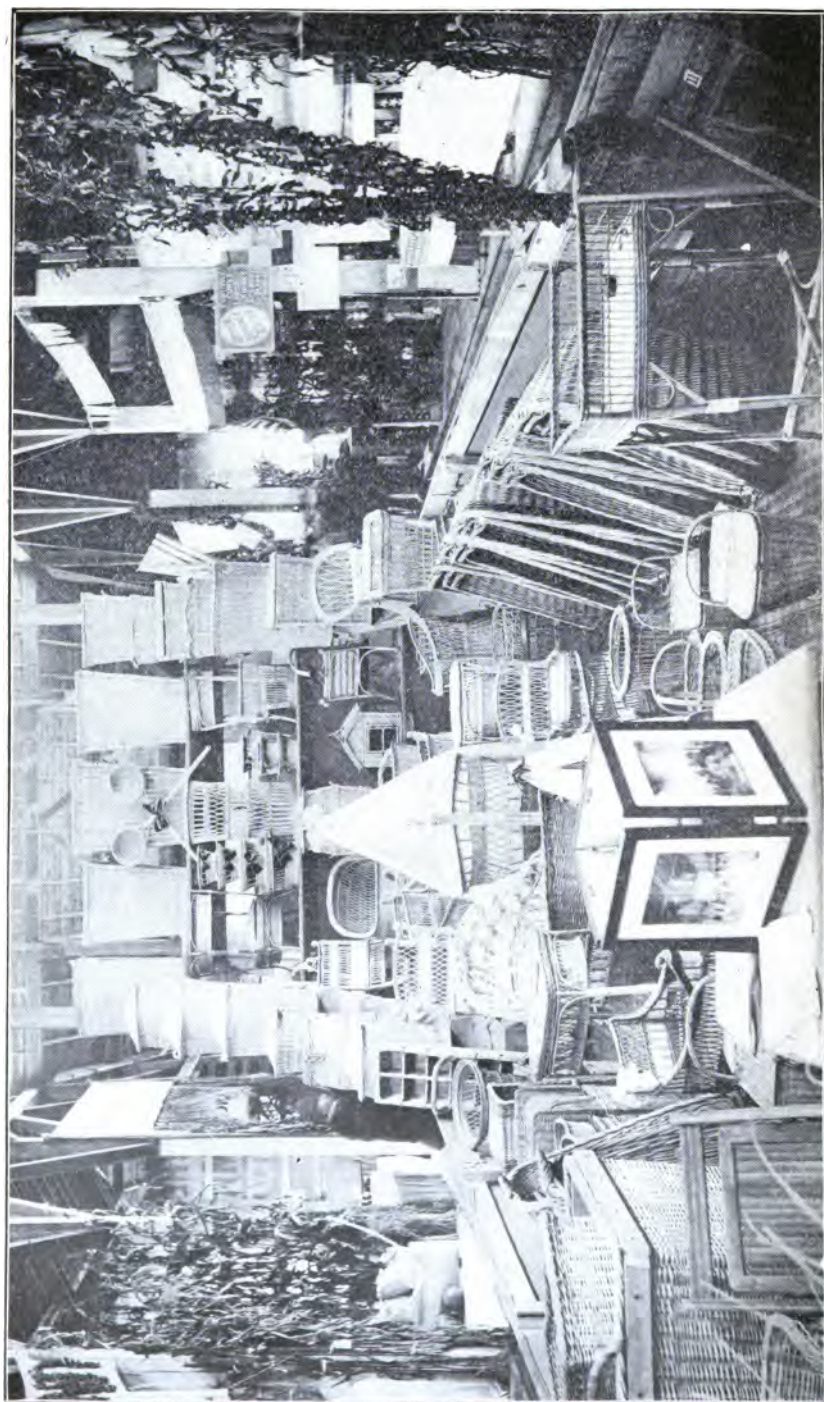
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WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND—EXHIBIT AT STATE FAIR.

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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Sincerely hoping that you will use your kind influence to secure from the next legislature the long looked for permanent building, and thanking you for the great interest you have shown in our workshop, I remain

Respectfully yours,

OSCAR KÜSTERMANN,

Milwaukee, Wis., June 30, 1910.

*Superintendent.*



*Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind.*

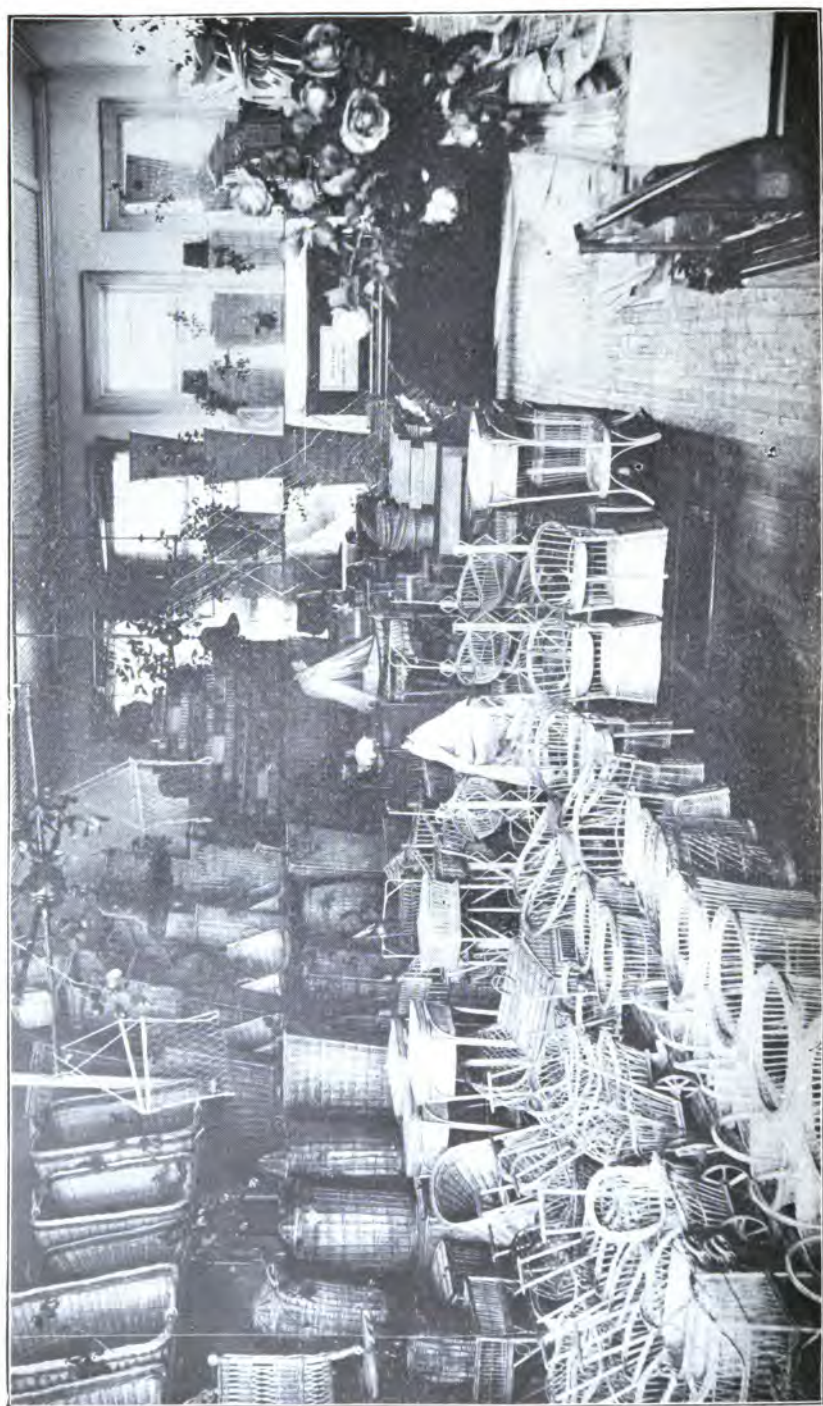
## STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1909.

1908. July 1	Balance.....		\$15,100 71
1909. June 30	Appropriation, Chapter 350, Laws of 1909.....		16,000 00
June 30	Paid on account of current expenses this year.....	\$7,165 26	.....
June 30	Balance appropriation in state treasury..	23,935 45	.....
	Total.....	\$31,100 71	\$31,100 71

## STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1910.

1909. July 1,	Balance.....		\$23,935 45
1910. June 30	Paid on account of current expenses this year.....	\$5,639 02	.....
June 30	Balance appropriation in state treasury..	18,296 43	.....
	Total.....	\$23,935 45	\$23,935 45





WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND—EXHIBIT AT SECOND ANNIVERSARY.

*Statistical Tables.*

## STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES,

For the year ending June 30, 1909.

Classifications.	Inventory June 30, 1908.	Paid on this account during year.	Total.
Contingent fund.....	\$500 00	.....	\$500 00
Cuts for catalogue.....	349 25	.....	349 25
Fuel.....	.....	77 50	77 50
Furniture and fixtures.....	468 12	26 55	494 67
Laundry.....	.....	9 00	9 00
Light and power.....	.....	62 34	62 34
Material.....	10,181 37	1,687 50	11,868 87
Miscellaneous expenses.....	.....	2 42	2 42
Officers' expenses.....	.....	13 28	13 28
Postage, stationery and telephone...	.....	95 53	95 53
Printing.....	.....	2 75	2 75
Rent.....	.....	1,284 00	1,284 00
Tools and machinery.....	819 00	108 70	927 70
Wages and salaries.....	.....	3,629 25	3,629 25
Water tax.....	.....	10 86	10 86
Willow farm.....	437 90	.....	437 90
Allowance for board for indigent blind.....	.....	155 58	155 58
Total.....	\$12,755 64	\$7,165 26	\$19,920 90



*Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind.*

## STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES,

For the year ending June 30, 1910.

Classifications.	Inventory June 30, 1909.	Paid on this account during year.	Total.
Contingent fund.....	\$500 00	.....	\$500 00
Cuts for catalogue.....	349 25	.....	349 25
Fuel .....	.....	106 00	106 00
Furniture and fixtures....	404 67	38 56	533 23
Freight and express.....	.....	70	70
Laundry .....	.....	9 00	9 00
Light and power.....	.....	66 77	66 77
Material.....	11,868 87	.....	11,868 87
Postage, stationery and telephone...	.....	70 68	70 68
Rent .....	.....	1,284 00	1,284 00
Tools and machinery.....	927 70	62 69	990 39
Wages and salaries.....	.....	3,858 00	3,858 00
Water tax.....	.....	9 65	9 65
Willow farm.....	437 90	.....	437 90
Allowance for board to indigent blinds.....	.....	116 11	116 11
Total.....	\$14,578 39	\$5,622 16	\$20,200 55
Deducted by Secretary of State for printing.....	.....	16 86	.....
Net expense.....	.....	\$5,639 02	.....

## INVESTMENT OF STATE.

July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1910.

Classifications.	July 1, 1908 to June 30, 1909.	July 1, 1909 to June 30, 1910.	Total.
Furniture and fixtures.....	\$26 55	\$38 56	\$65 11
Machinery and tools....	108 70	62 69	171 30
Material .....	1,687 50	.....	1,687 50
Total.....	\$1,822 75	\$101 25	.....
Total investment.....	.....	.....	\$1,924 90

*Statistical Tables.*

## EXPENSE OF STATE.

July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1910.

Classifications.	July 1, 1908 to June 30, 1909.	July 1, 1909 to June 30, 1910.	Total.
Fuel .....	\$77 50	\$106 00	\$183 50
Light and power.....	62 34	66 77	129 11
Printing .....	2 75	.....	2 75
Rent .....	1,284 00	1,284 00	2,568 00
Salaries .....	3,629 25	3,858 00	7,487 25
Allowance for board to indigent blind .....	155 58	116 11	271 69
Express and freight.....	.....	70	70
Laundry .....	9 00	9 00	18 00
Officers' expenses.....	13 28	.....	13 28
Miscellaneous expenses.....	2 42	.....	2 42
Postage, stationery and tele- phone .....	95 53	70 68	166 21
Water tax.....	10 86	9 65	20 51
Total .....	\$5,342 51	\$5,520 01	.....
Total expense,.....	.....	.....	\$10,863 42

## STATEMENT OF WORKSHOP.

Profit and loss account.

1909. June 30,	Material on hand July 1, 1908.....	\$3,588 65	.....
	Material bought July 1, 1908 to June 30, 1909.....	7,211 67	.....
	Merchandise on hand July 1, 1908.....	4,668 47	.....
	Allowance to workmen.....	8,393 13	.....
	Expenses:		
	Freight.....	\$406 86	
	Cartage.....	146 90	
	Packing material.....	80 32	
	Exchange on checks.....	15 20	
	Insurance on stock .....	10 45	
		659 73	.....
	Commission on sales.....	899 51	.....
	Discounts.....	349 40	.....
	Merchandise sold July 1, 1908 to June 30, 1909.....		\$16,540 00
	Merchandise inventory June 30, 1909....		6,822 95
	Material inventory June 30, 1909.....		2,166 77
	Surplus.....		246 84
	Total.....	\$25,770 56	\$25,770 56



*Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind.*

## BALANCE ACCOUNT.

1909. June 30,	State allowance for material Dec. 30, 1903 to June 30, 1908.....	\$10,181 37	
	State allowance for material June 30, 1908 to June 30, 1909.....	1,687 50	
	Contingent fund.....	500 00	
	Balance in bank.....	\$1,312 84	
	Cash on hand.....	91 42	
	Stock inventory June 30, 1909.....	6,822 95	
	Material inventory June 30, 1909.....	2,160 77	
	Accounts receivable.....	2,086 01	
	Women sales department.....	1 48	
	Surplus June 30, 1909.....	106 60	
	Total.....	\$12,475 47	\$12,475 47

## STATEMENT OF WORKSHOP.

## Profit and loss account.

1910. June 30.	Material on hand July 1, 1909.....	\$2,160 77	
	Material bought July 1, 1909 to June 30 1910.....	6,604 61	
	Merchandise on hand July 1, 1909.....	6,822 95	
	Allowance to workmen.....	8,138 80	
	Expense:		
	Freight.....	\$405 47	
	Cartage.....	105 85	
	Packing material.....	72 46	
	Exchange on checks.....	17 80	
	Sulphur.....	9 22	
		655 80	
	Commission on sales.....	910 38	
	Discounts.....	283 23	
	Merchandise sold July 1, 1909 to June 30, 1910.....	\$16,497 86	
	Merchandise inventory June 30, 1910....	7,971 87	
	Material inventory June 30, 1910.....	1,341 08	
	Surplus.....	234 27	
	Total.....	\$25,810 81	\$25 810 81

*Statistical Tables.*

## BALANCE ACCOUNT.

1910. June 30.			
	State allowance for material Dec. 30, 1903 to June 30, 1909.....		\$11,868 87
	Contingent fund.....		500 00
	Balance in Bank .....	\$1,295 91	
	Cash on hand.....	40 48	
	Stock inventory June 30, 1910.....	7,971 97	
	Material inventory June 30, 1910.....	1,341 08	
	Accounts receivable.....	2,059 17	
	Women sales department.....	1 23	
	Surplus June 30, 1910.....		340 87
	Total .....	\$12,709 74	\$12,709 74

## WORK DONE IN WORKSHOP.

	Doll buggies.	Baskets.	Chairs caned.
Dec. 1, 1903 to June 30, 1904.....	2,870	1,020	10
July 1, 1904 to June 30, 1905.....	4,497	4,903	77
July 1, 1905 to June 30, 1906.....	1,532	8,686	111
July 1, 1906 to June 30, 1907.....		13,113	
July 1, 1907 to June 30, 1908.....		17,898	
July 1, 1908 to June 30, 1909.....		20,130	
July 1, 1909 to June 30, 1910.....		18,067	

## MERCHANDISE SOLD IN WORKSHOP.

Dec. 1, 1903 to June 30, 1904.....	\$850 18
July 1, 1904 to June 30, 1905.....	3,042 21
July 1, 1905 to June 30, 1906.....	6,110 29
July 1, 1906 to June 30, 1907.....	11,157 10
July 1, 1907 to June 30, 1908.....	14,808 96
July 1, 1908 to June 30, 1909.....	16,540 00
July 1, 1909 to June 30, 1910.....	16,497 86

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*Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind.*


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**ALLOWANCE FOR LABOR TO BLIND WORKMEN.**

Representing the difference between the cost of material and the selling price of the product.

	Hours of work.	Weeks worked.	Allowance for labor.	Weekly total average.
Dec. 30, 1903 to June 30, 1904..	9,254	174	\$403 61	\$2 32
July 1, 1904 to June 30, 1905...	32,809	619	2,262 66	3 65½
July 1, 1905 to June 30, 1906...	52,446	889	4,328 29	4 86½
July 1, 1906 to June 30, 1907...	58,460	1,008	5,430 54	5 38½
July 1, 1907 to June 30, 1908...	70,618	1,218	7,852 80	6 44½
July 1, 1908 to June 30, 1909...	72,872	1,256	8,393 13	6 68½
July 1, 1909 to June 30, 1910...	70,220	1,211	8,138 80	6 72

**STATISTICS OF THE TOTAL AND PARTIALLY BLIND OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.**

Taken from the United States Census of 1900. Their ages figured in the year 1908.

Present age.	Male.	Female.
1 to 10 years.....	49	51
10 to 20 years.....	101	77
20 to 30 years.....	66	39
30 to 40 years.....	82	32
40 to 50 years.....	97	50
50 to 60 years.....	129	56
60 to 70 years.....	184	91
70 to 80 years.....	218	151
80 to 100 years and over.....	117	93
Total.....	1,043	640

Total number of Blind in the State of Wisconsin, 1,683.

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**STATISTICS.**

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**COUNTY ASYLUMS, POOR HOUSES, JAILS, ETC.**

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*Statistical Tables.*

## WEEKLY COST PER CAPITA OF INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

As reported by the officers in charge of each.

## FOR FIRST DECADE.

Institutions.	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870
State hospital .....	\$4 61	\$3 79	\$3 75	\$3 63	\$5 08	\$4 30	\$4 50	\$4 43	\$4 42	\$4 30
Northern hospital .....										

## FOR SECOND DECADE.

Institutions.	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880
State hospital .....	\$4 12	\$4 59	\$5 12	\$4 81	\$5 22	\$5 85	\$5 03	\$4 81	\$4 73	\$4 93
Northern hospital .....			9 27	6 41	6 46	5 14	4 68	4 61	4 20	4 35
Milwaukee hospital .....										2 91

## FOR THIRD DECADE.

Institutions.	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
State hospital .....	\$4 42	\$3 92	\$3 90	\$3 46	\$3 53	\$3 46	\$3 55	\$3 74	\$3 78	\$3 83
Northern hospital .....	4 38	3 57	3 89	3 67	3 73	3 22	3 32	3 80	3 44	3 70
Milwaukee hospital .....	3 66	4 14	3 89	3 86	3 94	3 16	3 79	3 88	3 21	3 58
County Asylums.										
Brown .....		2 15	2 16	2 00	1 61	1 80	1 65	1 70	1 89	1 85
Columbia .....			1 32	1 88	1 67	1 27	1 39	1 48	1 52	65
Dane .....			2 09	2 01	1 90	1 68	1 61	1 34	1 57	1 75
Dodge .....			2 33	2 27	2 11	1 93	1 80	1 82	1 86	1 78
Fond du Lac .....						2 00	1 85	1 78	1 60	1 81
Grant .....			2 00	2 00	1 87	1 81	1 89	1 56	1 47	1 79
Green .....			1 71	1 94	1 73	1 41	1 47	1 65	1 72	1 74
Iowa .....							1 57	1 30	1 70	1 24
Jefferson .....		1 02	95	1 28	1 40	1 50	1 52	1 60	1 68	1 62
La Crosse .....								2 30	1 80	1 32
Manitowoc .....					1 73	1 93	1 87	1 80	1 72	1 71
Milwaukee .....									3 23	2 54
Outagamie .....										3 28
Racine .....										3 72
Rock .....		1 70	1 57	1 33	1 73	2 14	1 83	1 61	1 47	1 37
Sauk .....							1 49	1 17	1 39	1 99
Sheboygan .....		2 30	2 24	2 19	2 10	2 10	2 37	2 63	2 29	1 98
Vernon .....									2 64	1 68
Walworth .....		1 33	1 29	1 28	1 52	80	1 09	1 22	1 23	1 33
Winnebago .....		1 47	1 13	1 50	1 28	1 33	1 32	1 25	1 25	1 18
Av. for county asylum .....		\$1 66	\$1 68	\$1 79	\$1 89	\$1 70	\$1 65	\$1 64	\$1 69	\$1 75

*Statistical Tables.*

## FOR FOURTH DECADE.

Institutions.	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
State hospital .....	\$4 17	\$3 89	\$3 71	\$4 02	\$5 03	\$5 01	\$5 38	\$5 18	\$5 04	\$4 79
Northern hospital .....	3 56	3 56	3 70	3 73	4 56	4 07	4 75	5 09	4 18	3 88
Milwaukee hospital .....	3 65	3 51	3 95	3 16	3 63	3 79	3 37	3 39	3 30	3 32
County Asylums.										
Brown .....	2 00	1 75	1 80	1 95	1 85	2 05	1 95	2 07	1 87	2 47
Chippewa .....						2 67	1 55	1 48	1 64	1 76
Columbia .....	1 53	1 55	1 65	1 84	1 32	1 28	1 32	1 20	1 54	1 75
Dane .....	1 70	1 60	1 58	1 40	1 18	1 38	1 35	1 22	1 19	1 57
Dodge .....	1 75	1 98	1 99	2 00	1 85	1 74	1 65	1 73	1 82	2 34
Dunn .....		1 86	1 55	1 55	1 54	1 32	1 81	1 73	1 78	2 54
Fond du Lac .....	1 98	2 25	2 14	1 90	1 96	1 67	1 80	1 81	1 61	2 50
Grant .....	1 74	1 99	1 67	1 89	1 72	1 60	1 56	1 60	1 28	1 99
Green .....	1 90	1 52	1 65	1 58	1 73	1 68	1 66	1 79	1 51	1 92
Iowa .....	1 44	1 58	1 53	1 23	1 65	1 44	1 34	1 17	1 16	1 79
Jefferson .....	1 88	1 87	1 86	1 54	1 79	1 66	2 05	1 54	1 42	1 47
La Crosse .....	1 35	1 37	1 49	1 27	1 39	1 36	1 27	1 36	1 41	1 36
Marathon .....				4 26	1 77	1 49	1 39	1 61	1 70	1 15
Manitowoc .....	1 60	1 61	1 52	1 72	1 67	1 61	1 70	1 70	1 77	1 74
Milwaukee .....	2 51	2 74	2 71	2 51	2 48	3 41	2 52	2 27	2 36	2 70
Outagamie .....	2 10	1 85	1 72	1 71	1 47	1 62	1 75	1 30	1 37	2 79
Racine .....	2 01	1 89	2 21	1 94	1 95	2 05	1 98	1 72	2 35	2 46
Richland .....							2 38	1 70	1 82	1 97
Rock .....	1 21	1 32	1 14	1 53	1 58	1 31	1 30	1 43	1 40	1 35
St. Croix .....							1 88	1 45	1 26	2 35
Sauk .....	1 09	1 08	1 15	1 18	1 35	1 31	1 22	1 25	1 39	1 57
Sheboygan .....	2 31	2 26	2 19	1 83	1 90	2 19	2 14	1 86	1 93	3 42
Trempealeau .....										2 96
Vernon .....	1 66	1 55	1 29	1 49	1 63	1 76	1 93	1 89	1 67	1 19
Walworth .....	1 38	1 21	1 45	1 38	1 12	1 17	1 00	1 24	98	1 58
Washington .....									3 02	2 54
Winnebago .....	1 16	1 56	1 53	1 68	1 93	2 08	1 68	1 65	1 63	2 33
Av. for county asylums	\$1 78	\$1 70	\$1 74	\$1 74	\$1 68	\$1 73	\$1 66	\$1 60	\$1 62	\$2 18

*Statistical Tables.*

## FOR FIFTH DECADE.

Institutions.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
State hospital .....	\$5 26	\$4 00	\$4 57	\$4 67	\$4 51	\$4 52	\$4 17	\$4 04	\$4 46	\$4 17
Northern hospital .....	4 24	4 51	3 99	4 07	3 88	3 85	4 35	4 59	4 30	4 01
Milwaukee hospital .....	3 39	3 26	3 56	3 56	3 59	3 47	3 28	3 27	3 41	3 20
County Asylums.										
Brown .....	2 84	3 67	4 78	3 34	2 68	2 87	3 09	3 10	3 25	3 33
Chippewa .....	1 74	1 86	2 20	2 44	1 76	1 82	1 66	1 97	1 82	2 31
Columbia .....	1 76	1 62	1 35	1 17	1 42	2 40	2 50	1 81	1 89	2 29
Dane .....	1 67	1 88	1 82	2 06	1 95	2 33	2 13	2 19	2 90	2 87
Dodge .....	2 38	2 11	2 17	2 06	2 11	1 93	1 99	1 86	2 99	3 95
Douglas .....									4 80	2 74
Dunn .....	1 99	2 66	1 59	2 18	1 82	2 67	2 12	2 23	2 22	2 00
Eau Claire .....	3 60	3 40	2 80	2 53	2 30	2 26	2 25	2 42	2 45	2 41
Fond du Lac .....	2 17	3 62	2 23	2 38	2 14	2 00	2 10	2 28	2 50	2 19
Grant .....	1 65	1 76	1 64	2 55	2 62	2 72	2 65	2 84	2 74	2 77
Green .....	1 90	2 03	2 01	1 99	1 83	2 21	2 38	2 79	2 50	2 63
Iowa .....	2 20	2 01	1 87	2 12	2 02	2 37	2 00	2 44	2 12	2 37
Jefferson .....	1 72	2 40	1 96	1 80	1 92	2 59	2 10	2 23	2 17	2 50
La Crosse .....	2 24	2 24	2 31	2 06	2 22	2 55	2 35	3 25	2 50	1 95
Manitowoc .....	2 63	2 20	2 41	2 84	2 50	2 74	2 75	3 27	3 31	2 75
Marathon .....	2 29	2 82	2 06	2 42	2 27	2 66	2 34	2 26	2 46	2 34
Marinette .....							7 00	4 28	4 13	3 58
Milwaukee .....	2 79	3 17	2 28	2 12	2 69	2 24	3 00	3 11	3 19	3 07
Monroe .....			3 00	1 95	2 05	1 96	2 00	2 32	2 51	2 46
Outagamie .....	2 26	2 28	2 16	2 38	2 19	2 24	2 04	2 21	2 11	1 70
Racine .....	2 55	2 63	2 47	3 84		4 29	3 13	3 15	2 75	2 90
Richland .....	2 29	2 37	1 12	2 15	2 07	2 33	2 25	2 67	2 43	2 96
Rock .....	2 45	2 32	1 98	2 40	2 30	2 06	2 50	2 57	2 60	2 49
St. Croix .....	1 81	2 50	1 81	1 66	1 93	1 76	2 03	1 79	1 90	2 15
Sauk .....	1 68	1 91	1 65	1 90	1 82	1 91	1 85	2 00	2 35	2 59
Sheboygan .....	2 35	2 69	2 62	2 04	2 48	2 32	3 11	3 06	2 80	2 31
Trempealeau .....	3 17	2 88	1 98	2 22	2 22	2 15	2 42	2 28	2 18	2 17
Vernon .....	2 37	2 27	2 56	3 03	2 43	2 51	2 34	3 07	2 42	2 51
Walworth .....	1 93	1 83	2 01	2 18	2 28	2 01	2 27	2 48	2 25	2 19
Washington .....	2 64	2 47	2 28	2 28	2 63	2 50	2 63	2 94	2 85	2 92
Waupaca .....			4 33	2 32	2 52	2 20	2 14	2 01	2 68	2 77
Waukesha .....			2 01	4 78	3 87	2 89	2 46	3 16	2 71	2 95
Winnebago .....	2 12	2 02	2 35	2 31	2 19	2 06	2 49	2 56	2 64	2 23
Av. for county asylums	\$2 26	\$2 42	\$2 23	\$2 37	\$2 25	\$2 32	\$2 56	\$2 55	\$2 64	\$2 60

## Statistical Tables.

## OFFICERS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR CHRONIC INSANE, JUNE 30, 1910.

Counties.	Post office asylum.	Superintendents.	Visiting physicians.	Trustees.	Post office trustees.	Matrons.
Brown.....	Green Bay.....	Fred M. Loftus.....	R. C. Buchanan, Green Bay..	Andrew Reils..... Samuel Brown..... Frank Crabb..... D. G. Coleman..... P. J. Cosgrove..... Henry Leibes, Jr..... Alan Rogie..... F. W. Richards..... H. L. Bellinghausen..... H. J. Sutherland..... L. C. Kravick..... H. F. Prien..... H. S. Gilmore..... Ulrich Habegger..... And. Bachauber..... William O'Connor..... Robert Wardman..... T. C. McLean..... C. H. Seeley..... S. Davenport..... W. W. Mathews..... Julius G. Ingram..... Clarence Sprague..... Charles A. Cox..... E. W. Clark..... H. B. Laudaal..... Jos. Halbach..... J. B. Maier..... John M. Gardner..... Richard Myer, Jr..... Fred Ties..... M. C. Durs..... Wm. Ferguson..... H. J. Billings..... John Jackson..... W. C. Dickson..... F. C. Hansen..... Gustav Fox..... C. F. Roessler.....	Green Bay..... Green Bay..... De Pere..... Chippewa Falls..... Stanley..... Bloomer..... Poynette..... Columbus..... Portage..... Madison..... Cambridge..... Middleton..... Beaver Dam..... Watertown..... Mayville..... Superior..... Superior (E. end)..... Menomonie..... Eau Claire..... Colfax..... Eau Claire..... Eau Claire..... Augusta..... Fond du Lac..... Waupun..... Calumet..... Fennimore..... Piataville..... Lancaster..... Brookhead..... Monroe..... D. Ayton..... Cobb..... Mineral Point..... Dodgeville..... Fort Atkinson..... Waterloo..... Jefferson.....	Mrs. F. M. Loftus..... Rose E. Bible..... Mrs. S. C. Cushman..... Ellen C. Edwin..... Clarrissa Derse..... Mrs. W. J. Conness..... M. D. Jackson..... Mrs. S. E. Horel..... Ida M. Kenyon..... Mrs. M. V. Burris..... M. L. Whitcomb..... Mrs. Milo T. Burgess..... Mrs. W. E. Volgt.....
Chippewa.....	Chippewa Falls..	F. O. Bible.....	Chas. A. Hayes, Chippewa Falls.			
Columbia.....	Wycocena.....	S. C. Cushman.....	F. W. Hammond, Wycocena..			
Dane.....	Verona.....	L. P. Edwin.....	W. W. Stebbins, Verona.....			
Dodge.....	Juneau.....	Eugene L. Derse.....	W. E. Halloch, Juneau.....			
Douglas.....	Superior.....	W. J. Conness.....	H. J. O'Brien, Superior.....			
Dunn.....	Menomonie.....	S. W. Jackson.....	N. L. Howison, Menomonie..			
Eau Claire....	Eau Claire.....	S. E. Horel.....	J. F. Farr, Eau Claire.....			
Fond du Lac..	Fond du Lac....	Louis A. Kenyon..	H. E. Twohlg, Fond du Lac..			
Grant.....	Lancaster.....	M. V. Burris.....	S. E. Hassell, Lancaster.....			
Green.....	Monroe.....	R. C. Whitcomb....	W. B. Gnagl, Monroe.....			
Iowa.....	Dodgeville.....	E. J. Perkins.....	H. H. Morton, Cobb.....			
Jefferson.....	Jefferson.....	W. E. Volgt.....	W. W. Reed, Jefferson.....			



*Statistical Tables.*

## OFFICERS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR CHRONIC INSANE, JUNE 30, 1910—Continued.

Counties	Post office asylum.	Superintendents.	Visiting physicians.	Trustees.	Post office trustees.	Matrons.
La Crosse....	West Salem.....	O. Gullickson.....	S. R. Wakefield, West Salem. G. F. Wakefield, West Salem.	Frank P. Coburn... Thos. Stavrum... Adam Krener... Henry Werneke... Louis Wiegand... William Kiehl... Anton Mehl... Henry Volhard... Chas. F. Cramer... W. A. Brown... Dav. Heidenworth... Rob. McWilliams... Jacob Truss... M. J. Halsler... Geo. W. Mayhew... Andrew Oswald... Richard Seidel... Fred Gross... M. Newmann... Joseph Bethouser... Albert Georges... S. C. Parry... Albert Brugger... D. H. Flett... Racine... Caledonia... Corliss... Gotham... Richland Center... Richland Center... Edgerton... Avaton... Beloit... Hudson... Hudson... New Richmond... Baraboo... Prairie du Sac... Reedsburg.	West Salem..... La Crosse... La Crosse... Manitowoc... Cleveland... Whitelan... Wausau... Marathon... Spencer... Marquette... Peshtigo... Porterfield... Milwaukee... Milwaukee... Milwaukee... Milwaukee... Sparta... Norwalk... Oakdale... Appleton... Hortonville... Seymour... Racine... Caledonia... Corliss... Gotham... Richland Center... Richland Center... Edgerton... Avaton... Beloit... Hudson... Hudson... New Richmond... Baraboo... Prairie du Sac... Reedsburg.	Mrs. O. Gullickson. Mrs. Henry Goedjen. Mrs. Ida Nelson. Mrs. R. M. Smith. Josie Merriott. Mrs. F. J. Mooney. Ida M. Downer. Adell Lewis. Mrs. L. T. Johnson. Mrs. D. M. Barlass. Mrs. C. N. Cole. Mrs. C. Christensen. sen.
Manitowoc....	Manitowoc.....	Henry Goedjen.....	Louis Falke, Manitowoc.....			
Marathon....	Wausau.....	M. H. Duncan.....	W. A. Ladwig, Wausau.....			
Marquette....	Peshtigo.....	R. M. Smith.....	J. N. Aubin, Peshtigo.....			
Milwaukee....	Wauwatosa.....	Wm. F. Beutler.....	W. F. Beutler, Wauwatosa...			
Monroe.....	Sparta.....	F. J. Mooney.....	S. D. Beebe, Sparta.....			
Outagamie....	Appleton.....	G. R. Downer.....	J. V. Canavan, Appleton....			
Racine.....	Racine.....	Henry W. Lewis....	F. G. Peehn, Racine.....			
Richland.....	Richland Center.	L. T. Johnson.....	F. W. McKee, Richland Center			
Rock.....	Janesville.....	D. M. Barlass.....	J. F. Pember, Janesville....			
St. Croix.....	New Richmond..	C. N. Cole.....	F. S. Wade, New Richmond..			
Sauk.....	Reedsburg.....	C. Christensen....	C. A. Rood, Reedsburg.....			

*Statistical Tables.*

## OFFICERS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR CHRONIC INSANE JUNE, 30, 1910—Continued.

Counties.	Post Office Asylum.	Superintendents.	Visiting Physician.	Trustees.	Post Office Trustees.	Matrons.
Sheboygan...	Sheboygan.....	H. A. Arpke.....	O. J. Gutsch, Sheboygan.....	Carl Zillier..... E. K. Carpenter..... R. B. Melvin.....	Sheboygan..... Plymouth..... Glenbeulah.....	Mrs. H. A. Arpke..
Trempealeau.	Whitehall.....	John McKivergin..	C. Berge, Whitehall.....	Wm. Merwin..... K. K. Hagstad..... E. M. Smith.....	Trempealeau..... Fitzrick..... Osseo.....	Mrs. John McKivergin.
Vernon.....	Viroqua.....	Chas. E. Butters..	Chas. Trowbridge, Viroqua...	C. M. Butt..... Reinert C. Benson..... Dan S. Bennett.....	Viroqua..... Viroqua..... Rockton.....	Mrs. Chas. Butters.
Walworth...	Elkhorn.....	D. W. Stanford....	Edward Kinne, Elkhorn.....	Chas. Dunlap..... T. R. Spooner..... John P. Davis.....	Elkhorn..... Whitewater..... Elkhorn.....	Mrs. D. W. Stanford.
Washington...	West Bend.....	Peter Lochen.....	W. J. Wehle, West Bend.....	Joseph Ott..... C. F. Lewis..... G. W. Jones.....	West Bend..... West Bend..... West Bend, R. D.	Susanna Lochen.
Waukesha....	Waukesha.....	Geo. F. Carroll....	E. W. Malone, Waukesha....	M. L. Davis..... C. L. Kellogg..... W. P. Dunlap.....	Nukwonago..... Oconomowoc..... Waukesha.....	Miss Katie Carroll
Waupaca.....	Weyauwega.....	C. M. Hayward....	E. H. Jones, Weyauwega....	F. W. Kundiger..... H. Lindow..... S. T. Richle.....	Readfield..... Manawa..... New London.....	Mrs. C. M. Hayward.
Winnebago...	Winnebago.....	E. E. Manuel.....	Dane H. Bath, Winnebago...	Thos. Hough..... L. J. Pinkerton... A. R. Frees.....	Oshkosh..... Neenah..... Omro.....	Mrs. E. E. Manuel.

*Statistical Tables.*

## STATISTICS OF PAUPERISM

For the biennial period ending June 30th, 1910.

	1909	1910
Number in poor houses at beginning of year.....	1,513	1,544
Of whom were male.....	1,114	1,182
And female .....	399	412
There were received during the year.....	1,140	1,081
Of whom were male.....	928	855
And female .....	212	176
There were born in the poor houses.....	15	12
Of whom were male.....	7	6
And female .....	8	6
Making a total in poor houses during the year.....	2,668	2,587
Of whom were male.....	2,049	1,938
And female .....	619	594
There were discharged during the year.....	827	780
Of whom were male.....	679	655
And female .....	148	125
There were placed out during the year.....	40	12
Of whom were male.....	34	6
And female .....	6	6
Ran away during the year.....	25	8
Of whom were male.....	22	8
And female .....	3	.....
There died in the poor houses during the year.....	220	261
Of whom were male.....	175	209
And female .....	45	52
Total loss of population during the year.....	1,112	1,061
Of whom were male.....	910	878
And female .....	202	183
Number remaining in poor houses at the end of the year.....	1,556	1,526
Of whom were male.....	1,139	1,115
And female .....	417	411

*Statistical Tables.*

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Of Poor Houses for the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1910.

Expenditures.	1909	1910
Salaries of superintendents and matrons.....	\$26,484 18	\$29,120 60
Wages of employes .....	37,762 89	40,653 15
Medical attendance .....	4,083 66	12,343 36
Groceries and provisions .....	58,361 50	63,787 10
Fuel and lights.....	36,813 11	34,790 79
Clothing .....	10,786 21	12,085 75
Furniture .....	2,534 46	2,229 04
Ordinary repairs .....	10,023 55	7,285 08
Other expenses .....	18,967 14	41,675 35
Total current expenses.....	\$205,230 70	\$243,970 22
Receipts.		
From sale of produce.....	\$20,662 66	\$26,161 69
From expense of inmates refunded.....	1,439 97	2,385 79
Expense of inmates paid by themselves and friends.....	3,810 71	5,549 57
From other sources .....	917 32	2,997 89
Total receipts .....	\$26,830 66	\$37,094 34
The net expenses, therefore, were.....	\$178,400 04	\$206,875 88
Total number of weeks' board furnished.....	84,319	92,230
Average cost of support per week.....	\$2 12	\$2 24

*Statistical Tables.*

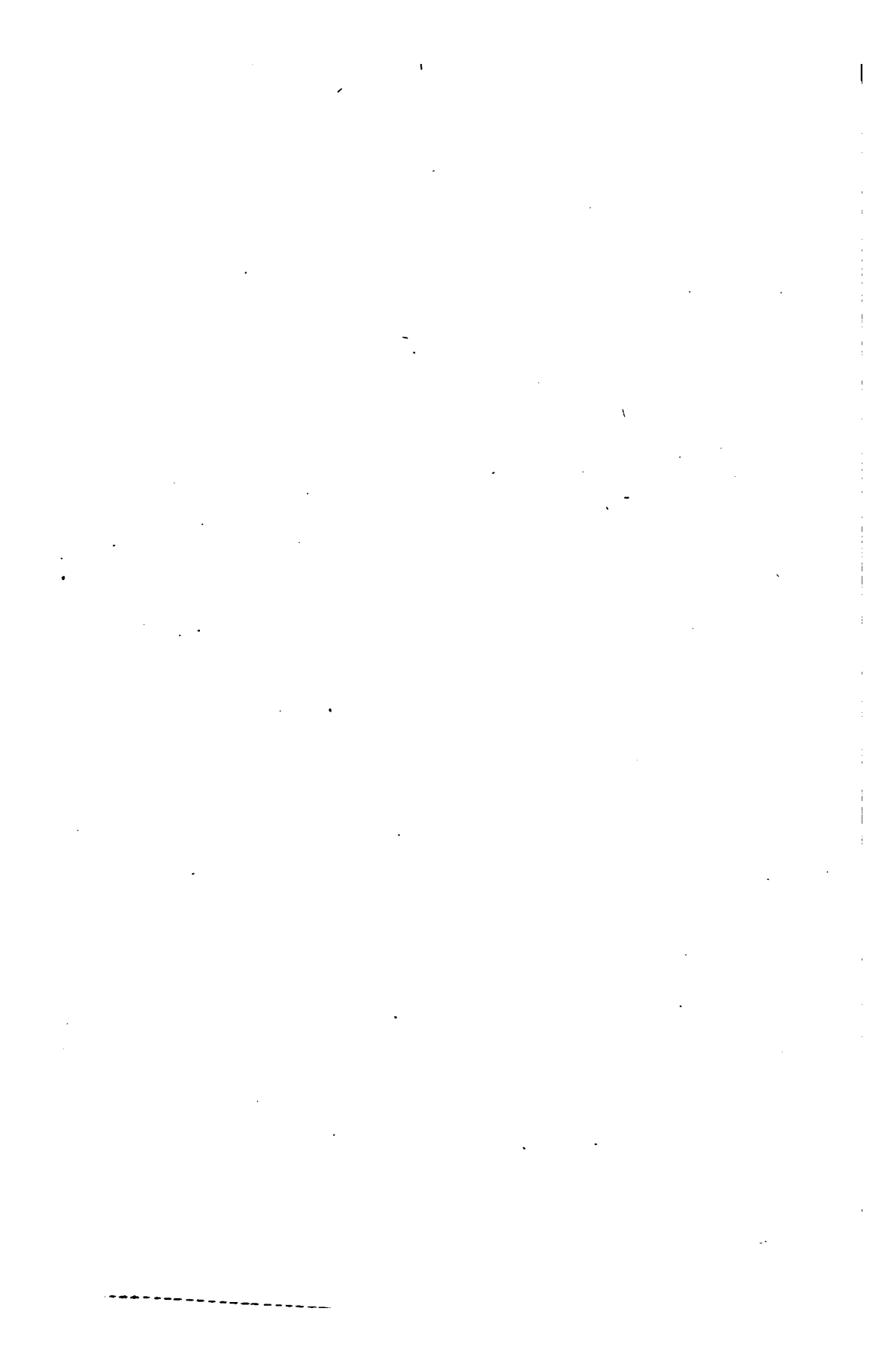
## SUPERINTENDENTS OF POOR HOUSES JUNE 30, 1910.

Counties.	Names of persons in charge of poor house.	Post Office Address.	Salary.
Adams .....	E. M. Frost .....	Kilbourn, Route 4.....	\$500 00
Ashland.....	John Haltman.....	High Bridge.....	720 00
Barron.....	John Miller.....	Barron.....	850 00
Brown.....	Charles Prust.....	Green Bay, R. F. D. No. 1.	630 00
Chippewa.....	F. O. Bible.....	Chippewa Falls.....	300 00
Clark.....	W. J. Thayer.....	Neillsville, Route 4.....	720 00
Columbia.....	S. C. Cushman.....	Wyocena.....	400 00
Crawford.....	J. T. Lynch.....	Lynxville.....	1,100 00
Dane.....	L. P. Edwin.....	Verona.....	320 00
Dodge.....	E. L. Derse.....	Juneau.....	550 00
Dunn.....	S. W. Jackson.....	Menomonie.....	540 00
Eau Claire.....	M. J. Toner.....	Eau Claire.....	720 00
Fond du Lac.....	Louis A. Kenyon.....	Fond du Lac.....	300 00
Grant.....	M. V. Burris.....	Lancaster.....	140 00
Green.....	R. C. Whitcomb.....	Monroe.....	160 00
Iowa.....	E. J. Perkins.....	Dodgeville.....	300 00
Jackson.....	Carl Carlson.....	Black River Falls.....	550 00
Jefferson.....	W. E. Voigt.....	Jefferson.....	420 00
Juneau.....	I. M. Mason.....	New Lisbon.....	850 00
Kewaunee.....	Fred A. Teske.....	Kewaunee, Route 7.....	525 00
La Crosse.....	A. T. Mathewson.....	La Crosse R. F. D. No. 1.	750 00
Lafayette.....	J. C. Lee.....	Darlington.....	700 00
Marathon.....	M. H. Duncan.....	Wausau.....	400 00
Milwaukee.....	Ferdinand Bark.....	Wauwatosa.....	1,950 00
Monroe.....	F. J. Mooney.....	Sparta.....	570 00
Oneida.....			
Pierce.....	Michael Nugent.....	Ellsworth.....	360 00
Racine.....	J. H. Hankinson.....	Union Grove.....	1,000 00
Richland.....	L. T. Johnson.....	Richland Center.....	500 00
Rock.....	D. M. Barlass.....	Janesville.....	360 00
Sauk.....	C. Christinsen.....	Reedsburg.....	300 00
Sawyer.....	John Rayburn.....	Hayward.....	396 00
St. Croix.....	C. N. Cole.....	New Richmond.....	300 00
Taylor.....	Chas. Rief, Jr.....	Medford.....	50 00
Vernon.....	C. W. Fowell.....	Viroqua.....	1,800 00
Washington.....	John F. Harnes.....	West Bend, Route 1.....	1,000 00
Walworth.....	D. W. Stanford.....	Elkhorn.....	300 00
Waupaca.....	Chas. H. Horn.....	Manawa.....	500 00
Waukesha.....	G. F. Carroll.....	Waukesha.....	500 00
Winnebago.....	E. E. Manuel.....	Winnebago.....	500 00
Wood.....	Wm. Haskin.....	Grand Rapids.....	720 00
City Poor Houses			
Appleton.....	Fred Jacobs.....	Appleton.....	480 00
Kenosha.....	Robert Grant.....	Kenosha.....	400 00
Sheboygan.....	Fred Kummer.....	Sheboygan.....	450 00
Stockbridge.....	John F. Hemaue.....	Chilten, Route 1.....	325 00

*Statistical Tables.*

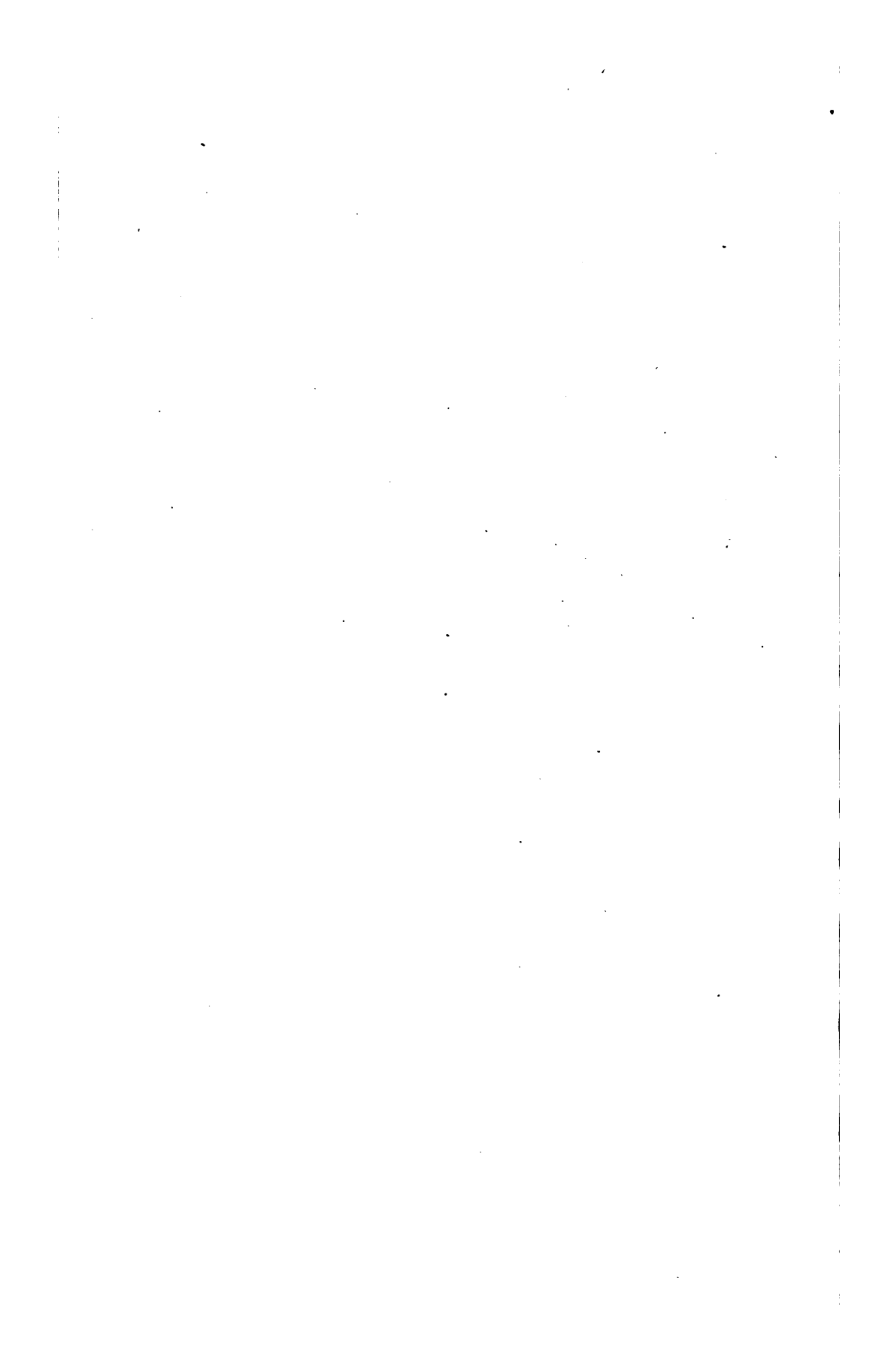
## COUNTY JAILS.

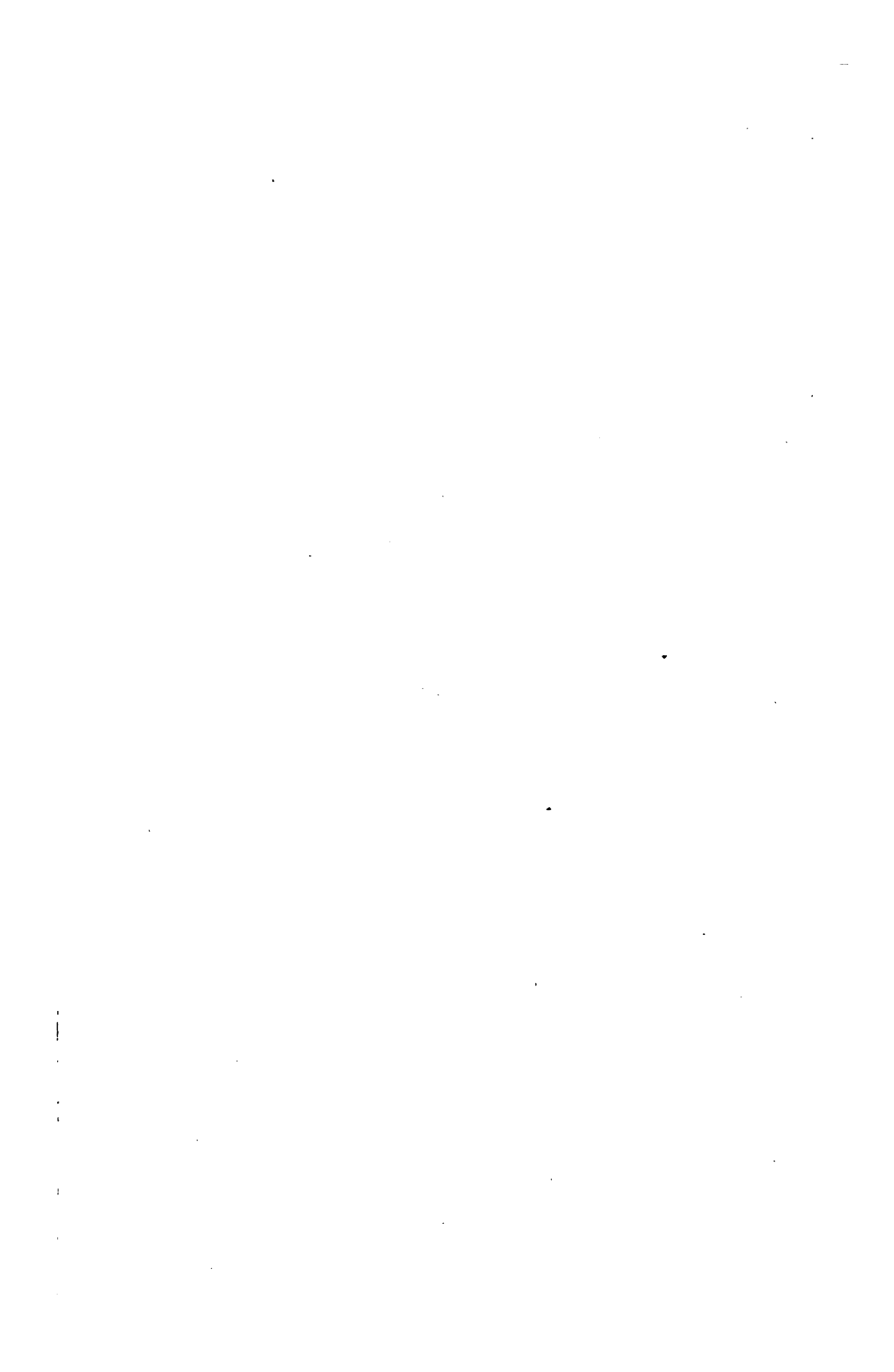
Movement of Population.	1909.			1910.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Number prisoners in jail July 1st.....	312	24	336	318	13	331
Number received during the year.....	13,113	469	13,582	12,783	403	13,186
Total number during the year.....	13,425	493	13,918	13,101	416	13,517
Number removed to State Prison dur- ing year.....	372	6	378	307	11	318
Number removed to Reformatory dur- ing year.....	15	.....	15	20	.....	20
Number removed to Industrial School	156	43	199	117	31	148
Number let out on bail.....	292	7	299	665	11	686
Number let out on nolle prosequi.....	139	1	140	123	3	126
Number discharged on writ of habeas corpus.....	31	1	32	10	.....	10
Number escaped and not returned.....	23	.....	23	19	.....	19
Number died in jail.....	9	1	10	7	.....	7
Number otherwise removed.....	12,006	409	12,415	11,480	348	11,828
Total number passed out during year.....	13,043	468	13,511	12,748	404	13,152
Number of prisoners remaining June 30th.....	382	25	407	353	12	365







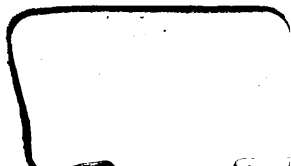




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